TO FIND READILY YOUR PLACE IN THE DRAFT DRAWING, SEE PAGES 6 AND 7

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Sunday; warmer Sunday; moderate southwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,728. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

MICHAELIS CLAIMS GERMANY'S RIGHT TO VICTOR'S PEACE

Contemplates No New Offer, but Is Willing to Treat if the Allies Open Negotiations.

WILL CEDE NO TERRITORY

Ready to Fight America if U-Boats Do Not Shut Off Our Armies.

RESERVED AS TO REFORMS

Reichstag, by 214 to 116, Passes Peace Declaration and Votes New War Credit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 19, (via Copenhagen, July 20.)—The Reichstag offered hearty greetings today to the new Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, who addressed a rather short speech to the House in which he could not cover the whole field of politics, which, he said, was impossible after only a few days in office. He appears rather slight of stature as seen from the press gallery, but impresses one at once with his quiet determination. His head and face seem larger in proportion than the rest of his body.

As he bowed to the House, crowded to its furthest corner, there came enthusiastic cheers from all sides. When he began to speak after the routine had been disposed of the House subsided into a silence which indicated the deepest interest.

The Chancellor speaks without the slightest affectation, his voice seldom varying in force, and he seems to have no use for gestures. Despite the fact that his utterances were not of an overwhelmingly original character and carried few surprises, the general opinion of the eager listeners was that Dr. Michaelis is an orator of great power. His clear voice, though restrained, penetrated the whole House. He spoke without haste but also without hesitation, like a man who knows exactly what he aims at and is not going to promise more.

Wants Germany's Future Secured.

After paying a high tribute to his predecessor, whose great work, he said, could only be appreciated by impartial history, Dr. Michaelis discussed the origin of the war. He spoke of Germany's different enemies and their responsibility, blaming especially England, whose Foreign Office, he said, never uttered one word to dissuade Russia from mobilizing while Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg did his best up to the very last hour to prevent war. Several times the new Chancellor was interrupted in his praise of his predecessor by voices from the Right, but they were soon hushed and did not even make themselves heard again when the Chancellor reached in his speech the much-contested peace resolution, which is already known in America.

Every ear was strained when the Chancellor said: "We shall not continue this war one day longer to make conquest if we can make peace with honor." After emphasizing that such a peace must be lasting and must secure Germany's future and her frontiers on every side, he said that in that sense the Government found the resolution acceptable. There was loud applause from the Left and Centre, while the Right, where sat the Conservatives and National Liberals, who refused to sign the resolution, remained silent.

Then he continued and made it quite clear that Germany could not make another peace offer. The enemy had answered the Kaiser's first offer with derision and renewed efforts in the war, and there was nothing now for Germany but to fight until the enemy would tire. Here again enthusiastic cheers interrupted the Chancellor.

Prepared for American Armies.

Later, when the Chancellor spoke of America's entrance into the war, saying that Germany was prepared for the appearance of American armies on European battlefields if they should indeed manage to cross the ocean despite the vigilance of U-boats, he again had the whole House with him.

He then said that when he accepted his present office he intended to administer it with inflexible devotion. Since electoral reform was part of the Government's program, as decreed in the royal order of July 11, he was certainly going to make that his business. Here a restrained commotion was noticeable all over the House, and there were some cheers in the Centre, but the Right and Left remained silent. Dr. Michaelis said that, of course, whatever the Reichstag and the Empire's Government might do they must respect the rights of the Federated States as guaranteed.

The space behind the bench of the Ministers and the bench for Members of the Bundesrat was now densely crowded with high officials of all branches, and officers of the army and navy in shining uniforms, who strained their necks not to miss a single word which the new Chancellor had to say regarding this, to them, vital question. Just at this time several young Princes belonging to reigning houses of various German States appeared at the entrance behind the Chairman's cathedra, and modestly remained in the background.

Maintains Rights of Crown.

The Chancellor said he was very much in favor of closer co-operation of the Reichstag with the Government, and

Continued on Page 2.

Von Tirpitz Hopes to Return as Leader in Reichstag

LONDON, July 20.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says German political circles expect the sensational entrance into political life of Admiral von Tirpitz, father of the submarine campaign.

It is believed that he will contest one of the vacant seats in the Reichstag as a National Liberal candidate, with a view to becoming a leader of the National Liberals jointly with Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Major Ernst Bassermann.

REPULSE GERMANS WITH HEAVY LOSS

French Mow Down Enemy in General Assault on Plateaux on the Aisne.

BEATEN AT ALL POINTS

Petain's Troops in a Counter-attack Retake Part of Positions Lost Previously.

PARIS, July 20.—After their unsuccessful assaults yesterday afternoon on the Aisne front, in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne, the Germans renewed their attacks late last evening, hoping to catch the French off their guard. Everywhere on the front attacked, on the plateau before Craonne and Vauclerc, the enemy was repulsed after terrific hand-to-hand fighting, the French fighting with magnificent valor. The ground in front of their positions was covered with German dead.

Between the Californie Plateau and Casemates Plateau the enemy endeavored to extend the small success he gained early yesterday morning, but his efforts were unavailing. The French, by a counterattack, retook part of the positions they had lost there.

The text of the afternoon statement by the War Office follows:

> In the region of Hurtebise and Craonne the artillery fighting continued with great violence. The Germans renewed their attacks until a late hour in the night. At about 8:30 o'clock, after a powerful bombardment with concentrated artillery, the enemy undertook a new general assault, with important forces, on the line along the plateau before Craonne and Vauclerc.
>
> Hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the whole extent of this front, which our troops defended with magnificent valor. Their tenacious resistance broke up the furious assaults of the enemy. Everywhere our positions were maintained completely. In spite of the heavy sacrifices made by the enemy, he was not able to gain a footing on the Californie Plateau, on the Casemates Plateau, or in our positions further west. The ground in front of our lines, covered with the dead, bears witness to the violence of the battle and the sanguinary defeat of the enemy.
>
> Between the Californie Plateau and the Casemates Plateau the efforts of the Germans to increase the advantage obtained yesterday were equally fruitless. An energetic counterattack enabled us to regain a position which the enemy had penetrated. We hold the crest of the plateau entirely. The enemy still holds a position about 600 meters long near the northern edge of the plateau, where one of our first-line positions was destroyed by the bombardment. We took a score of prisoners of the Guard.
>
> In Champagne a surprise attack on our outposts between Navarin Farm and the St. Hilaire-St. Souplet road was broken up by our fire. On the left bank of the Meuse there was rather heavy artillery fighting in the region of Hill 304.

Tonight's statement says:

> Southeast of St. Quentin there was activity by our own and our enemy's artillery. We have retaken a few elements of trenches in the region of the Moulin de Tout-vent.
>
> There has been rather spirited artillery fighting to the north of the Aisne between Hurtebise and Craonne. The enemy, after his sanguinary failures of yesterday and last night, made no further attempts.
>
> There were intermittent bombardments in Champagne to the south of Moronvilliers and on both banks of the Meuse. There was no infantry action. The remainder of the front was quiet.

French Trenches Won, Then Lost.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Artillery activity in Flanders increased yesterday to extreme violence, says the German War Office statement issued today. Part of the French positions on the Winterburg were captured by the Germans. Later some of these trenches were abandoned during a French atack.

The announcement follows:

> Army Group of Prince Rupprecht—After a rainy morning which temporarily brought about an abatement of activity, the artillery battle in Flanders increased from the afternoon onward to extreme violence. Enemy advances at Lombaertzyde and east of Messines failed.
>
> On the Artois front there was lively artillery activity between La Bassée Canal and Lens, especially southeast of Loos. At Gavrelle British battalions which attacked during the night were repulsed. The British also attacked again at Monchy after violent artillery preparation, without obtaining any further successes.
>
> Southwest of St. Quentin the French three times made further fruitless attacks on the trenches we captured. They suffered sanguinary losses.
>
> Army Group of the German Crown Prince—Northwest of Craonne Brandenburg and Guard troops, after short and violent artillery preparation, captured part of the French positions on Winterburg. The enemy offered stubborn resistance and suffered heavy losses. More than 375 men were taken prisoner and numerous trench weapons were captured.
>
> The counterattacks of the French were not begun until evening. They led to heavy nocturnal engagements, in which some of the trenches we had captured were abandoned again. Elsewhere, apart from a few forefield

Continued on Page 4.

Carefully Checked and Complete Draft List. There will appear to-night a carefully checked and verified list of draft members drawn, arranged in simple table form in the N. Y. Evening Post. Pay 5 cents tonight for The Evening Post for accurate information. —Advt.

KERENSKY MADE RUSSIAN PREMIER AS LVOFF QUITS

New Chief Will Also Retain Posts as Minister of War and Marine.

SHOT FIRED AT KERENSKY

Attempt to Murder Him at Poltsk—Alleged German Agent Arrested.

TROOPS REFUSE TO FIGHT

Extremist Regiments Quit Trenches and Germans Make Large Gain.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The Bourse Gazette announces that Premier Lvoff has resigned and that Alexander F. Kerensky has been appointed Premier, but will temporarily retain his portfolio of Minister of War and Marine.

M. Tseretelli has been appointed to the post of Minister of the Interior, which was held by M. Lvoff, but will retain his portfolio of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

M. Nekrasoff has been named provisionally as Minister of Justice, in place of M. Pereveizeff, who resigned Thursday.

An attempt to assassinate Kerensky was made today at the town of Polotsk. A shot fired at the Minister missed him. He has returned to Petrograd.

Koslovsky, an alleged agent of the German General Staff, has been arrested.

It is reported that Nikolai Lenine, leader of the recent outbreak here, has gone to Kronstadt disguised as a sailor.

A telegram of Kiev announces that the Ukraine radical Socialist organizations of soldiers, workmen, and students, as "representatives of the revolutionary democracy in the Ukraine," have telegraphed the Provisional Government assuring it of energetic support from this quarter in its struggle against the attempts to provoke civil war.

When detachments of the active army arrived at the capital last evening to reinforce the garrison for the restoration of order they were received with enthusiastic cheers by the crowds on the Nevsky Prospect. One after another the regiments which participated in the armed demonstration submitted to authority, expressing their regret for what had happened. They explained that they had been misled by irresponsible agitators.

The last remnant of a detachment of partisans of the Radical agitator Lenine were forced to evacuate the Modern Circus, where it had taken refuge.

The villa of Mlle. Kshesinska, long the headquarters of the Maximalists, who defied the authorities to dislodge them, capitulated after a slight brush. The occupants took refuge in the nearest Peter and Paul fortress. When the fortress was later surrounded by troops the Maximalists ran up a white flag and surrendered.

The troops received orders to clear out the Maximalists from the home of the celebrated dancer and take possession of the fortress. In the early hours of the morning a regiment of bicycle troops reached the capital and rode to the Field of Mars. A large body of newly arrived Cossacks also concentrated there. Meantime other troops approached from the rear of the fortress and dawn found the places surrounded.

The Maximalists fired a few shots from the Kshesinska house which were returned by the troops, after which the former began making their escape toward the fortress, held by a machine gun regiment and Kronstadt sailors. Emissaries from the Government later entered the fortress under truce flags and began a parley which lasted throughout the morning. Ready to surrender from the first if allowed to depart with arms, the Maximalists received until midday to quit unconditionally. Just before the expiration of the time limit the white flag was hoisted.

The casualties incident to the disorders here of the last three days are now given as 56 killed or dead from wounds and 650 wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Complete quiet has been restored in Petrograd, and plans for the reconstruction of the Cabinet on the same basis of party representation as before the crisis are now under way, according to semi-official dispatches today to the Russian Embassy here.

RUSSIANS MUTINY AS GERMANS ATTACK

Extremist Regiments Quit Trenches and Enemy Makes Sizeable Gain.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The success of the German attacks yesterday in Galicia, both north and south of the Dniester River, is explained by the fact that some Russian regiments, influenced by extremist agitators, refused to obey orders and quitted the trenches in face of the enemy after debating whether or not they should fight. The retention of Halicz is endangered by these defections. Following is the official account of what happened:

In the direction of Vilna there was animated artillery fighting throughout

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Germany's Latest U-Boats Able to Submerge 200 Feet

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Germany's latest submarines are capable of submerging 200 feet and of withstanding the pressure of the water at that depth, according to official reports received here. This achievement adds a new problem to those already confronting the Allies in combating the U-boats, as the latter are now said to be able to dive under any nets which the Allies have constructed.

Only a small number of these deep-diving submarines have been built, it is believed, although it is thought possible that Germany is turning toward them in anticipation of an effort by the Allies and America to "bottle up" her U-boats in the Baltic and at the mouths of the German rivers.

ERROR IN CABLING ON U-BOAT LOSSES

Company Admits Making Mistake in Times Dispatch—Correctly Written, Says Censor.

LONDON WEIGHS SITUATION

Lord Beresford Describes It as Crucial and Advises Rapid Building of Ships.

An error in the transmission of Charles H. Grasty's cable dispatch to THE TIMES, printed in Thursday morning's paper, in which Mr. Grasty called attention to the seriousness of the submarine situation, made the dispatch state the loss of ships by submarine as "1,600,000 tons a month" instead of "600,000 tons a month," as Mr. Grasty wrote it.

The error came to light yesterday through a private dispatch from Mr. Grasty to THE TIMES, sent in reply to inquiries based on the startling figures received as coming from him. In reply to these inquiries he cabled:

"The figures sixteen hundred thousand did not appear in my dispatch as filed on Wednesday. The passage should read as follows: 'The loss of ships by submarine has totaled 600,000 tons per month, or from two to three times the total of new constructions.' I have instructed the Western Union to repeat this passage to you as filed."

Shortly after receipt of this message came one from the Western Union cable office in London where the original dispatch was filed, correcting the passage in question to read, "Six hundred thousaid" instead of "sixteen hundred thousand" tons. Meantime, of course, the dispatch had been printed and circulated and had aroused widespread discussion.

No explanation of the error beyond the mere admission of it was obtainable from the Western Union company. The sole addition to the information on the subject from that source came in a dispatch to THE TIMES from the New York office of the company, giving the passage as erroneously received at this end of the cable as "sixteen hundred thousand."

A later dispatch yesterday from Mr. Grasty said: "My cable reads, 'Monthly loss six hundred thousand tons.' All the facts, figures, and conclusions in that dispatch came from an unimpeachable source, and were submitted to the Admiralty censor, who subjected it to critical supervision, cutting out portions."

In filing the original message every precaution had apparently been taken to avoid error. The total of shipping destroyed was sent not in figures, but was written out "six hundred thousand tons a month, or from two to three times the total of new construction." When this passage was received here erroneously as "sixteen hundred thousand tons a month," THE TIMES took the additional precaution of querying as far back as possible through the cable stations to find out if it had been correctly transmitted, and received a verification of the erroneous total.

Causes Commotion in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 20.—A commotion has been caused in various quarters here by the publication in The Daily Chronicle of a cable from New York quoting Charles H. Grasty as authority, in a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, for a statement that the monthly losses of ships by submarine warfare totaled 1,600,000 tons.

As the Government on various occasions has refused demands from both Members of Parliament and the press for the inclusion of tonnage figures in the weekly returns of submarine losses, and as even speculative figures on this point have been excluded from the English newspapers, the fact that the dispatch to an American paper had been allowed to pass by the censor attracted great attention.

Coupled with the astonishing figure cited, this departure became sensational. Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are already aware, from further figures cabled yesterday, that a mere trifle of a million tons had been added by an error in transmission to the figure mentioned by Mr. Grasty, and it is probable that some statement to that effect will be made here. Meanwhile Mr. Grasty has received the following from Captain Sir Douglas Brownrigg, Chief Censor at the Admiralty:

"This is to certify that I examined and passed your cable message of the 18th inst. concerning losses by submarines; that the message was in writing, and the figures you gave were written,

Continued on Page 4.

Your family will be safe at Grove Park Inn, Asheville; finest summer resort in the world. Not a cure, sick guests not admitted. —Advt.

DRAWING FOR NATION'S DRAFT ARMY ENDS AT 2:18 A. M. AFTER 16½ HOURS; MISSING CITY LISTS CAUSE WORRY

THOUSANDS LEFT IN DOUBT

Men Stand in Line All Night Here to Find Numbers.

A DAY WITHOUT DISORDER

At All Exemption Headquarters Quiet Patriotism Marked the Waiting Crowds.

CHOSEN MEN IN PARADE

Those Selected for First Army March Cheering Through Long Island City.

Hundreds of thousands of New Yorkers subject to military duty under the selective draft law waded through column after column of figures yesterday to discover what their position was as the numbers were drawn. Every edition of the afternoon newspapers was eagerly bought, and crowds about the news ticker machines listened eagerly as the man nearest the tape shouted out the numbers. Meanwhile every newspaper office in the city was a bureau of information to which anxious thousands telephoned to find out if some one young man was among the first few hundred numbers.

A more orderly day New York has never known. Not one unpleasant incident due to the momentous happenings in Washington was reported from any part of the city. The fact that many local exemption boards had failed to finish their alphabetically arranged lists with the serial red numbers caused much irritation, but in no instance did that lead to disorder.

Thousands of men in New York have been unable to find their serial number, and thus have no way of knowing their fate because those boards failed to post the lists yesterday. All day complaints from men who wanted to know why they could not find out what their numbers were reached the offices of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. Roscoe Conkling, representing the State, and Philip J. McCook, representing the city, assured the complainants that they expected every board in the city to have its public list ready for inspection by noon today.

The thousands who gathered at the headquarters of the exemption boards took the situation seriously, and, in the great majority of cases, in a most patriotic spirit. Men studied the long columns of figures in a matter of fact way, but every now and then some young chap would strike his companion on the shoulder and say: "That's me," or "There's my number." If he found it among the first few hundreds one would sometimes hear: "Its France for me." The man who apparently did not relish fighting for his country kept very quiet. He found his number, looked glum, and went on his way.

Tampering Impossible.

In a few of the congested sections of the city, where the population, to a great extent, is foreign in origin, there was some excitement due to the efforts of men to get into the headquarters and find out their numbers. In a few of these districts the lists of eligibles was sent to the police stations, where Sergeants of Police read out the names and numbers to the waiting crowds.

Mr. Conkling, when asked if there was a chance that some person might tamper with the duplicate, or public, copies, of those lists which had not been completed when the drawing of the numbers began in Washington, laid special emphasis on the fact that all cards and lists of men who registered under the Selective Draft act have been protected against any tampering with the numbers since the beginning of the drawing in Washington and for several hours before it began.

"I know absolutely," Mr. Conkling said, "that persons representing this office were on the ground in every district where the duplicating and numbering of cards and the compilation of the serially numbered lists were delayed, and that the lists and cards in every one of these districts were protected. In one case, where the list required for use in the Provost Marshal General's office was not completed until a late hour last night, the list was taken at once to the nearest branch Post Office and deposited there in custody of the clerk in charge, while the corresponding cards were brought to our office.

"When a man's number is drawn today in Washington there is no chance of its being changed on the list. The cards are on their way to Albany and the lists are on their way through the mails to Washington, while copies of the lists are posted at headquarters and additional copies turned over to the press for publication. In order to change any number the change would have to be made on each of these several copies of the lists and on each of the different sets of cards. This precludes the possibility of any such change being made after the drawing started."

Serial No. 1 was drawn early last night, and is No. 1,863 in THE NEW YORK TIMES list this morning, while No. 4,696,

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Congressman Kahn Recalls to Those Drafted The Words of Washington: "I Am Ready"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representative Julius Kahn of California, the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who led the Administration forces to victory when the Army Draft bill was under attack in the lower chamber, issued a ringing statement tonight incident to the drawing of numbers for the national army. Mr. Kahn was born in Germany. He came to this country when a child, and love of his adopted land has grown with the years.

Mr. Kahn today attended the drawing in the Government's great lottery in the Senate office building. He was blindfolded and drew the fifth number, which was 10,218. The importance of the event and the dramatic and patriotic incidents so impressed Mr. Kahn that he issued this statement tonight:

> For the fourth time in our history we are ready to fight for the right of American citizens to sail the seas untrammeled. Our first difficulty after the Revolution was with France. In 1798 we broke off diplomatic relations with that Government. We ordered the immediate construction of a fleet of many vessels. Washington was appointed, by act of Congress, Commander of the American forces. France had interfered with our ships and our shipping. We were determined to fight rather than submit. France yielded our rights, and the incident was closed.
>
> In 1812 we fought England for the rights of American citizens on the seas. Every schoolboy is familiar with the history of that war. In 1815 we threw down the gauge of battle for the third time and fought the Barbary corsairs who interfered with American ships in the Mediterranean. We brought them to terms and compelled them to recognize American rights on the seas without the payment of any tribute.
>
> Now we are at war with Germany to again protect the rights of Americans on the seas. Today the national army of the United States was formed through the medium of the draft. Hundreds of thousands of our citizens between the ages of 21 and 31 years will give their lives, if need be, to the service of the country.
>
> To those who were drawn today to bear the burdens of the Republic on the field of battle I would like to recall an incident in our national life. In 1798, when we broke off relations with France, the Congress appointed George Washington as commander of the American forces. He was in retirement at Mount Vernon. The Secretary of War himself brought the commission to General Washington and announced to him the action of Congress.
>
> Washington was in the field at the time harvesting his crops. When the matter was stated to him by the Secretary of War, he said:
>
> "I am ready for any service that I can give to my country."
>
> In that spirit I am sure the young men of this day will accept their obligation to the Republic. In that spirit they will again show the world that American rights must be observed by all the world. In that spirit they will make it possible for future generations to still continue to enjoy the blessings of liberty which this country vouchsafed to its humblest citizens. In that spirit they will again carry the American colors to victory, and may God defend the right.

VOTE ON FOOD BILL IN SENATE TODAY

Bipartisan Agreement Opens Way for Its Passage, Probably by 51 to 24.

THEN TO GO TO CONFERENCE

President Said to be Dissatisfied with Three-Man Board and May Demand Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The well-oiled machinery set up by the bipartisan legislative conference on the Food Administration bill early in the week, worked so smoothly today that little stood in the way, at the end of the day, of speedy passage of the measure tomorrow.

Whatever is to be done in recasting the bill after the Senate gets through with it tomorrow will have to come when it goes before the Conference Committee of the two houses. If President Wilson insists on adhering to the original idea of a single food administrator, instead of a board of three, as provided for yesterday, his only opportunity will be to bring pressure upon the House and Senate conferees.

That the President is dissatisfied with the Senate action in discarding his one-man food administration scheme is known to Senate leaders, but the Senate vote cannot be recalled. That Herbert C. Hoover will not serve upon the three-man board is asserted by those in his confidence. President Wilson furthermore is reported on reliable authority to have assured Mr. Hoover that he would not ask him to accept anything except full, unrestricted power as food administrator.

If the President's idea is to be carried out, it is conceded that the Food Administration bill will have to be operated on when it reaches the joint conference next week. If it has to go through the House and back to the Senate for revision to conform to the President's desire as to the food administrator, it is believed that it will delay its final passage for two weeks, if not longer.

Many Amendments Remain.

The bill in its entirety will be taken up tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock for final vote. By that hour, under the general consent agreement reached two weeks ago, all amendments must be disposed of. At least twenty-five amendments bearing upon various phases of the measure have been put in during the last few days, while the Senate has debated the broad amendments of the bipartisan conference and of the Agricultural Committee. Only one of the bipartisan amendments was passed today—that pro-

Continued on Page 3.

WILSON MOVES TO END SHIP ROW

Demands Action, but Hopes to Keep Both Goethals and Denman in Office.

FINAL CONFERENCE TODAY

Rumors of Resignations Denied and Goethals's Friends Think He Will Win on Most Points.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Reports that President Wilson had again given personal attention to the shipbuilding row gave strength tonight to the belief that an adjustment might soon be expected which would permit speeding up the commandeering and construction program.

William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, and Major Gen. Goethals will hold a final conference tomorrow morning, according to the present plan, to go over the matters on which they have differed. It is possible that they cannot agree, but there was a distinct feeling tonight that something of a definite nature would come of the meeting.

It was understood that General Goethals had been in touch with the President, and that Mr. Wilson had made it known to all concerned that further delay could not be countenanced. Later reports that General Goethals had resigned or intended to resign were denied on every hand.

Whatever may be the outcome of the personal row between General Goethals and Mr. Denman, the point that stood out today was that the Administration had come to a point where it was unwilling to permit personal feelings to delay ship construction. It is said to be the desire of the President to bring about that result without losing either General Goethals or Mr. Denman. Only the developments of the next few days can tell if that is possible.

It was understood here today that Mr. Denman and some of his followers on the Shipping Board were at work on a program which was in effect a modified form of that submitted by General Goethals in his letter of last Friday to Mr. Denman. Early in the afternoon it was reported that he never would agree to the Goethals program as first prepared, and that caused rumors that there was every likelihood of another clash within twenty-four hours. These were discouraged at the Shipping Board offices, where the statement was given out that satisfactory progress was being made. There was no statement of any kind from General Goethals. He did not attend any of the Shipping Board conferences either, but it is known he

Continued on Page 3.

BAKER OPENS CEREMONIES

Blindfolded, He Takes "258" as First Number; One Blank Found.

SOLEMN SCENE IN CAPITOL

Army Officers, Congressmen, and Other Officials Watch the Huge Glass Bowl.

RIGID PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Triple-Check System Employed and Numbers on Blackboard Are Photographed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In a room in the Senate Office Building the Government yesterday began the greatest lottery in history to select the men who will be called first in the drafting of an army to go to France.

At 2:18 o'clock, sixteen and a half hours after the first number was drawn, the lottery was completed. The 9,000th number was called out at midnight, and thereafter the drawing proceeded rapidly. At 1 o'clock the tellers reached the last thousand capsules. Serial No. 2 was drawn at exactly 2 o'clock, and the last capsule was opened eighteen minutes later.

The final number was 3,217, and it was the 10,499th number drawn. There should have been 10,500, but one capsule, the 10,004th, when opened contained only a blank without any figure on it.

For a while it was undecided whether to mark the 10,004th place "Blank" or to proceed as if there had been no blank and make notes of the fact. The latter course was followed.

The next number drawn after the blank was 5,699, and this received the 10,004th place. The tellers were instructed to note on their tally sheets that a blank had been drawn at this point.

It was hoped that it would turn out that one extra capsule had dropped in containing a blank. But this hope did not materialize. As the drawing closed with the 10,500th place designated as a blank, it will now be necessary to check up the entire list of numbers carefully to locate the number that should have been on the blank.

There were 10,500 capsules in the glass container when Secretary of War Baker drew out the first at 9:49 o'clock yesterday morning. As the Secretary, following a brief address on the dignity and solemnity of the occasion, drew 258 as the first number in all the registration districts throughout the country, a scene of unusual dramatic appeal came to its climax. Mr. Baker was blindfolded and led to the large glass jar. He reached within deliberately, held a capsule in plain view of a distinguished audience and said:

"I have drawn the first number."

The First Number.

A clerk assigned by the War Department opened the capsule and announced "258." An officer seated at the long table upon which were spread the tally sheets repeated the number, and another clerk walked to a large blackboard at the rear and wrote upon it the figures.

Simultaneously there came the clicking of moving picture cameras and the noise of the shutters in the "still picture" cameras. Dozens of newspaper correspondents, stationed at a long table, rustled copy paper and messengers darted toward waiting telegraph instruments which flashed the first result of the lattery to the country.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, likewise blindfolded, drew the second number. He was plainly nervous. His hand was guided at the top of the jar, which was fourteen inches in diameter.

"The second number is 2,522," said the announcer, and again there came the click of cameras, the rustle of copy paper, and the murmur of excited men and women who thronged the committee room.

Members of Congress and high officials of the army attended the start of the drawing. Eight numbers were drawn by officials before the ceremony became routine, with students from various universities acting as the blindfolded withdrawers of the fateful capsules.

Officials Start Drawing.

Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs drew the third gelatin capsule from the jar. The number within was 9,613. In turn Senator Warren, Representative Kahn, the ranking Republican of the House Committee on Military Affairs; Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Acting Chief of Staff; Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder, and Adjt. Gen McCain were blindfolded and led to the glass bowl.

A round of applause greeted the appearance of General Crowder, who had worked tirelessly for days perfecting the details of the nation-wide lottery. Adjt. Gen. McCain, too, was applauded by the newspaper correspondents and the

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CALLS MICHAELIS JUNKERS' CHAMPION

Lord Robert Cecil Says Speech Definitely Rejects No Annexations or Indemnities.

NEW PHRASE ON U-BOATS

Plan of "Starving England" Given Up—Sees No Danger from Submarines.

LONDON, July 20.—Commenting on the speech of the new German Chancellor Michaelis, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, said today:

"In the first place, it is a definite rejection of the formula of no annexations or indemnities. Secondly, the speech is a complete victory for the Junkers, a complete defeat for the democratic parties.

"To me it seems that the Chancellor was astonishingly frank. He makes it clear as crystal that the Germans intend to carry on the war with the same old objects, the same old methods. It is well for us of the Entente that we should know how the facts actually stand, and thus the speech undoubtedly will be of service. It is perhaps better to deal with a frank man like the new Chancellor than with Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, who always cast a veil of hypocrisy around what militarist Prussia really intended.

"One of the most startling passages in the speech is that dealing with the submarine war. Here is a complete change in attitude. The old position was that the U-boat war would starve out England—at various dates, which were altered from time to time. Now it is suddenly admitted that the starving of England is impossible.

"The new phrase is that the submarine war is to 'impair England's economic life,' a quite different terminology and a distinctly pleasant recognition of our contention that the idea of starving England is absurd.

"Perhaps you will permit a word of digression here while we are on the subject of U-boats. It is scarcely within my province to talk about the U-boat war situation, but I am sufficiently well informed to state definitely that as long as we deal with the submarine with proper energy and show proper self-control there is no danger to our cause from the submarine war. To you as an American I can only add that we need all the help we can have, and the more anti-U-boat help we get the quicker we shall obtain a decisive peace.

"To return to the Chancellor's speech. In essence it is nothing but the same old story, the same old falsehoods, such as the lie that the U-boat war was forced on Germany by the British blockade.

"In the matter of domestic reforms the Chancellor makes it clear that no changes will be allowed to interfere with the autocratic power. He shows in an astonishingly open way how the German autocrats despise the democrats, and indicates that they purpose to continue to treat the democrats with the same old hopeless contempt. Will the democrats continue to submit placidly, as they always have? Will Austria approve the Chancellor's speech? Those two questions I leave unanswered.

"I remarked a moment ago that the Chancellor had definitely rejected the formula of no annexations or indemnities. That is true, no matter how one interprets the formula; for there is nothing in the speech which binds Germany to give up any or all of the parts of France, Belgium, Serbia, and Russia which she possesses. She is entitled under this speech to hold anything which she thinks necessary 'to make secure for all time the frontiers of the German Empire,' while it is made clear that peace must be a peace of victorious Germany. The Chancellor also avoids the mention of indemnities, from which it may be assumed that he still is hopeful of extorting these from a defeated enemy."

TELLS GERMANS HOW THEY CAN GET PEACE

Must Retire Behind the Rhine and Conduct Negotiations There, Carson Says.

BELFAST, July 20.—Sir Edward Carson, Minister without portfolio in the British War Cabinet, in receiving the freedom of the city of Belfast today, made a speech in which he referred to the address before the German Reichstag of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis. He said that the speech did not differ much from previous speeches from the same quarter.

"No man longs for peace more than I," Sir Edward added, "and the nation longs for peace, but we never can agree to peace as long as Prussianism holds its head above water. If the Germans want peace we are prepared tomorrow to treat not with Prussianism but with the best of the German nation.

"As a preliminary to such treatment and as an earnest of their sincerity that they do not want to acquire territory, we tell them to come forward and offer to enter into negotiations, but making as a first condition that they shall retire behind the Rhine.

"When they have shown contrition for the wrongs and outrages they have committed on poor little Belgium, Northern France, and Serbia, and the other regions they have drenched needlessly with blood, then we, peace-loving people as we are, will willingly enter into negotiations to see what can be done for the salvation for evermore of the world and to release the world from the terrors of arms."

GERMAN POLICY UNCHANGED.

London Says Chancellor's Speech Means Anti-Peace Policy.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.—The speech of the German Imperial Chancellor Michaelis is regarded as a war, not a peace, speech by all the morning newspapers in their editorials. The Morning Post says the speech confirms the impression that the new Chancellor was appointed not to make peace, but to continue war.

The Daily Mail considers that no such a clear and confident utterance has emanated from Germany since Bismarck's day and that all hopes of an early peace are knocked flatly and finally on the head.

The Daily Chronicle, taking the same view, attributes the Chancellor's complacent view of the military situation to the temporary paralysis of Russia. It says that his language suggests that German autocracy, at first shaken by the storm of the Russian revolution, is again rearing its proud head, and with the consciousness of renewed strength is challenging the whole democratic movement.

The Daily News only finds a slender hope in the fact that the language of Michaelis is less offensive than that of his predecessor.

"It will be rather difficult to detect in the performance any signs of such a change as would bring Germany closer to the orbit of the civilized nations or diminish the securities that Europe will require for her future behavior," says The Pall Mall Gazette. "Militarism is still the supreme force in the empire, and the advocates of parliamentiarism are powerless to deflect its sway."

The Westminster Gazette sums up the speech in one sentence.

"Germany," says this newspaper, "relies on the submarine and on practically nothing else for any success she may get out of this war; the attitude of the Government meanwhile is to keep all doors open."

The Evening Standard declares:

"The meaning of the whole speech is that Pan-Germanism and reaction in domestic affairs prevailed over the hedging policy of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Dr. Michaelis uses sometimes the voice of the sly, politic Jacob, but the hand is the rough paw of the Prussian Esau. 'Durable peace' must have its foundation in the enslavement of the rest of mankind. We hope the Allies will lose no time in informing the German people that they will vainly look for peace on these terms or anything like them.

The Globe does not find comfort for "war weary Germany" in Dr. Michaelis's first speech, and it continues:

"The Americans will be glad to learn on the high authority of Dr. Michaelis that they can neither transport a considerable army to the theatre of war nor feed or munition such small numbers as they are able to send. The German fleet, it appears, is to put a fatal embargo upon their efforts. Admiral Beatty, we understand, fervently hopes it will try. * * * The whole speech is a bold attempt to restore the waning confidence of the German people and make both belligerents and neutrals believe that Germany has a great deal more fight left in her than is actually the case."

FRENCH DERIDE MICHAELIS.

Say He Is Blustering and Trying to Please All Parties.

PARIS, July 20.—Important French newspapers do not find anything in the speech of Imperial Chancellor Michaelis upon which to build prospects for an early surrender by Germany.

"The début of the new Chancellor justifies completely," says the Journal des Débats, "those who have been thinking for some time that nothing appreciably novel could be expected from the German crisis. Michaelis has said all that he was able to say, and it is the same that von Bethmann Hollweg uttered without cessation."

The Débats considers the speech as at least having the merit of facilitating the task of the allied Governments, as they learn again the spirit of the German Government.

"Michaelis would establish, he pretends, a world peace based upon a durable reconciliation," says the Temps. "What hypocrisy, when he utters at the same time the classic formula of the pan Germans, that the frontiers of the empire shall be guaranteed forever. This guarantee of frontiers figured in the memorial that the six great economic associations of Germany addressed to von Bethmann Hollweg on May 20, 1915. It is under this pretext of guarantees that Verdun and Belfort would be annexed, without counting the maintenance of German dominion over Belgium and the occupied French territory 'about as far as the Somme.'

"The war continues. Germany wishes it."

The Matin says the program of Prussian militarism set forth by the Chancellor may be summarized in two words, "holdout" and "bluff," the most striking example of bluff being the disdain wherewith he affects to treat American intervention.

The Matin further points out that the occasion marked by innovation is likely to have great effect in the future. Parliament considered it impossible merely to accept the Government's declarations and itself formulated its own views on peace and war. Besides, sacred unity evidently no longer exists in the German Parliament; it is no longer a homogeneous force. It is, the paper says, divided on the essential question into a minority which approves the Crown's representative and a majority which maintains its own point of view without, however, daring as yet to impose it.

The Journal finds the difference between von Bethmann Hollweg and Michaelis is that the former has for the last year been leaning more toward the Left and making certain concessions to Conservatives so as to keep his seat among them. The unlimited submarine warfare of Herr Michaelis, on the contrary, has been put in place by the militarists with orders to react against weakness and to galvanize energies. He is thus obliged to risk a little bluster, trusting by a few tentative formulae to appease discontented parties.

The Figaro finds that the speech shows a comprehensible embarrassment in the face of a difficult and confused situation in German politics. It is an attempt to please all parties, and will no doubt end as might be expected by satisfying none. It is also plain, says the Figaro, that Germany does not intend to state plainly her war objects. She does not offer peace, and if she declares she does not desire conquest her understanding and guarantees seem to differ so little therefrom that the situation remains as equivocal as ever.

BERLIN COMMENTS ON SPEECH.

Michaelis Is Believed to be Adopting Middle-of-the-Road Policy.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—Yesterday's speech by Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, before the Reichstag is interpreted as an indication that he is for the present steering a middle-of-the-road course.

The speech may be said hardly to have aroused pronounced enthusiasm. The new Chancellor, upon the tribune, does not present the heroic figure that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg presented. Furthermore, he did not reveal himself as an equally impressive speaker, in this speech at least.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The Berlin morning newspapers in their comment on the address of Chancellor Michaelis are divided in opinion. The Vorwärts says Dr. Michaelis has not accepted the facts of the situation nor the Reichstag peace program and gives his impression of the war cautiously.

Germania says Dr. Michaelis stands where Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg ended his attempts to follow the middle course, which was further toward the Left than before was customary in Germany.

The Morgen Post holds that Thursday brought, in addition to various positive advantages, the certitude that the development of the country's political life was going forward and upward.

In the Berliner Tageblatt Conrad Haussmann, a Reichstag member, writes that the session resulted in a "sweeping parliamentay success." The Boersen-Courier considers that the session showed that the will of the sovereign and that of the people, as expressed in the resolution adopted, largely coincide.

The Tageszeitung says that Dr. Michaelis's words sound good, but that it is necessary to wait and see whither he directs his course.

The Deutsche Zeitung is glad that the Government is again in the hands of a man "who is determined to govern, not drift."

The Vossische Zeitung says Dr. Michaelis lacks diplomatic ability.

The Tägliche Rundschau, while pessimistic concerning the speech, says that the position of Dr. Michaelis is more difficult than that of any of his predecessors.

The delay of the Chancellor in instituting Cabinet changes has caused some unfavorable sentiment to develop in the Reichstag. His course is interpreted as a move to prevent any parliamentary criticism of or controversy over the new appointments by deferring announcement of them until the Reichstag is no longer in session.

DOUBTS ATTITUDE ON REFORMS

Danish Paper Says Chancellor's Promises Are Ambiguous.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The Danish newspaper Politiken says that the speech of Chancellor Michaelis is no advance over the last utterance of former Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg, and shows that the Reichstag formula of peace without annexations and indemnities is capable of various interpretations.

"His phrase about the necessity of safeguarding Germany's frontiers—the old Pan-German slogan—probably was as acceptable to the Conservative side of the House," the Politiken adds, "as his words that peace would be based on an understanding were to the Centre and Left. The speech leaves his attitude on internal reforms uncertain. His reference to parliamentarism can be paraphrased as 'Hurrah for popular representation, provided you leave me in power.'"

MICHAELIS CLAIMS GERMANY'S RIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

would do everything in his power to advance that cause, but he must insist that the Crown's right to make appointments be not abrogated. For once his voice rose as he pronounced the words: "The Constitutional rights of the head of the Empire must not be endangered, and I am not willing to permit any one to take the reins out of my hands."

There were a few isolated derisive remarks from the extreme Left at this juncture, but the Socialists proper, who may be regarded as the principal champions of parliamentarization, remained silent, while the Right gave a few cheers.

Once more the Chancellor reverted to conditions on the frontier and the general situation. He drew from his pocket a telegram addressed to him by Field Marshal von Hindenburg announcing the successful piercing of the Russian lines under the personal leadership of Field Marshal Prince Leopold of Bavaria. There was enthusiastic applause for a minute. Then the Chancellor said that the enemy was visibly weakening on the west front because, thanks to the U-boat war, his supplies were decreasing from day to day. The prophets who told the people that the U-boats would finish the war in a certain month had done the country a bad service, but there was no doubt that the submarines were doing much more than had been expected of them, and Germany might be assured that a victorious end was not very far off. Until the enemy would come forward and submit peace propositions acceptable to Germany, and in accord with the tenor of the conditions previously mentioned, there was nothing left for Germany but to continue the sanguinary war as long as the enemy desired.

The new Chancellor sat down amid the cheers of the whole House and drained a small glass of water that had been standing in front of him. He had spoken exactly forty minutes.

Peace Resolution Is Read.

After some more routine work and while the Chancellor was receiving congratulations from many, Deputy Fehrenbach mounted the orator's cathedra and at the instance of the Centrist, Progressive, and Socialist Parties began to read the famous resolution for peace without annexation. Fehrenbach, in seconding the resolution, pleaded that everything be done to end the awful slaughter. He did not expect the Government to make another offer of peace to the enemy, nor did his party wish in any way to tie the Government's hands or interfere with the emissaries who would discuss conditions when the time arrived. This resolution, he said, should be considered merely as an honest expression of the readiness of an overwhelming majority of the German people for a peace of reconciliation without annexation and compensation.

One must despair of humanity, Fehrenbach said, if the people in enemy countries did not recognize the note of honesty in this resolution. If the enemy should scorn again this manifestation for peace, then, of course, the slaughter must continue until the Entente group tired of sacrificing their nations.

Fehrenbach also pleaded for immediate ballot reform. Regarding parliamentarization, he said his party was of the opinion that the rights of the Crown ought not to be abrogated or even curtailed, but it was certainly in favor of closer co-operation between the Reichstag and the Government. While the party did not demand that all the Ministers be appointed from the ranks of the House, he thought at least some ought to be selected thus.

At this point some one on the Right shouted "Erzberger," the name of the Centrist member whose attacks in the Reichstag's main committee are supposed to have prepared the ground for Bethmann's downfall. When Fehrenbach devoted a few words to the causes that probably led to the former Chancellor's fall the cries of "Erzberger" were repeated by the Right, and there was much laughter until from the Centre came a gruff shout for order and more seriousness.

Scheidemann Is Satisfied.

The next speaker was the Socialist, Philip Scheidemann, who said his party for the present was contented with the Chancellor's attitude toward various political questions, even if the Chancellor so far could not agree with the party on parliamentarization. His party, he said, would vote for the new war loan.

Several National Liberal members spoke against the peace resolution, as did also Count Westarp, who introduced a new resolution expressing the peace ideas of the Pan Germans and pleaded that it be adopted as a substitute.

After him spoke Deputy Haase, extreme Socialist. His party, he said, was against the peace resolution, against the Pan German resolution, against the kind of ballot reform offered in the decree of July 11, and against parliamentarization as outlined by Scheidemann. Haase spoke until late at night, while other members of the Reichstag anxiously pressed for a roll call on the peace resolution in order to register their votes and go home.

RESOLUTION ON PEACE PASSES BY 214 TO 116

Reichstag Debate Shows Strength of Opposition to Annexations and Indemnities.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The Reichstag peace resolution, which was submitted to that body yesterday by Deputy Fehrenbach, Centrist, in the name of the Centre, Radicals, and Socialists, after Chancellor Michaelis had concluded his address, was adopted by a vote of 214 to 116, with 17 not voting.

Herr Fehrenbach, in opening debate on the resolution, said it should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. As for Parliamentarism, he declared the Centre wished to preserve the rights of the Federated States and the Emperor.

"If some enemy voices explain the resolution as a sign of weakness," he said, "we shall prove that we are ready to fight and capable of achieving victory. Our military situation makes any such misunderstanding impossible, and we therefore make this peace demonstration.

"If the hand which the German Parliament extends to the enemy is refused our armies will achieve even greater and more heroic deeds. Then we will show the world that the German people is unconquerable in its unity."

Count von Westarp, Conservative, extended a welcome to the new Chancellor, and expressed the sincere wish that he would succeed in conducting the affairs of the empire with good results in the serious and difficult situation of the country.

"The desire of our enemies to annihilate us has not yet been broken," he said. "They still regard as a sign of weakness all proofs of our willingness to make peace. The foreign press is saying that the proposed peace resolution is calculated to stiffen the courage of our enemies and prolong the war. We therefore regret this resolution, which is not conducive to strengthening the will and firm trust of the army and the nation.

"We shall not obtain peace by means of resolutions and by moral exhortations to certain of our enemies such as we have heard today. The solution is to be found on another field. The heroic actions of our troops will achieve complete victory. Territories the size of the German Empire have been conquered by the blood of our brothers and sons. Against the wall standing far in hostile countries the attack of a whole world of enemies will be broken, as it has been hitherto."

The Socialist Plea.

Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, expressed approval of the remarks of the Chancellor in regard to peace. He said that if a resolution similar to the peace resolution adopted by the Reichstag were introduced in the House of Commons and if a similar reply were made by the British Premier, peace negotiations could begin tomorrow. The Socialist opposition to the Chancellor, Herr Scheidemann said, was political and not personal, as in the case of the other parties. He continued:

"The slanderous assertion that there was a panic in the Reichstag, made on account of the holding of the Main Committee meetings, is a lie. Nothing was said at those meetings which has not been said in the Reichstag. We oppose the submarine war, as we regard it as doing more harm than good. We are no more able than are our enemies to bring the war to a conclusion by military means, but, despite the three years of war, we stand unbroken, far in the enemies' land, and in defense we are invincible.

"The resolution under discussion has long been the common property of the people. I wish other people would understand that we are not aiming at the acquisition of foreign property, and that we are ready for a righteous peace, secured by international legal guarantees. If the enemy is unwilling to accept such a peace we shall continue to fight."

Herr Scheidemann referred to the Chancellor's words in regard to franchise reform.

"The Chancellor must free us from the three-class franchise," he continued. "Prussian electoral reform must come this Autumn. We demand deliverance of the press from the censorship and the liberation of political offenders."

The Radical Attitude.

Friedrich von Payer, Radical, approved the statement on peace made by Chancellor Michaelis. He expressed the confidence of the Radicals that the Chancellor would conduct the internal and foreign policy on proper lines. Deputy von Payer regretted the departure from office of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, but said he was confident that Chancellor Michaelis would "regard a peace of reconciliation better than a prolongation of the war at any price."

Herr von Payer said the resolution introduced in the Reichstag was not a peace offer, but a well-thought-out declaration approved by the Commander in Chief, by the Government and by the Reichstag majority, the members of which agreed with the main object of the war. The introduction of a Parliamentary system for the direction of the empire, he said, must receive most serious consideration. The summoning of experienced party leaders to participate in the administration was a policy which promised good results and he was glad the Chancellor was inclined to follow it.

Prince Heinrich von Schoenaich-Carolath said that the National Liberals were unanimous in opposing the resolution. They denied, he said, that the present situation called for a formal decision of the Reichstag, as every decision by it was distorted by Germany's enemies, as was the case with the peace offer in December, 1916. Prince von Schoenaich-Carolath added that passion for conquest was not driving Germany to continue the war, and concluded by saying that the German people looked forward with perfect confidence.

Demands Peace and a Republic.

Hugo Haase, leader of the Socialist minority in the chamber, demanded immediate peace and the creation of a social republic.

Herr Seyde, a Pole, declined to vote on the resolution, saying that it failed to mention Poland's claim to control its own destinies.

After adopting the resolution the Reichstag voted without discussion the third reading of the bill providing for a war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks. The minority against the measure was made up of independent Socialists.

The Peace Resolution.

The peace resolution of the majority bloc in the Reichstag, as given in the Tageblatt of Berlin last week, is as follows:

"As on Aug. 4, 1914, so on the threshold of the fourth year of the war, the German people stand upon the assurance of the speech from the Throne—'we are driven by no lust of conquest.'

"Germany took up arms in defense of its liberty and independence and for the integrity of its territories. The Reichstag labors for peace and a mutual understanding and lasting reconciliation among the nations. Forced acquisitions of territory and political, economic, and financial violations are incompatible with such a peace.

"The Reichstag rejects all plans aiming at an economic blockade and the stirring up of enmity among the peoples after the war. The freedom of the seas must be assured. Only an economic peace can prepare the ground for the friendly association of the peoples.

"The Reichstag will energetically promote the creation of international juridical organizations. So long, however, as the enemy Governments do not accept such a peace, so long as they threaten Germany and her allies with conquest and violation, the German people will stand together as one man, hold out unshaken, and fight until the rights of Germany and its allies to life and development are secured. The German nation united is unconquerable.

"The Reichstag knows that in this announcement it is at one with the men who are defending the Fatherland; in the heroic struggles they are sure of the undying thanks of the whole people."

SPEECH OF THE CHANCELLOR.

Willing to Negotiate for Peace on Basis of German Success.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—The following report has been received here of Chancellor Michaelis's speech in the Reichstag yesterday:

"Although English statesmen knew, as shown by their Blue Book, that Russian mobilization must lead to war with Germany, they addressed not a word of warning to Russia against military measures, while my predecessor, in instructions July 29, 1914, to the Ambassador at Vienna directed him to say that we willingly fulfill our duty to an ally, but must refuse to permit ourselves to be involved in a world war through Austria-Hungary disregarding our counsels. The man who wishes to kindle a world war does not write like this. It was the utterance of a man who was laboring and had labored for peace to the utmost.

"The concentration of the Russian Army compelled Germany to seize the sword. There was no choice left to us, and what is true of the war itself is true also of our weapons, particularly the submarine. We deny the accusation that the submarine warfare is contrary to international law and violates the rights of humanity. [Applause.]

"England forced this weapon into our hands through an illegal blockade. England prevented neutral trade with Germany and proclaimed a war of starvation. Our faint hope that America, at the head of the neutrals, would check English illegality, was vain, and the final attempt we made by an honorably intended peace offer to avoid the last extremity failed.

"Then Germany had to choose this last measure as a countermeasure of self-defense. Now also it must carry it through for the purpose of shortening the war. [Applause.] The submarine war is accomplishing all and more than all it is expected to accomplish. False reports which found their way into the press as a result of a secret session of the Reichstag evoked for a time a certain feeling of disappointment, which ended at a particular time. They did the Fatherland no service.

Says War Cripples Britain.

"I declare, in fact, that the submarine accomplishes in the destruction of enemy tonnage what it should. It impairs England's economic life and the conduct of the war month to month in a growing degree, so that it will not be possible to oppose the necessity for peace much longer. We can look forward to the further labors of the brave submarine with complete confidence. [Hearty applause.]

"I desire to send home greetings to our troops on all fronts, land, sea, air, and undersea. What our troops, under the leadership of great commanders, have accomplished in three years is unprecedented in the world's history. Our thoughts also turn to our true allies, a brotherhood in arms which, cemented and tested in heated battling, will not be dissolved. Germany will hold fast in faithful alliance to its treaties and agreements.

"It is reported from the supreme army command that the military situation is very good. The great Anglo-French Spring offensive in the West has been shattered by our armies, which show their unbroken power and superior ability.

"In the East, in consequence of the confusion in Russia, the attack of Russian millions did not materialize and there is comparative calm. Only after false reports and incitement by Russia's allies had stirred the Russian soldiers did the present offensive develop. Its goal was Lemberg and Drohobycz. General Brusiloff, with all his enormous sacrifices, has gained only a slight advantage. Half an hour ago I received the following telegram from the Field Marshal: 'Provoked by the Russian offensive in Galicia, a strong attack was inaugurated there today under the personal leadership of Prince Leopold of Bavaria. The Germans, supported by the Austro-Hungarian troops, broke through the Russian positions near Gloczow.' General Brusiloff's gains, therefore, have been equalized.

"Greece was forced by violence to enter the war against us. Our common front with the brave Bulgarians stands firm.

"Italy, even through the eleventh Isonzo battle against our war-tried Austro-Hungarian brothers, will not be able to attain the goal of its breach of faith—the possession of Trieste.

"We look without serious concern upon the optimistic sentiment in the Entente countries caused by America's intervention. [Applause.] It is easy to reckon how much tonnage is necessary to transport an army from America to Europe, how much tonnage is required to feed such an army. France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without influencing the economic situation still further. After our previous success we shall be able to master this situation also through our fleet, particularly the submarines. That is our firm conviction and assurance. We and our allies, therefore, can look forward to any further development of military events with calm security. [Applause.]

"The season of the year has seen a pause to the fighting in the Caucasus, Persia and Palestine. When it is resumed the enemy will find the Turkish Army newly equipped and full of confidence.

Peace Only as Victors.

"The burning question in our hearts, however, is how much longer the war is to last. With this I come to a matter which stands in the centre of all our interest and all our proceedings today. Germany did not desire the war in order to make violent conquests, and, therefore, will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests, if it could obtain an honorable peace.

"The Germans wish to conclude peace as combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and proved themselves invincible first. A condition of peace is the inviolability of Germany's territory. No parley is possible with the enemy demanding the cession of German soil.

"We must, by means of understanding and in a spirit of give and take, guarantee conditions of the existence of the German Empire upon the continent and overseas."

Dr. Michaelis's words on this point require a careful reading and are capable of various interpretations other than a surface one. His German indicates a willingness to make peace only as victors and in his use of the words "understanding" and "give and take" (the German words verständigung und ausgleich) he revives the Bethmannic ideas of readjustment of the frontiers and colonial possessions by bargaining rather than the restoration of the status quo. Peace, he said, must offer the foundation of a lasting reconciliation of nations. Loud cheers greeted this statement.

"We must," he continued, "as expressed in your resolution, prevent nations from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades and provide a safeguard that the league in arms of our opponents does not develop into an economic offensive alliance against us.

"These aims may be attained within the limits of your resolution as I interpret it. [Cheers.] We cannot again offer peace. We have loyally stretched out our hands once. It met no response, but with the entire nation and the army and its leaders in accord with this declaration the Government feels that, if our enemies abandon their lust for conquest and their aims at subjugation and wish to enter into negotiations, we shall listen honestly and readily to what they have to say to us. Until then we must hold out calmly and patiently.

Admits Want in Germany.

"The present time is, in regard to food conditions, the most severe we have experienced, and the month of July has been the worst. Drought has caused delay and want exists in many cases, but I can declare with glad confidence that relief will shortly set in, and the population can then be supplied more adequately.

"Nothing can yet be said about the harvest, but the fact is already established that the harvest of potatoes will be better than is believed. Straw is, indeed, short, but the development of the kernels is excellent, and we shall, as in 1915, reckon upon an average harvest. In wide regions of the empire rain has fallen and everywhere in time enough to bring potatoes. We hope for a good potato crop.

"If we utilize the increase from Rumania and other occupied territories carefully the shortage of fodder with which we should otherwise be confronted will be overcome. It has been proved in these three war years, even in the case of a bad harvest, as in 1916, that Germany cannot be starved out at all.

"With rigid appropriation, limited rationing, and an adequate supply we have an inestimable advantage over England. A painful experience in wide areas has shown that, on account of war conditions, relations between the town and country populations become a source of trouble. Enlightenment here is an absolute necessity.

"Urban populations must appreciate the great difficulties under which agriculture suffers through war conditions. On the other hand the country population must be made to understand thoroughly how important industry in great cities has been and is. If that is done a rapprochement will follow and each will do for others what he can and what is his duty. The successful experiment of transferring hundreds of thousands of city children to the country may perhaps build the bridge, but we must take pains in every way to see that this conflict of views is moderated, alleviated and ended.

Discusses Parliamentarization.

"You cannot expect me, as I have been in office only five days, to express my views today exhaustively and finally on the pending questions of internal policy. It goes without saying that I stand upon the ground of the imperial rescript of July 11 concerning the franchise in Prussia. I consider it advantageous and necessary that closer touch should be established between the great parties and the Government. I am ready, so far as this is possible without impairing the federal character and constitutional basis of the empire, to do everything possible to impart to this co-operation more life and efficiency.

"I also consider it desirable that the relations of confidence between Parliament and the Government should be made closer by calling to the leading executive positions men who, in addition to their conciliatory character, possess the confidence of the great parties in the popular representative body. All this is, of course, possible only on the assumption that the other side recognizes that the constitutional right of the imperial administration to conduct our policy must not be narrowed. I am not willing to permit the conduct of affairs to be taken from my hands. We are sailing through a wildly tossing sea, in a dangerous channel, but our destination shines out before our eyes.

"What we long to attain is a new and splendid Germany, not a Germany which wishes, as our enemies believe, to terrorize the world with her armed might; no, the morally purified, God-fearing, loyal, peaceful, and mighty Germany which we all love. For this Germany we shall fight and endure. For this Germany we and our brothers out there will bleed and die. For this Germany we shall fight our way through, despite all force."

U-BOATS "HIT WAR INDUSTRY."

Ludendorff Tells Reichstag Members Allies' Supplies Decrease.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—General von Ludendorff, the German Quartermaster General, in discussing the military situation for the benefit of the members of the Reichstag, according to a semi-official telegram received from Berlin, said:

"In starting the submarine warfare the supreme army command was guided by a desire to hit the enemy's war industry, especially the production of ammunition. Through the submarine warfare our armies in the west were greatly relieved, and the enemy's production of ammunition having decreased thus, our U-boats fulfilled their task. The co-operation of the army and the navy proved to be perfect.

"The supreme army command expects the submarine warfare to break England's ability to prepare for war by lessening her tonnage. Fulfillment of this wish will come despite America and with it the end of the world war and peace which is desired by the supreme army command."

SAYS MICHAELIS DIDN'T BOAST.

Staats-Zeitung Cites U-Boats' Record as Justifying Confidence.

In an editorial on the Imperial Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday evening:

"Germany doesn't want to continue the war a moment longer, Chancellor Michaelis declared in the Reichstag, if her enemies are ready for an honorable peace; and this despite the opinion shared by all the German leaders that Germany has, in her submarines, a weapon in which she is justified in placing the greatest confidence. Still more, Germany expects with the greatest possible certainty that the final victory will be won by her submarines.

"Chance, if we may speak of chance, so willed it that THE TIMES of this city on the day that the German Chancellor made his maiden speech came forward with 'revelations' intended to prove that the Allies could not reckon upon having victory perch upon their banners in case they should not succeed in making good the actually enormous losses in ship tonnage. Consequently, it would hardly do to reproach the Chancellor with the charge that his words were mere boastings, and that he was endeavoring to inspire the German people with a fresh courage and to revive their hopes."

THINK MICHAELIS STOP GAP.

Italians Look for Hindenburg's Dictatorship Soon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 20.—"I wonder whether Michaelis merely represents a transition leading to Hindenburg's dictatorship," today said a prominent statesman here who occupied an important position in a former Cabinet.

Indirect private reports received from Germany show that everything there tends to concentrate the last desperate efforts in the hands of the military. This is taken as evidence that resources have reached the extreme limit, and that unless the war party achieves quickly some striking success, most serious internal complications are inevitable.

STORY OF REWARD FOR KAISER'S DEATH

Americans Reported to Have Been Shot Were Millionaire's Agents, Amsterdam Hears.

AMSTERDAM, July 20.—An attempt on Emperor William's life by two Americans was reported today by a person who states that he knows the circumstances.

According to his story, two men managed to get near the Emperor at Great Headquarters on July 3, before the Emperor went to Vienna. The men were seized by detectives, the tale goes, and were found to be in possession of revolvers. It is said these men, both Americans, had received promise of a large reward by an American millionaire for killing the Emperor, and that they were shot twenty-four hours after their arrest.

No names or further particulars are available, and the story has not been confirmed.

The foregoing is an elaboration of a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam last night, which said the story must be treated with necessary reserve.

RUSSIA WELCOMES AMERICAN TRADE

Head of Joint Chamber of Commerce in Petrograd Points to Opportunities After War.

SEES NO SEPARATE PEACE

C. H. Boynton Warns Concession Seekers That New Republic Seeks Only Legitimate Business.

Because of the lack of shipping there is little or no prospect of American manufacturers building up big business in Russia during the war, but under the new democratic Government's revision of trade laws there will be after the war a wonderful opportunity for all branches of American business, barring the seeker of concessions, according to C. H. Boynton, President of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce of this city, who is now in Petrograd. Incidental to the business outlook, he says in a report he has sent to the Chamber that there is as little prospect of Russia's making a separate peace with Germany as of the United States taking that step.

"The commercial and business opportunities lie in every branch of industry and trade, just as much as confronted the United States a hundred years ago," says Mr. Boynton in his report on conditions in Russia. "War has created a scarcity of labor, and the war's necessities practically monopolize transportation facilities. Thus immediate industrial operations would encounter almost insurmountable obstacles, and heavy financial commitments for new enterprises would not be justifiable at this time.

"Merchants everywhere seek American goods, and orders are the easiest of things to secure, but deliveries are impossible, except for such goods as the Government permits for the requirements of the war. There is a world's shortage of tonnage, and no private enterprise or opportunity can be permitted to occupy one yard of space that energetic prosecution of the war requires. Russia has few ports, and the full transportation facilities from them are more than necessary for handling absolutely essential freight. In refusing to permit private enterprises to hinder the war's requirements Americans must recognize that Russia is taking a proper step to assist her allies to win the essential victory. To this end all else must temporarily be subjected.

Russia in Strong Hands.

"This condition is likely to continue as long as the war lasts, but, on the other hand, American capital and merchants interested in the Russian field should not lose a moment's time in having their representatives in this field studying its possibilities, creating organization, making business connections, learning where the opportunity in their particular lines lie, informing themselves of the requirements of the Russian trade in all its details, obtaining knowledge of the people and their language, in order to facilitate negotiations and thereby equip themselves for the huge commercial business which is certain to be coincident with the close of the war. Those who neglect to take advantage of the present for these preliminary steps will find that when the war is ended others who have done so will have a decided advantage, and the field will be occupied by these and others who are geographically nearer Russian markets.

"The new Government is redrafting laws relating to finance, trade, and industry in such a way as to facilitate the rapid economic development of Russia, and allow broad expansion of her commercial and industrial life. Russia opens her arms to serious business men, whose object is not traffic in concessions, but actual development and production, and for such her terms are sure to be liberal."

In analyzing the political situation and arguing that Russia is in strong hands, Mr. Boynton says:

"The self-restraint and moderation shown by the entire nation are the best tribute to its sobriety, solidarity, and reasonableness and the best promise of what the future has in store. The Russian people are naturally home-loving, and of peaceful disposition. They are neither arrogant nor quarrelsome. Agitators may temporarily cloud their point of view by misrepresentation and selfish design, but just as certainly they will return to their normal psychology.

"To understand the recent demonstration, which on its surface looked menacing and grave, it must be kept in mind that in Russia such demonstrations are the only method by which popular opinion can find expression. There has been no suffrage and therefore the ballot was represented by so-called demonstrations. Whatever further occurrences of this sort take place must be so interpreted. On the day of the 21st, when the Government took its positive stand against the extremists, it was possible to see in these demonstrations the quick return in public sentiment. Within two hours after the anti-Government parade passed up the Nevsky, the streets were filled with cheering supporters of the Government, and the effort of the extremists to create disorders was quickly overthrown, not by armed force, but by the force of public opinion. The Soldiers' and Workmen's Deputies denied responsibility for the agitation, and investigation proved that the whole movement came from agitators with ulterior motives.

Found Disorders Purely Local.

"The result has been wholesome and a decided strengthening of the Government's position. It should not be overlooked that these disorders were local, and that the nation at large, so enormous in territory, quietly pursued its ordinary vocations. Since that day there has not been the slightest disturbance or demonstration anywhere. A recent meeting of the Governors representing nearly all European Russia showed that the nation at large supported the provisional Government.

"The future will hold other occasions when superficial appearances will seem alarming, but the real situation will be in the hands of a Ministry which, even the most critical acknowledge, is composed of the best Russia can offer. These men are working patriotically to the limit of their physical abilities to bring modern progressive methods into Government machinery that had become rusty and ineffective. It will take time to reorganize the Government's policies and executive administration, but the men who are burdening themselves with the task are certain to realize the fruits of their labors before many months.

"America occupies a fortunate position in relation to the people of this nation, who have been sentimentally touched by the evidence of American friendship and our quick recognition of the new Government. President Wilson's address to Congress, in which he set forth America's attitude toward the war has been recognized as practically expressing the same views as are held by the Provisional Government, and Tzeretelli, who is one of the leaders of the Left, emphatically denied to the Duma that his party was considering separate peace, and stated that it was an outrage against patriotic men to attempt to place upon them the burden of such a position. The Embassy and Consulate officials are in close touch with the new Government, and everywhere Americans receive the most courteous and cordial attention.

"Wherever separate peace has been mentioned, it has been howled down with indignation, and, unless my judgment is entirely astray, Russia, as today constituted, is as little likely to make a separate peace as is the United States."

INTERESTED IN BERNSTORFF

Washington Considers He Has Chance to be Foreign Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There is considerable interest here in the fortunes of Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to Washington. Until Dr. Zimmermann's successor as Secretary for Foreign Affairs is appointed Count von Bernstorff, according to the view in Washington, will be in the running for the place.

When former Foreign Minister von Jagow was compelled to give up the office von Bernstorff's name was mentioned in connection with it. The Count, who was then in Washington, disclaimed any desire to have the position. He said he regarded it as the most undesirable post in the German Government, one to which practically all the blame attached and which never received credit.

The appointment of von Bernstorff would be admittedly confusing to observers of the German political situation here, as he is thought to believe that Germany might negotiate a peace which would not be discreditable to her. His appointment would be expected to lead to peace feelers, sounding out first the United States, and then Russia.

RUSSIANS MUTINY AS GERMANS ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

yesterday. After strong artillery preparation the enemy persistently attacked our detachments on the Pieniaki-Harbuzov front, twenty miles south of Brody. At first all these attacks were repulsed. At 10 o'clock the 607th Mlynov Regiment, situated between Batkov and Manajov, in the same region, left its trenches voluntarily and retired, with the result that neighboring units also had to retire. This gave the enemy opportunity for developing his success.

Our failure is explained to a considerable degree by the fact that, under the influence of the Bolsheviki extremists, several detachments, having received a command to support the attacked detachments, held meetings and discussed the advisability of obeying the order, whereupon some regiments refused to obey the military command. Efforts of commanders and committees to arouse the men to fulfillment of the commands were fruitless.

East of Brzezany, to the south of Szybalin, Austro-German troops made repeated attacks and occupied a portion of our first line trenches. The enemy's effort to attack south of Brzezany was repelled by our fire. West of Halicz detachments occupying the village of Bludniki retired, whereupon the enemy, profiting by this movement, occupied the place. An effort to win back this village was unsuccessful.

According to supplementary reports now received, on July 17 at about 7 P. M., when the enemy took the offensive and seized the height south of Novica, to the south of Kalusz, one of our regiments began to leave. Major Gen. Prince Gagarin, commander of the military district, perceiving that the situation was critical, at once moved forward a battalion of the Ukhnov Regiment, commanded by Second Captain Burishen, which had recently arrived in this district. This battalion conducted an energetic attack. Simultaneously General Prince Gagarin threw troops into the attack on both flanks, advancing infantry and native cavalry regiments of Daghestanians on the right, and Circassians and Cabardians on the left.

The Ukhnov Regiment and the natives rushed forward in a furious onslaught, carrying with them also the Russian regiment which had retired. The general assault soon changed the situation in our favor. The advancing enemy fled in disorderly fashion, and our former position was restored brilliantly. The work of the artillery of this command contributed decisively to the success.

Rumanian Front.—There were fusillades.

Caucasian Front.—Unceasing efforts of insignificant Turkish forces to attack our detachments southwest of Gumishkaneh were frustrated by our fire.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—German troops have pushed forward through three strong Russian zones of defense between the Sereth and Zlota Lipa Rivers, in Eastern Galicia, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The Russians suffered heavily, the statement adds, and are retreating in disorder. The Germans took a few thousand prisoners. The announcement follows:

Army Group of Prince Leopold.—On July 1 the Russian Government led part of the Russian army into an offensive in Eastern Galicia, which, after slight initial successes, soon came to a standstill on account of tremendous losses. The Russian soldiers, whose wish for peace has found expression on almost every point on our front in attempts at rapprochement, had again been sacrificed in vain for the sake of the Entente.

In answer to the attack of the Russians our troops yesterday began a counteroffensive. Under the personal guidance of the princely Commander in Chief, German army corps, after effective preparation by German and Austro-Hungarian artillery, advanced against the Russian positions between the Sereth and the Zlota Lipa and pushed forward through three strong zones of defense. The enemy suffered heavy and sanguinary losses, and retreated in disorder. Up to the afternoon a few thousand prisoners had been reported.

Near Jacobstadt, Dvinsk and Smorgon, along the Stokhod and from the Zlota Lipa to the south of the Dniester, the artillery activity increased considerably at some points. Advances and violent reconnoitring operations often led to splendid local successes. Near Novica, on the Lomnica front, new strong Russian attacks were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

Army Group of Archduke Joseph.—In the northern Carpathians the artillery fire has been stronger recently, and military activity has increased also in the mountains east of the Kezdivasarhely Basin.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen and Macedonian Front—There is nothing new.

A supplementary bulletin issued this evening reads:

Eastern Theatre.—Our troops between the river Sereth and the river Stripa are pursuing the retreating enemy closely.

VIENNA, July 20, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters issued the following official statement today:

Eastern theatre: Challenged by the enemy offensive forced upon the Russians against the wishes of the nation by the western powers and America, the allied (German) forces yesterday advanced in Eastern Galicia through a counterattack. At 5:30 o'clock in the morning the German and Austro-Hungarian batteries between the Zborow region and the Sereth developed tremendous activity. Storming attacks by royal and imperial troops, supported by German infantry, followed during the morning hours.

The victorious attackers advanced through three strongly fortified lines. The Russians retreated in complete disorder, leaving numerous dead and wounded on the battlefield. Up to last evening a few thousand prisoners had been reported.

On the other sectors of the Galician front a series of fighting actions developed successfully for our troops.

LONDON, Saturday, July 21.—A dispatch from the correspondent of The Times at the headquarters of the Eighth Russian army, dated July 16, says that the system of military committees has failed and that the future success of the Russian Army depends upon the restoration of a proper spirit of subordination among the soldiers.

ROUSED AGAINST LENINITES.

Petrograd Incensed by Charge That They Are German Spies.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 19.—Petrograd is quiet now, but there is a heavy and bitter feeling of humiliation and degradation in the air over this insane and preposterous adventure. Why was it allowed? Why was it not checked at the very outset?

The crime was long prepared, its sources were evident, its agents again and again showed themselves not only unscrupulous, but cowardly. When brought to book they shuffled, lied, professed devotion to ideal aims, asseverated their impotence to stay the elemental movement of the masses, and then proceeded as before to inflate these ignorant masses with their criminal propaganda.

The Petrograd garrison and the thousands of Petrograd workers were left at the mercy of these petty conspirators, who are now confronted with the direct charge that they are simply agents of the German Staff receiving continual supplies of money through notorious intermediaries in Stockholm, but they have not been arrested yet. One of the most insignificant persons mentioned in the charge, a woman named Sumenson, was arrested yesterday and the prominent Leninites, Kameneff and Lunacharsky, were arrested by soldiers but freed in the evening at the request of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. Kameneff sat for hours in the General Staff quarters for fear of being torn to pieces by the soldiers outside.

The general feeling against Leninites is strong, not to say violent.

FINNISH CABINET OFFERS TO RESIGN

First Meeting of the Diet Under Autonomy Held at Helsingfors.

PETROGRAD, July 20.—The first sitting of the Diet of autonomous Finland was held last night, according to a dispatch from Helsingfors.

Premier Tokoi, on behalf of himself and his colleagues, announced that because of the new situation the members of the Government would place their resignations at the disposition of the Diet.

M. Ayroll, leader of the Social-Democrat faction of the Diet, begged the Ministers to retain their offices pending the organization by the Diet of a new administration for Finland.

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EXPLAINS LOCATION OF CAMPS IN SOUTH

Baker Writes Senator Weeks of Need for Winter Quarters for Our Troops.

QUESTION OF ECONOMY, TOO

Building of Cantonments and Procuring of Tonnage to Carry Soldiers Involved.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—In a letter to Senator Weeks of Massachusetts today Secretary Baker gave the War Department's reasons for choosing the South as the training ground for the National Guard. The letter was in response to an inquiry from Senator Weeks.

Mr. Baker pointed out that the inability to get sufficient tonnage for the transport of troops abroad before Winter sets in made it necessary to send the National Guard to a climate where they might have out-of-door training in the early Winter months. Before the Winter ends, he said, he expected that all the National Guard would be on the way to France. The letter follows:

"It is intended to send the National Guard, or such units thereof as are properly equipped and trained, to join the American expeditionary force in France before the additional forces authorized by the Selective Draft act, now called the National Army, can be sent. When the plans for mobilizing those two forces were drawn it was not known how soon the National Army could be assembled under the draft. The National Guard having already in its possession some equipment, and having, after several months' service on the border, received a certain measure of training, it was believed that that force could be more promptly dispatched to France than the National Army, which at the time the plans were approved had not been authorized by Congress.

Tonnage for Transportation.

"Plans for the dispatch of our forces to France depend not only on their training and equipment, but also upon the advisability of sufficient tonnage for transportation. Had it been possible to procure, before Winter, transportation to France for the National Guard of all States in the North, it is quite possible that my advisers would have recommended that the National Guard be placed in cantonments in the North. Had such a plan been proposed and given effect, and tonnage been sufficient, the approach of Winter would have found the National Guard in a climate where out-of-door training would have been impracticable.

"It would then have been necessary, after considerable expenditure for the construction of cantonments, to transport them to the South, build new cantonments, and possibly return them to a Northern harbor for embarkation. Hence it was decided to construct cantonment shelter for the National Guard in the South.

"After sites had been selected for many of the divisions of the National Guard and the National Army it was reported by the officer in charge of cantonment construction that, due to the price of material, the sum of money appropriated for cantonment construction would be sufficient for only about half the number (32) of cantonments planned. It was also reported that the construction of half the number of cantonments could be completed by Sept. 1, 1917, but not by July, the month in which it had been planned to call the National Guard into military service. This month was selected because, due to the lack of clothing and other equipment, it was believed impracticable to complete the equipment of the regular army, with all its increments, before July, and it was not desirable to call the National Guard before it was possible to supply the necessary equipment.

Put Militiamen in Tents.

"Because of the impracticability of constructing thirty-two cantonments with the funds appropriated it was decided, as the National Guard had then in its possession a certain amount of tentage, and the War Department could reasonably hope to supply the necessary complement by the end of July, to place the National Guard under canvas in order that their training might not be longer delayed, and to confine the cantonment construction to the sites selected in various divisional areas for the National Army.

"You correctly assume that it hoped to send the National Guard to France within a reasonable time, but it is manifestly impracticable, with the limited tonnage available, to transport all the National Guard of the Northern States to France before cold weather, even if the dispatch of the division of the regular army be postponed for that purpose.

"If the National Guard of the New England division should be camped in New England considerable expenditure will be necessary at the site selected. On the approach of cold weather it will be necessary to transport them to the South and to spend an equal amount on the construction of a camp there. In the sites which have been selected, training of the National Guard may be continued throughout the Winter. During the Winter, if not before, it is hoped that sufficient tonnage will be available for the dispatch of most of the National Guard to France, namely, those divisions properly equipped and trained for service in war.

"I can assure you that every step taken by the War Department for the organization and training of all our military forces has been prompted solely by the desire to further the prosecution of the war in such a manner as to effect the best results. It is impossible to foresee what difficulties may arise in the future, but the present plans of the War Department are so framed as to provide for the training of each portion of the army as soon as the equipment can be furnished, and to dispatch each portion of the army to France as soon as it is trained and equipped and tonnage becomes available."

MITCHEL REVIEWS TROOPS.

Mayor Sees Artillery and Students Drill at Plattsburg Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 20.—Mayor Mitchel of New York arrived at Plattsburg last night, having motored from Bretton Woods with Mrs. Mitchel, and was the guest of Colonel Merritt H. Smith at the camp of the First New York Field Artillery. He spent a part of the morning watching the students drill, and in the afternoon reviewed the artillery at Cliff Haven, two miles south of the training camp. Although the regiment includes 600 recruits, it made a creditable showing.

Mayor Mitchel then accompanied Colonel Wolf to the training camp headquarters and was a spectator at "retreat" at the first battalion parade which has been held at the camp this year. New York Companies 1, 2, and 3 made up the parading battalion, which was commanded by Major Carr, with Major Bozeman Bulger, U. S. R., as Adjutant.

Supplementing the seventeen students who leave tomorrow morning for the Ground Aviation School at Princeton, N. J., the following twenty-five men have been selected to leave Sunday for the Royal Flying School at Toronto, Ontario:

New England Regiment—F. H. Underhill, Company 4; Henry L. Stevens, J. S. Hunt, G. F. Davis, H. G. MacLure, G. E. Whitehouse, and John J. Curtin, Company 5; E. J. Scanlon, Company 7; L. I. Rice, Company 8; Roland A. Bush, J. D. Howard, and J. L. Ladd, Company 9, and F. I. Ordway, Troop 1.

New York Regiment—R. A. Reese, 513 West 113th Street, New York, Company 3; W. A. Coleman, 618 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York, Company 4; P. De H. Reed, 17 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York, Company 5; C. I. McLean, 20 East Sixty-ninth Street, New York, Company 5; E. S. Lubbers, 4 East Fifty-ninth Street, New York, Company 5; J. M. Heyward, 4,260 Broadway, New York, Company 6; C. A. Rice, 23 West Eleventh Street, New York, Company 7; B. P. Morningstar, 301 West 106th Street, New York, Company 7; P. E. West, 633 West 115th Street, New York, Company 7; H. J. Forshay, 624 Sixty-first Street, Brooklyn, Company 7; J. C. Kennedy, 155 Forest Avenue, New York, Company 8; H. C. Smith, 1,833 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, Company 9.

Following orders posted on company bulletin boards yesterday forbidding all members of the training camps from visiting Vermont without orders on account of infantile paralysis there, camp authorities refused to issue passes to men applying for permission to visit Grand Isle during the week end.

VINCENT TO ADDRESS CORPS

Rabbi Wise Also Will Speak at Madison Camp Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., July 20.—George E. Vincent, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, will deliver an address to the students at Madison Barracks on Sunday morning, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York will be the principal speaker at the evening services. Governor Whitman wired today that he would speak at the Y. M. C. A. services here Sunday morning, Aug. 5.

Some of the candidates have been delegated to practice with army rifles at the Stony Point rifle range tomorrow. Examinations for commissions as Second Lieutenants in the regular army are to be conducted Monday morning. Each camp is expected to furnish about sixty regular army Second Lieutenants.

The detachment of thirty men of the Second New York Field Artillery on duty at the camp moved from their barracks to their new camp south of the training grounds today. The guardsmen are living under tents, and seem to enjoy camping out much better than being housed in stuffy quarters.

The camp authorities learned today that the next series of reserve training camps is to be the last. The camp commander said that the War Department realized that in the draft there would be some excellent material for officers, and all new officers after the quota selected from the second reserve camps would come from the ranks of the national army.

Recommendations for reserve commissions are to be in the hands of the War Department on Aug. 1, according to Colonel Sample, and the commissions are expected to be returned to the camp Aug. 15.

NEW YORK ADDS 154 TO ITS ARMY QUOTA

State Needs 1,137 to Fill Its Complement of 18,226 for Regular Forces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—New York State yesterday enlisted 154 recruits for the regular army, leading all other States. Pennsylvania was next, with 87. To fill its quota New York must furnish 1,137 enlistments. Pennsylvania has exceeded its quota of 15,330 by 1,941.

The following table shows the enlistments in the regular army up to the close of recruiting offices yesterday:

	Obt'ned July 19.	Total to July 19.		Obt'ned July 19.	Total to July 19.
Alabama...	7	1,546	*Nebraska.	6	2,633
Arizona ..	3	209	*Nevada ..	4	722
Arkansas..	11	896	N. Hamp..	3	390
*California	50	5,355	*N. Jersey.	68	5,217
Colorado ..	15	1,397	New Mex..	..	245
Conn.	21	1,666	New York.	154	17,989
Delaware..	13	312	North Car.	8	1,135
Dist. of C.	3	351	North Dak.	6	544
Florida ...	8	1,227	Ohio	69	6,942
Georgia ..	23	3,748	Oklahoma..	15	1,964
*Idaho ...	15	840	*Oregon ..	10	2,470
*Illinois ..	70	13,925	*Penn. ...	87	17,271
*Indiana ..	37	7,869	Rhode Isl'd	3	601
Iowa	14	4,089	South Car.	23	869
Kansas ...	11	3,127	South Dak.	..	788
Kentucky..	18	2,069	Tennessee..	34	2,053
Louisiana..	..	1,565	Texas	26	5,365
Maine	5	709	*Utah	4	1,460
Maryland..	30	1,191	Vermont ..	..	94
*Mass. ...	73	6,741	Virginia ..	5	1,170
*Michigan..	52	6,747	Washingt'n	22	1,859
Minnesota.	17	3,089	West Va..	3	1,494
Mississippi	4	[illegible]	Wisconsin..	13	1,657
Missouri ..	51	[illegible]	*Wyoming.	7	546
*Montana..	19	1,225			

*Quota filled.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total acceptances July 19, 1,140.

Total acceptances since April 1, 152,459.

WILSON MOVES TO END SHIP ROW

Continued from Page 1.

expected a request from Mr. Denman for the conference which was eventually set for tomorrow morning.

Of the Shipping Board situation it is said that Chairman Denman and Commissioner Brent are on one side of the fence and Commissioners Donald and Stevens on the other so far as the row is concerned, and that the fifth member, Commissioner White, while a follower of Mr. Denman in the past, is a bit uncertain on some of the matters now demanding attention.

Those who seemed sure tonight that General Goethals did not intend to resign were equally sure that while he might give some ground he would obtain most of the things for which he was fighting.

The cable dispatches to THE TIMES from London telling of the heavy toll taken by the submarines have served to concentrate attention on the ship controversy more than any other incident in many days.

OUR SHIPPING POLICY SECRET.

Inventory of World's Tonnage for Our Allies Being Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—This Government has a definite plan for meeting the shipping needs of our allies, but the details are being kept secret. It was disclosed today that one of the very first steps is the taking of an inventory of the world's present and prospective tonnage available for allied uses.

The Japanese Government has been requested by the United States to furnish it with exact figures revealing the amount of Japanese tonnage constructed and of the amount building, together with the approximate dates when the vessels under construction will be completed. Similar information furnished by Great Britain and France respecting the tonnage of those countries and statistics revealing Norway's shipping resources are said to be in the hands of this Government.

Japan has promised to furnish the figures. It was predicted today that they would be considerably larger than has been supposed. Every shipbuilding plant in Japan has been working overtime for more than a year, and new yards have been established.

The Tokio Government already has inquired the attitude of the United States toward the exportation of steel from this country to Japan, and has received a favorable answer. This Government says it considers Japan as one of its associates in the world war, and Japan will be specially favored, as are the European allies. Japan, it is pointed out, is very largely dependent upon the United States for steel, and should her supply from this country be abridged it would seriously affect her merchant shipbuilding program.

Diminution of Japan's steel and iron imports would also have a baneful effect on Russia, it was asserted, as Japan is the principal supplier of munitions to Russia, and if confronted by a situation in which it would be necessary to sacrifice either munitions or ships, munitions in all likelihood would be sacrificed. But the United States has determined that no such situation shall arise, and Japan is assured that her steel purchases will not be jeopardized.

It is believed that Japan will benefit from the agreement entered into by the Government and the steel interests, whereby the Allies will obtain steel at the same price that the United States pays.

LONGSHORE WOMEN LOAD BIG VESSELS

Girls in High-Heeled Shoes Climb Rigging and Hop In and Out of Freight Cars.

WAR FINDS THEM READY

Clerks at Bush Terminal Drop Typewriters and Take Places at Engine Throttles.

Girls from different clerical departments of the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn gave a demonstration yesterday afternoon of what they can do to take the lighter forms of the longshoremen's work in case the men are called for war duty. There are 70 per cent. of the men working at the terminal who are eligible, and for the last six weeks, off an on, some fifty of the girls have been taking instruction to prepare for emergencies.

Representatives of half a dozen other large concerns were present at the demonstration yesterday to profit by what the terminal people have done in preparing to meet their own needs. Emphasis was given to the possible early need of the girls' work by a message received from Washington while the demonstration was in progress calling out two of the terminal men whose numbers had been chosen.

The young longshorewomen, wearing blue overalls and jumpers and black caps with visors, looked very fit. The shoes were not all in keeping with the costume, for the girls had been called at a moment's notice, and longshoreman costume does not include footwear. White shoes got very much smudged, and high heels were unsatisfactory when the girls hopped out of freight cars they were loading, and climbed rigging, but there were few serious mishaps.

Cleaning lamps is one of the jobs which will fall to the girls, and the first thing one of them undertook yesterday was to wipe out the shade on the searchlight projector, opposite the office at the foot of Forty-third Street, which is for special war use. With a greasy rag hanging from her overalls pocket, she ran up the ladder, unscrewed the lamp, laid it on the low roof of the building from which it was hanging, when, pop! off it went, and smashed on the ground. These lamps are big and expensive, and the watching men were delighted with this demonstration of feminine ability.

Longshorelady Has an Alibi.

"She'll never get another job," cried one.

"There's a day's pay gone already," called another.

"I didn't do a single thing to it. It rolled off itself," said the longshorelady.

Next the girls tackled a big five-ton electric truck. They took to industrial tractors and tractor cranes like ducks to water, and two or three of them in a freight car pulled in big bundles of rattan, while as many more handed them. A slender longshorewoman, hardly five feet, looked very cunning standing with her small feet wide apart to keep her balance on a long, flat trailer, while her companions manipulated the electric control on the big driving car in front.

Once started, the girls were indefatigable. They drove the electric engine which runs in the Bush Terminal plant or rode on the step at the back. They even essayed a trolley car which came along; they ran a big electric elevator and handled small hand trucks; loaded a truck with a big conveyer which piles to a desired height, and finally boarded a big Nova Scotia fishing smack, climbed high into the shrouds and ran out on the big main boom. One of the girls swept up the deck while another tried what she could do at the wheel, which wasn't much on a stationery vessel.

"It wouldn't do to have that girl at the wheel with a drunken mate," said one of the men who was looking on.

One of the few things which the girls did not demonstrate was the comparatively feminine task of bag mending. In the freight that is handled there are frequent breaks which would let out coffee, cocoa beans, flour, and the like. There are special stitches for these on which the girls have already practiced. They will also be able to take charge of the weighing and run the four big time clocks which can register the time of 600 men in less than five minutes.

Stenographers to Run Locomotives.

As far as possible the girls will take positions in the departments with which they are familiar. The stenographers in the Traffic Department will run the electric locomotives and trucks, those in the Labor Department handling the time clocks, &c. Of the girls who took part in the demonstration yesterday there were Miss Florence Delahunty, who is a biller; Miss Esther Nelson, who is a tabulator, and Miss May Flemming, who is a stenographer. The private secretary of Traffic Manager Philip Gerhardt, is one of the most efficient of the girls. Three of the telephone girls of the terminal who took part in the demonstration gave their names as Ruth Smith, Helen Jones and Millie Brown. Some of the girls who have done the most work were afraid of the public demonstration, and did not take part.

Among those who witnessed the demonstrations were representatives from the American Sugar Refining Company, the American Tobacco Company, J. G. White & Co., Henry L. Doherty & Co., the American Electric Railway Association, the National Electric Light Association and the Electrical Vehicle Association. Previous to it the party was taken into the Longshoreman Club for luncheon.

AMERICAN PILOT HURT.

Ralph Doolittle Wounded in Battle with Three German Machines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 20.—The Lafayette Squadron pilot, Ralph Doolittle, perceived a German battleplane attacking a balloon and flew to the rescue. Just as he came within range of the enemy two other German planes assailed him, one from each side. Wounded in the leg and his motor pierced by several bullets, he was compelled to land abruptly, but fortunately in friendly territory. He landed in a plowed field, where his machine upset, but Doolittle escaped with nothing worse than cuts and bruises. He is now in a British hospital, and the surgeons pronounce his wounds not dangerous.

A lesser mishap befell Pilot Havilands, whose motor failed just at the journey's end. In a forced landing he hit a bank at full speed and capsized. He also is only bruised, but not seriously.

HAVOC BY ITALIAN GUNS.

Austrian Positions in Trentino and Elsewhere Bombarded.

ROME, July 20, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Following is today's official announcement:

At the Maso Torrent the garrison of one of our advanced posts brilliantly repulsed a strong enemy patrol, capturing prisoners. Our artillery caused a fire in one of the enemy's tunnels on Col Bricon, destroyed with trench mortar fire the defenses of an advanced post on Monte Plana, dispersed working parties which were rebuilding the redoubt damaged yesterday on Monte Nero, and shelled heavily the traffic at Tolmino.

The enemy artillery, which usually has shown little activity, carried out a harassing fire against our positions in the Plezzo Basin, on the Vodice, on the Dosso Faite, and west of Versic.

AIR FIGHTING HOTTER ON THE BRITISH FRONT

Seventy-eight German Machines Brought Down in Eight Days of Thrilling Encounters.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 20, (by The Associated Press.)—Not since the war began has such severe air fighting been witnessed on the British front as has taken place recently.

A little more than a week ago the Germans strongly challenged the British claim to aerial supremacy, and displayed unusual activity all along the line. The British accepted the challenge, and the result has been a succession of the most furious battles and destructive raids yet seen. Great squadrons of opposing air craft have clashed in spectacular battles among the clouds, and individual fights conducted to a finish have been numerous.

From the outset the British airmen maintained the upper hand, and today it may be said they still hold the ascendency in this branch of the service, which, as the eyes of the army, is so vital to the successful prosecution of the artillery and infantry work. Since July 12 the British have brought down at least forty-one German machines, have driven down thirty-seven others out of control, and have carried on innumerable successful bombing raids on enemy airdromes, railway stations, and other important points.

On the other hand, the British have had only twenty-eight machines listed as missing. The greatest day for the British was one on which fifteen German machines were shot to pieces and sixteen more driven to earth in a damaged condition as the outcome of terrific struggles. As against this, the British lost nine airplanes.

Important successes have since continued, and many thrilling stories are being related of the daring deeds performed by the allied aviators. One British machine, carrying the pilot and an observer, sighted five enemy machines flying together. Despite these odds, the British airmen dashed to the attack. Swooping in and about their opponents, they sent one Fokker crashing to earth and drove another out of control. The British pilot was killed at this stage of the fight, but the observer brought the machine home, carrying the body of his comrade with him.

Another British aviator tackled single-handed a squadron of fifteen Germans. He was soon joined by brother pilots, but he alone accounted for two German machines, after repeatedly facing what seemed sure destruction.

The official statements convey but vaguely an idea of the work now done by the airmen. Bombing raids over the enemy country are carried out in ever-increasing numbers, and damage which in the aggregate is tremendous is being done to objectives which are never mentioned to the outside world."

GERMANS BUILDING BIGGER AIR FLEET

Zeppelin Factories Are Turning Out Many Machines to Meet Our Threat.

GENEVA, July 20.—Reliable reports from Romanshorn say that airplanes of the latest models, manufactured at the Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshafen, are to be seen daily flying over Lake Constance.

The reports add that the cessation of the manufacture of Zeppelins was due to the fact that German Headquarters became convinced that Zeppelins were of little war value, and that supremacy in the air in the future belonged to airplanes. The Germans are also said to fear an extensive American aerial program, and that therefore counteraerial preparations have been started by them. It is said that the workmen in all the Zeppelin factories in Germany have been doubled in number, and that the airships on hand have been removed to unused sheds.

SENATOR OWEN REPLIES.

Objects to Times Editorial on His Attitude Toward Aviation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—Senator Owen of Oklahoma arose to a question of privilege during the Senate debate on the Food bill today to put upon the record a criticism of an editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today, based upon the Senator's interposition two days ago of an objection to the Administration's Aviation bill, making it impossible for the Senate to proceed to a speedy vote upon the measure. Senator Owen alluded to a headline in a Washington newspaper of today which, he said, also misrepresented him.

"This morning THE NEW YORK TIMES," said Senator Owen, "had a long and virulent editorial, in which it charged that my object was to beat the Aviation bill. Now I arise to have the record correct any such impression as that. I have no desire to retard the bill, but to safeguard the $640,000,000 that it appropriates.

"I arise to the question of personal privilege to protest against the intemperate conduct on the part of editors of great responsibility in giving publicity to things that are not true and which mislead millions of people. It is a gross abuse of the power of free speech, and a thing that deserves severe condemnation. Any man in public life who allows himself to be seriously disturbed in temper over such things is criticised. I only wanted to call the Senate's attention to this matter."

FLYING COURSE IN FRANCE.

British and French to Complete Training of Americans.

PARIS, July 20.—The United States is making preparations here for a great American aviation force. The General Staff estimates that the ratio of five machines to the enemy's one is needed to maintain complete mastery of the air by the Allies.

It is announced officially that all aviators trained in America must go through another course of instruction in France. The period of this training will depend on the individual. The instruction will consist of flying in battle formation, dropping bombs, studying maps and learning other military tactics required at the front.

High British aviation officials will co-operate with the French in teaching military methods to the American fliers. The American aviation schools are preparing to receive a large number of men.

100 FLIERS TRAIN IN CANADA.

In Winter Canadian Aviators Will Prepare in Our Camps.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 20.—One hundred Americans are in training here with the Royal Flying Corps, the squad being on parade daily on the Toronto University campus, where their distinctive uniforms attract much attention. British officers are the instructors, but the United States Government defrays the expense of airplanes and aerodromes, also caring for the men while in Canada.

This is the first step in an extensive program for training aviators which the Canadian branch of the Royal Flying Corps has undertaken for the United States in a co-operative plan whereby Canada will provide the training camp in Summer and the United States in the Winter, when it is impossible to teach flying in Canada.

FLYING SCHOOL IN CAPE MAY

Senate Committee Recommends Purchase of 58 Acres for Site.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 20.—A subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States Senate, made up of Senators Robert F. Broussard of Louisiana, Miles Poindexter of Washington, and James D. Phelan of California, have decided to recommend the purchase by the Government of fifty-eight acres in Cape May for an aviation school.

This word has been sent from Washington, and the Cape May Real Estate Company, the owner, is arranging for the transfer.

FRANCE MUST EAT WAR BREAD OR NONE

Whole Wheat Flour Mixed with Barley, Oat, Corn, or Rice Meal.

BAKER POPULAR IN PARIS

He's Regarded as a "Comer" Despite His Early Pacifist Leanings.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

PARIS, June 29.—Throughout France the only bread one can now get is "war bread," darker in color than ordinary white bread, the latter being absolutely prohibited. The war bread is palatable enough, and in fact corresponds closely to what we call brown bread or the English standard bread, that is, it is made from the whole meal rather than the fine white flour from which all the coarser part of the meal has been extracted.

Formerly the white flour ground by millers only contained from 60 to 70 per cent. of the wheat, the remainder, bran, &c., being set aside for the feeding of stock. But the regulations now provide that all millers must grind flour containing at least 85 per cent. of the wheat, and, furthermore, introduce into their flour a proportion of substitute meals such as barley meal, oatmeal, cornmeal, or even rice meal.

At present but a small quantity of such substitutes is being used, but it is understood that the authorities reserve the right to increase the proportion, according to local or national requirements.

I have been able to get one of the best recipes for preparing and baking baguettes or sticks, as the long French rolls are called:

Take 250 grams of yeast for five quarts of water, mix into a smooth paste without salt and allow to rise during an hour and a half. Then pour thereon 50 quarts of water and add 100 grams of yeast, (previously make this yeast effervesce in a little warm water.) Add 500 grams of salt and mix well with enough flour to make a consistent dough. Knead dough for twenty minutes by hand, (or ten minutes with a mechanical kneader,) leave it to rise for half an hour, then twist into rolls (baguettes) and put in oven twenty minutes afterward (heat of oven 180 to 200 degrees centigrade) until cooked.

Secretary Newton D. Baker has created a universally good impression among the army people, and in all circles abroad the talk about him is favorable. His association with Tom Johnson in Cleveland, his supposed pacifism, and an unfortunate slip in a campaign speech combined to start a kind of hue and cry against him. Parenthetically that is a kind of American specialty. We laud a public man to the skies or send him hurtling in the other direction largely as our mood moves us. Over here I find much optimism about Baker. He is regarded as a "comer." His background of radicalism, his imagination, his intellectual quality, and his openmindedness line him up with men who are doing things on this side like Lloyd George and Painlevé. Incidentally, I have heard from more than one source that whatever Secretary Baker's bent of mind may have been with regard to war back in Cleveland, in Washington and in the new conditions he is a war man to the hilt.

One of the miseries of Paris is the telephone. They are not speeded up here on that particular item of life. Or perhaps it is the scarcity of help owing to the war. One blames everything that is out of joint on "la guerre." The telephone girls who sit where they are visible to all are gentle, dovelike creatures, gowned in fluffy materials, who speak French as on the stage at the Comédie Française, but they do not hustle. Therefore it is well, when calling up a number, to take your book or newspaper with you to put in the time of waiting.

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I learn that there have been tremendous economies in both France and England in slaughtering cattle and marketing meats. It is estimated that the saving amounts to ten pounds in each hundred. It is mainly in conserving and recovering fats. Among other economic methods, plates from which meats have been eaten contribute what is left on them in fats through a process by which the grease is drained off of the dish water and utilized for appropriate purposes.

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Although the American regiments in France include a proportion of recruits, they have made a fine impression. They are as smart as the smartest. It may be said of them as it was by one of their officers of the Anzacs at Gallipoli: "They are in the pink of condition and don't give a damn for anybody." American youth, health, and pluck will make a soldier very quickly in these times. These youngsters are so keen that they will almost round to by smelling the trenches in their sleep. Mind, training was never so necessary as now. A few things must be learned and learned well. But remember, too, that the first gas attack at Hill 60 at Ypres was turned by green men from Canada, who thus saved Calais. It is almost as bad to have a lot of old-fashioned before-the-war notions in a soldier's head which have to be pulled out with a forceps as it is to be innocent of all notions whatsoever. This latter State gives the drill master a fresh, clean and keen mind to work with.

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The hotel where I am stopping is packed full, and other houses are doing fairly well. But the manager here tells me that it is a money-losing business. The same prices and the same service prevail as before the war. A hotel with a fine established clientele prefers loss to any lowering of standard and consequent risk of losing the good will of its public. The shops are pegging along; indeed, some are doing normal business, and better high-class shops are unable to get fine materials, and workmanship has deteriorated as well. As an example, khaki goods of excellent quality are unobtainable. The best haberdasher will not undertake to make shirts to order of that material. Khaki socks cannot be found in the stores. Landlords are easing strained conditions where necessary by concessions in rent. Some merchants are paying nothing; others half, and still others full rent. To give an instance, my tailor, who is located on the Boulevard Montmartre, enjoys a reduction of 50 per cent. in his rent. And, of course, he is still not happy, though tremendously busy.

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In the belligerent countries it is not those who suffer, but those who are comparatively safe and comfortable who make a row over the war. The indignant storekeeper in London who has never been anywhere near being bombed from the sky, but who shouts for sanctuary for London at all costs, is a type of the element which constitutes the real source of danger in this war. The knowledge of this general condition which proceeds out of the depths of human nature centres attention on civilian Germany. The pinch in that country is more severe than there is opportunity to find out, and students of war conditions are looking for an eruption any time in spite of the iron discipline which so far has held Germany as in a vise.

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Paris is at its prettiest. The yellow of decadence is just beginning to streak the horse chestnuts in the Champs Elysées, but there is still the freshness of Spring. To stand at Cleopatra's Needle, in the centre of the Place de la Concorde, and turn toward the four points of the compass, one after another, is to renew one's vows of loyalty to the allied cause. It is the most beautiful point of view in the world, the place itself, with its statues to the French provincial capitals being one of the finest in the world. To the south, across the Seine, is the Chamber of Deputies; to the North, the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue Royale, ending in the noble façade of the Madeleine, to the west the Champs Elysées, leading up to the Arc de Triomphe; to the east the storied Tuileries gardens, terminating in the still more storied Louvre. The Boches in Paris! The very thought is a profanation.

BULGARS ANGLE FOR PEACE.

Ferdinand's Emissaries Seek to Ascertain Entente's Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, July 20.—Information coming from Switzerland reports active underground work by emissaries of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who appears to be throwing out feelers with a view of ascertaining what, if any, advantage would result from an offer to the Entente of a separate peace.

They are seeking to prove that Bulgaria threw in her lot with Germany and made an alliance with her age-long enemy, Turkey, only because she feared Russia's proprietorship of Constantinople and consequent disruption of the South Balkan States, but that, the Russian revolution having rendered this impossible, Bulgaria has no interest in continuing the war if the territory in Macedonia she covets is ceded to her.

AMERICAN BADLY WOUNDED.

C. M. Ashton, Jr., of Field Service, Hurt—Section 10 Returns.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19.—Charles M. Ashton, Jr., of the American Field Service was badly wounded on July 14. No details as to the manner in which he suffered his injuries were available today.

Eight members of Section 10 of the American Field Service have arrived here from Saloniki. The remaining fourteen are expected to sail about July 20.

In nine months' work by this section the following members of it received War Crosses: James Earle, Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Fitzsimmons, New York; Kimberly Stuart, Saginaw, Mich.; John Elliston, California, and W. D. Swann, Boston.

FIVE FRENCH SHIPS SUNK.

U-Boats Attacked Four Others, Says Weekly Statement.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19.—Three French merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons and two of less than that tonnage are announced as sunk last week as the result of submarine attack in the weekly official statement today.

Four French merchantmen were unsuccessfully attacked. No fishing boats fell victims to the underwater craft.

Essen Isolated for Four Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—According to news from the frontier Essen has been isolated for the last four days and all traveling has stopped between Wesel and Essen. This is said to be due to the big explosion of a munition dépôt at Wesel.

VOTE ON FOOD BILL IN SENATE TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

viding for licensing. This feature is embodied in Section 5, and, as passed today, provides for licenses as follows:

1. Any person operating an elevator or other storage facility used for the storing of wheat.

2. Any person operating a cold-storage establishment for the storing of meat, poultry, eggs, or dairy products.

3. Any person operating a packing house producing meat or meat products.

4. Any person operating a factory which produces farm implements or machinery.

5. Any person operating a coal mine and any person dealing in coal.

6. Any person engaged in producing, storing, or handling fertilizer ingredients.

7. Any person, not a retailer, who shall engage in handling any of the foregoing enumerated products.

The licensing section as it formerly stood in the Food bill was much broader than that adopted today. It included all persons engaged in the handling of food products in any way, excepting farmers. Under the section as passed, the President is authorized, but not directed, to establish the system of licensing if he regards it as essential in the process of getting food to the consumer.

The vote on the licensing section was passed viva voce, after an amendment offered by Senator Thompson to make it operate as to intrastate as well as interstate commerce was defeated, 51 to 24. The effect of Senator Thompson's amendment would have been to more tightly draw the lines of the bill's operation in directly affecting community trade in foodstuffs.

May Forecast Final Vote.

The vote by which the Thompson amendment was defeated is regarded as essentially that by which the Food bill will pass tomorrow. In the alignment the effect of the bipartisan agreement was evidenced.

Senator Pomerene put in an amendment to insert coal in the articles to come within the purview of control. This precipitated a long debate, in which Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, opposing the amendment, said that while coal must be regulated if the public was to get fair prices, it was the province of the Federal Trade Commission to do it.

"I may shock the Senators when I tell them that I believe we are coming to the day when the Government will have to take over and operate the mines," said Senator Lewis. "The necessity for it becomes more apparent year by year. But if we put coal in this bill we will be placing its control in the hands of men who do not understand the coal trade and who may only make the situation worse."

Senator Penrose attacked the amendment as likely to throw the whole coal trade into confusion.

"The farmer and the coal operator are made the objects of this extraordinary food bill," said Senator Penrose. "A number of articles have been injected into the measure, only to be as quickly taken out. Why should cotton not have been retained as well as coal?"

Senator Borah interrupted to suggest facetiously, that a "practical" mistake had been made in framing the bill.

"Yes, that is evident," assented Senator Penrose. "There seems to have been some kind of mysterious subterranean agreement for mutual protection and defense which the coal operators and the farmers apparently failed to get into.

"Now, the character of coal legislation intended here would ruin the coal industry, close the mines, and neither the Government nor the people nor the private consumer would have any coal at all. There has been much hysteria about coal. Everybody has been supplied with coal up to this time. While there may, of course, be speculators, they are only a small percentage of the trade. Representatives of the coal operators came here to Washington from over thirty States at the request of Secretary Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, and consulted with the officials of the Government to arrange a fair and equitable price for coal. They reached an agreement which was later overthrown by Secretary Daniels.

"Now, right here let me give some idea of what the Secretary of the Navy knows about the coal business. Secretary Daniels says that he bought coal for the navy last year at $1.38 a ton, but he does not state the conditions under which the coal was produced.

Bought "Non-Union" Coal.

"This coal came from West Virginia and from companies willing to sell to the Government at almost any price as an advertising proposition for the balance of their output. Now this coal was produced by non-union miners, all officials of the United Mine Workers being driven out of the regions by detectives hired to terrorize the mines. The living conditions among these workers were abnormal and un-American. Negroes of the lowest class and cheap Southern European labor are living together under conditions which are the shame of democracy and a blight upon the physical and moral life of the nation.

"After Secretary Lane had arranged for coal from these operators, who called on him, Secretary Baker upset the whole situation and humiliated the coal operators of the United States. The direct and responsible source of whatever speculation there is in the coal business now is the lack of handling these coal contracts for the Government with just ordinary sense."

The Senate did not come to a vote on the Pomerene amendment today. It debated an amendment to fix the minimum price of wheat at $1.75 a bushel for this year and up to January, 1919, but adjourned to vote upon it tomorrow.

BOWMAN TAKES FOOD POST.

Biltmore Head to Join Commission Advising Hoover.

John McE. Bowman, President of the Hotel Biltmore, was appointed yesterday a member of the Federal Food Commission, which will assist Herbert C. Hoover. This body, composed of experts serving without pay, acts in an advisory capacity similar to that of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. From Monday next till the end of the war Mr. Bowman will be stationed at the offices of the Food Commission in Washington, representing the hotel and restaurant industry of the country. It is probable that the dining car services and other similar large cookers and servers of food will also come under his department.

Mr. Bowman was called to Washington last Thursday and asked to take the place, but as he is now building three large hotels at Atlantic City besides managing four in New York he was unwilling to accept at once. Later consideration made him decide to take the post.

Early in 1916 Mr. Bowman organized the Bowman Hotel Corporation, which is now building the 2,500-room Hotel Commodore at Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street. In June of that year he bought the Hotel Manhattan and in September became President of the company operating the Ansonia. Recently he was made President of the Bowman-Kerr-Morgan Hotels Corporation, which is building the Atlantic City houses. He is besides a Director of the Harriman National Bank.

Thomas D. Green, President of the Hotel Association of New York City and head of the Hotel Woodward, has been chosen by the hotel men to fill Mr. Bowman's place as Eastern representative on the National Hotel Men's Food Conservation Commission of five, which is in charge of the program of food saving recently adopted by hotels, restaurants and dining car services.

CHAIN STORES AID FOOD SAVING

Will Distribute Information and Get Signatures for Thrift Cards.

S. V. Claggett, who is in charge of the membership campaign of the food conservation movement, called a meeting of representatives of the large chain stores yesterday in this city to obtain their co-operation in distributing information and getting signatures from the housewives and consumers of the entire country on pledge cards prepared for the movement. All the most important business houses which will be affected by the campaign were represented at the meeting.

"Each business has its different method and clientele, and the purpose of our meeting was to secure suggestions from them so that a national policy may be outlined," said Mr. Claggett at the McAlpin Hotel after the meeting. "The chain stores will distribute our pledge cards, establish stations where people may obtain information in reference to food conservation, and will instruct their salespeople so that they may give valuable aid in this work. Many unlooked-for suggestions and offers were made, and a series of meetings will doubtless be arranged weekly to go over new problems that arise.

"The men who were at this meeting will constitute a committee to reach all other chain storekeepers throughout the country. This will result in a wide movement along educational lines for the salespeople in these stores as well as the customers."

The members of Mr. Claggett's committee are G. G. Gabrielson of Boston, Parmely W. Herrick, and Mr. Prentice.

CHURCHES BACK HOOVER.

Baptists and Disciples of Christ Pledge Support in Food Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Representatives of the Baptist Church and the Disciples of Christ joined today with other Churches in indorsing the food conservation program outlined by Herbert Hoover. These denominations, it was stated, included 6,000,000 people.

The conference was addressed by Mr. Hoover, Dr. Ray Lyman, and Wilbur and George A. Cullen, and commissions were appointed to prepare resolutions calling upon the membership of the Churches to follow the instructions on the pledge cards. The Rev. James N. Norcross of New York was a member of the Baptist committee.

BREAD AND MEAT IN ENGLAND CHEAPER

Twenty-five Per Cent. Reduction in Price of Former Announced by Rhondda.

CUTTING DOWN ON WASTE

Potatoes Now Plentiful and Less Costly, Food Controller Says.

LONDON, July 20.—A reduction of 25 per cent. in the price of bread at an early date was announced today by Baron Rhondda, Food Controller. A graduated reduction in the price of meat for the army and civilians, which, by January, will mean a 30 per cent. decrease from the amount now paid, also was announced. In discussing these reductions with The Associated Press, Baron Rhondda said:

"Steps have been taken to control the profits of butchers and others in a manner to insure that the benefit will accrue to the consumer. The Food Controller is handicapped to a certain extent by a lack of knowledge of what the United States expected to do. Consequently, exhaustive price fixings are now difficult. It is hard for us to fix our prices until the United States has fixed hers.

"We have done much toward reducing the consumption of bread through economy. Twenty per cent. less bread is consumed now than last year through a stoppage of waste and other elements. This has been done notwithstanding the recent shortage in potatoes, which happily, are plentiful now and reduced in price.

"During the last week I have been consulting with representatives of organizations in various localities and they have promised every assistance in seeing that the orders of the Ministry are obeyed. Now, if we order a maximum price we will be sure that it will be carried out."

Meat now sells for an average of $22.50 per 100 pounds, and by January the Food Ministry expects that it will sell for $15.

Baron Rhondda announced also that he was arranging the final details of a scheme providing for the more equitable distribution of sugar, which is very short now, and that the local authorities throughout the United Kingdom will be asked to establish food committees to distribute essentials better and control prices.

The reduction in the price of bread, he said, will be accomplished by the fixing of a standard price for flour.

MAY DROP MEATLESS DAYS.

French Find Their Stocks of Cattle Increasing, Says Violette.

PARIS, Thursday, July 19.—Maurice Violette, the Minister of Subsistence, today announced that the system of meatless days had substantially reduced the consumption of meats. In view of the consequent improved situation as regarded the national cattle stocks, he added, it was probable the restrictions would be discontinued on Oct. 15.

German Grain Prices Go Up.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—Grain prices for the new German harvest are generally higher. Wheat rules at an increase of 20 marks per ton and rye 50 marks.

SHIP STRIKE HITS RICHMOND

300 Men Employed by Staten Island Company Quit Places.

The strike of shipyard employes extended to Staten Island last night when about 300 of the 3,000 men employed at the two plants of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company at Port Richmond and Mariners Harbor quit work after a meeting in Manhattan yesterday afternoon.

After the meeting a number of delegates went to the Port Richmond yard, talked with the men, and then went to Mariners Harbor and induced nearly 300 machinists, blacksmiths, and carpenters to quit because the company refused to grant the demands of the men for an increase in wages of about 10 per cent.

The delegates were not able to get to Shooter's Island, where the plant of the Standard Shipbuilding Company is located, last night, but may visit the plant today and make an effort to induce some of the 6,000 men there to join the strike. It is also possible that the yards of the Brown Shipbuilding plant and that of the Ellis Company at Tottenville will be visited by the delegates to interest the men in the strike.

President on a Yachting Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The President and Mrs. Wilson left Washington tonight on the Mayflower for their first week-end trip of the Summer down the Potomac.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

WARN AGAINST HOPES OF CRASH IN GERMANY

Unionists Tell Bonar Law British Cabinet Should Comprehend War Task More Clearly.

LONDON, July 20.—The Unionist Business Committee, one of the most influential groups in the House of Commons which the war has produced, sent Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, a letter yesterday referring to a previous letter in which they urged their views of various political questions, including America's entry into the war, economic policy, and revolutionary movements in labor centres. The second letter cites recent events as having caused doubt in the minds of the writers whether the Government is following the developments in Germany with a proper regard to the facts.

They urge it is a mistake to suppose that the Germans were unwillingly driven to war by the Emperor and Prussian militarists, and that any democratic movement in Germany is likely to sweep out militarism from the country. The German people as a whole, the letter says, are in entire sympathy with the Government, and there is no reliable sign that the German social structure will not stand the strain of war to the end.

It is, therefore, urged that Great Britain, in consultation with its allies, adopt practical decisions and act upon them with a view to carrying out the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference and the British Imperial War Conference. The writers fear otherwise that Germany will be at a great advantage when peace negotiations begin and will be able to introduce discord among the Allies.

Regarding "the widespread discontent and the growth of revolutionary feeling," the letter says, the labor question must be dealt with along lines of a broad national policy by statesmen having knowledge of the issues involved and having experience with workmen.

The Chancellor later received members of the committee privately and, according to press reports, gave emphatic assurances regarding the post-war policy, detailing steps already taken. The deputation was reported to be satisfied.

According to the same sources the deputation made plain spoken complaints of some of the new Ministerial appointments, especially that of Winston Churchill, the Minister of Munitions. Bonar Law, it is reported, reminded his hearers that it was the Premier's prerogative to choose Ministers.

PRO-GERMAN TALE DENIED.

Propagandists Try to Alienate South America from Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—German propaganda in South America is going to extreme lengths to alienate the sympathies of the Latin republics from the United States.

The State Department was advised today that the Union, a newspaper, had published a charge that Great Britain and the United States had entered into compact to divide the Falkland Islands between them. The Argentine Government contends the Falklands are Argentine possessions.

The department had not heard before of the allegation, and denounced it as being "utterly and entirely false, showing the nature of German propaganda."

Guardsman Badly Hurt in Fall.

Sergeant Frederick J. Render of 111 Grant Avenue, Harrison, N. J., a member of Company L, First Infantry, N. G. N. J., is in the Newark City Hospital in a critical condition from injuries he suffered late Thursday, when he fell off the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge at Peddie Street in Newark.

MUST BUILD SHIPS OR BOW TO GERMANY

Editor of Manufacturers Record Says the Nation Should Bend Every Energy to the Task

OR SUBMARINES WILL WIN

Richard H. Edmonds Thanks The Times for London Dispatch Revealing Ravages Upon Shipping.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—You have done this country and civilization a great service in publishing the statements made yesterday in your London dispatch in regard to the terrific submarine sinkings of ships. Our country has been slow to wake up to the reality of the fearful danger that confronts the Allies as well as ourselves in the rapidity with which shipping is being destroyed.

Your correspondent's dispatch will open the eyes of this country to the seriousness of the situation and cause the people generally to realize that every energy of the nation should be turned into the building of ships, both steel and wood, as rapidly as the utmost power of men and money of the country can compass.

It would be in vain to send an army to France if we are unable to support it with foodstuffs and munitions, and yet week after week and month after month are passing without the nation having been aroused to the seriousness of the situation. But for the unnecessary squabbling in the Shipping Board at least twice as many ships could now be under construction. General Goethals may prefer steel ships to wooden ships, but he made a great tactical blunder when at a banquet of steel men he denounced the building of wooden ships and with poetic fancy claimed that "the birds were nesting in the trees from which the timber was to be cut, out of which to build the ships." He might just as well have said that the ore and the coal were hundreds of feet under ground and were thousands of miles away from the points at which the ships would have to be built.

Every well-informed man knows that the demand for steel far exceeds the utmost productive capacity of the country. We cannot possibly increase the output of steel sufficiently to meet pressing needs of the hour. And even if wooden ships are not in every way as satisfactory as steel ships, it should be remembered that up to a few years ago when the steel ship came into general use the wooden ships did all the commerce of the world, and wooden ships are today doing a considerable share of it.

Many Wooden Ships in Use.

You will find in New York Harbor today many wooden ships built years ago now engaged in transatlantic traffic. You will find that many shipyards on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts have ships of from 1,500 to 2,000 tons under construction for private capitalists who have recognized the opportunity in building wooden ships for helping to handle the world's freight at the enormous rates now prevailing.

I have before me at this moment some facts showing that one ship recently built at a Southern yard was immediately chartered for an European voyage at a rate of freight considerably greater than half the cost of the ship, and that upon its arrival in Europe it was sold for twice the original cost. And another wooden ship at a Southern yard had sold for nearly two and a half times its cost.

If private capitalists find it profitable to crowd wooden shipyards of the South with work of this kind, surely the Government, in this the supreme hour of the nation's life, should build wooden ships at every available point on the New England coast, on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and on the Pacific coast.

The world's shipping is being destroyed so rapidly that we must have ships for the foreign trade in order to save England and France and our own troops in France from starvation. We must have ships to take care of the coastwise traffic in order to relieve the pressure upon the railroads that they may be able to handle war freight expeditiously. We must have ships for the Pacific trade, and more ships are needed to provide transportation for the Lake Superior ore, the demand for which exceeds the supply. We must build ships suitable for all of these interests, ships of wood and ships of steel, and build them with all the speed that the utmost stretch of our power in men and money can provide.

Delay May be Fatal.

Every hour's delay endangers our existence. So great is the destruction of the world's shipping, so great is the depreciation of the shipping that has not yet been sunk that for years to come, even long after the war has ceased, it will be difficult to supply the world's needs for ships. Unless the whole energy of the nation can be concentrated in shipbuilding, both of wooden and steel ships, it will not be possible to prevent a fate of which the historians of the future would have to write in regard to America: "If the United States had only built ships rapidly enough the world could have been saved."

Your London correspondent rendered a distinct service to the civilization of the world in setting forth so clearly yesterday the actual situation in regard to the destruction of shipping and to the immediate danger to the Allies and ourselves.

I have known your correspondent, Mr. Grasty, intimately for many years. I have followed his newspaper work closely since he was, for nearly two years, a quarter of a century ago, our managing editor, and I have never known him to make important statements without their being founded on facts, even though I have at times seen the correctness of his statements questioned, only to see their accuracy proved later on. I do not know of any other newspaper man in America whose statement of facts in the matter of this shipping question I would more quickly accept than Mr. Grasty's. If his estimate of the amount of shipping that is being destroyed in wrong, it is the first time I have ever known him to make a mistake in a matter of great importance.

RICHARD H. EDMONDS,
Editor Manufacturers Record.

"SPEED SPELLS SAFETY."

Irving T. Bush Thinks America Is Awake to Need of Fast Ships.

Irving T. Bush, President of the Bush Terminal Company and Chairman of the Committee on Harbor and Shipping of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, last night gave out the following statement:

"We have been thinking of the U-boat havoc in financial terms—of the dollars and cents represented by the value of the ship and its cargo. Now we must face it as a human life and comfort proposition; as to the means of getting our men across the ocean and keeping them supplied with food and other necessities. We are all going to have relatives or friends in France, and we want them to get there safely and be kept in comfort.

"We know the fast passenger liners are going safely, and the slow boats are being sunk. We know England and France are using their fast boats for transports and are not losing them. These facts alone should be proof enough that we need speed. The chart analysis presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York brings for the first time clearly before us what many have known but have not stopped to digest. The Kaiser and his advisers must have had many a good laugh at our program of building slow boats to run a blockade. They will laugh on the other side of their mouths when they discover we have waked up before it is too late.

"The fact that fast vessels are needed is so obvious, once it is presented, that it seems silly it has not been generally recognized before. The United States is a young shipbuilder, but the American people were the first to grasp the full importance of the fact that speed spells safety."

TALK IN WASHINGTON OF NAVAL OFFENSIVE

Various Plans Suggested to Keep U-Boats Out of the North Sea —Airplanes May Be Used.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The feeling was stronger in Washington today that plans were under consideration or making for a naval action of some undefined kind, but which would have offensive characteristics. It is believed to be a scheme for restricting the submarines to certain areas, or possibly for preventing their invasion of the North Sea by measures to be enforced along the Belgian and Dutch coasts and extending to the Skagerrak and the Cattegat, which would be doubly guarded against use by submarines. Those who favor this plan say the prevention of the use of the submarine would be equivalent for all practical purposes to the destruction of the U-boats.

Naval critics also recommend the use of airplanes for offensive operations upon German coast cities and naval bases. The machines would be launched from the ships in the North Sea, and would forerun any attack in force by the British and American fleets. It was thought certain, however, that every other form of offensive would be tried out before the ships themselves were risked in engagements against land fortifications.

Operations of the kind suggested, it was asserted, would force the German fleet to come out from behind Helgioland and accept battle. It is not clear in the naval mind here whether Great Britain actually desires this engagement with the German Grand Fleet, as it is generally accepted that the fight would cost England many ships, even though it involved the complete destruction of the German fleet.

HEROES IN U-BOAT BATTLES.

Fifty Honored for Bravery, Two Getting Victoria Crosses.

LONDON, July 20.—In London's list of naval heroes mentioned for various services performed, gazetted today, appear the names of more than fifty men variously honored for meritorious action against enemy submarines.

The names of two recipients of Victoria Crosses are included in the list.

Many Join Jersey Junior Army.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—The State Department of Education today announced that up to July 13 the Junior Industrial Army of New Jersey had enlisted 72,156 for garden work, 7,420 for agricultural work, had placed 8,950 on farms, and had enrolled 1,258 in the Girls' Service Division. Passaic led in number of enlistments.

MEXICO IS ANXIOUS OVER FOOD EMBARGO

Country Faces Serious Problem Because of Food Shortage —Hope Wilson Will Help.

EXPORTING GOODS TO US

Carranza Official Sees Injustice If We Cut Off Their Corn Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—Mexico is threatened with a shortage of corn this Fall. While corn is plentiful in certain sections, not enough was planted to supply the needs of the entire country. A prominent Government official told THE TIMES correspondent today that if the American embargo held to the strict letter of the law it would work much hardship on Mexico.

"It will not be fair," said the official, whose name cannot be used, owing to his close connection with the Government. "Mexico is now exercising a benevolent neutrality toward the United States. Oil, copper, beans, and minerals are exported daily to the United States, but not allowing Mexico to import foodstuffs needed to support the country is not giving Mexico justice. The embargo will, if carried out, only be directed against poor people who depend on the importation of corn, as the crops are not sufficient.

"If Mexico were exporting foodstuffs to Europe the embargo would be justified, but Mexico only imports for home consumption. At the same time she exports her surplus in beans and chick peas to the United States. Mexico is placed in a peculiar position, as, although exporting copper, she cannot import electrolytic copper needed by the Government, and also the mining industry needs explosives, without which the exportations of minerals will cease.

"No attempt at retaliation will be made, as we have great faith in President Wilson, who, we feel, will do justice to Mexico; but, as prices have risen, unless some arrangements are soon made, Mexico will face a serious problem. The shortage of corn, not wheat, is a problem here, as the majority of people depend on corn for their daily meals. We are awaiting the arrival of Ambassador Fletcher, as he knows the conditions here. We are sure with his reports Washington will see the justice of our position and modify the embargo, permitting the importation of corn."

Merchants here who handle American goods have raised their prices 200 per cent. since the notice of the embargo. Many articles imported from Europe have tripled in value. Living has doubled in the last two weeks. Mexico has a fair wheat crop and plenty of fruits and vegetables, but little corn. While corn is plentiful in certain sections owing to poor communications it is impossible to get it to market. Mexico city, which has a population of 800,000, consumes great quantities of corn. The Government is making arrangements to open public markets in order to sell corn at cost price.

WILL LET MEXICO HAVE AMMUNITION

Government Decides to Release 2,700,000 Rounds Purchased Eighteen Months Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The State Department today made this announcement:

"In response to a request from the Mexican Government, the Department of State has informed the Mexican Government that it will release for shipment into Mexico 2,700,000 rounds of ammunition belonging to the Mexican Government. This ammunition was ordered and paid for by the Mexican Government prior to the embargo on the shipment of arms and munitions into Mexico, and has been held in storage on the border for more than a year and a half. The Mexican Government represented to the Department of State that it was in urgent need of the ammunition, and that it was absolutely necessary for safeguarding important lines of communication and to afford protection in the outlying districts to American and other foreign interests engaged in the production of war materials essential to the United States at this time.

"Ambassador Fletcher will return immediately to Mexico and arrange with the Mexican Government details of delivery which will insure its reaching the hands of the representatives of the Mexican Government.

"The State Department reached a decision in the matter after full consultation with the War Department and Ambassador Fletcher."

It was said here tonight that the decision did not mean that there had been a radical change in the Mexican policy of the United States, and it was emphasized that the amount of ammunition permitted to reach Carranza authorities was comparatively small.

The United States will not have control of the munitions after they are delivered to the Mexican Government, but expects assurances of the ability of the Mexican Government to guard the transportation of the shipment to Mexico City.

MEXICAN LOAN AUTHORIZED.

Report That Our Government First Offered Funds to Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 20.—Congress, by unanimous vote, today authorized President Carranza to obtain a loan of 100,000,000 pesos and found a Government bank. The bank will be known as the Banco Unico Emission. It will be the only bank authorized to issue bank notes. Article 28 of the new constitution authorizes the foundation of a Federal bank.

Rafael Nieto, Second Secretary of Hacienda, left this morning for San Luis Potosi, where he will await the arrival of Ambassador Fletcher to discuss the details of the proposed loan. It is learned from reliable sources that the United States Government through New York bankers made the first offer to Mexico of money needed to re-establish the credit of the republic.

CALL FOR ELEVATOR GIRLS.

Hundreds Already Employed to Replace Men in This City.

The employment clearing house of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense announced yesterday a great demand for girls to run elevators and their exploitation as to hours and general conditions because they come under none of the regular labor laws. They work from sixty-six to ninety-nine hours a week, often with no time off for luncheon. Two girls run one elevator for twenty-four hours. The pay is from $32.50 to $45 a month, sometimes with meals.

The business houses are employing the women less often owing to the heavy traffic. The Equitable Building trained a number of women whom it found satisfactory, and will take more when the need arises. These women get $12 to $16 a week, the same as the men, and the wives of soldiers get the preference.

The Young Women's Christian Association and the Sloane Maternity Hospital have women operators, and the former may take women to train. The clearing house recommends that older men be employed for night work and that the women serve only an eight-hour day, have equal pay with men, and have the places to which they are sent carefully investigated. The Superintendent of one house in West 179th Street has placed 200 girls as elevator operators in neighboring apartment houses on Washington Heights. He has four girls serve in rotation, taking care of elevators and switchboards, which allows days off and rest hours.

PORTUGUESE AS CAPTIVES.

German Writer Says He Found They Fought Unwillingly.

In connection with a description of the first Portuguese soldiers captured by the Germans on the western front June 1, Karl Rosner, a correspondent of the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, as quoted in The London Times, wrote:

"Both officers and men went to France against their will. They lack all war enthusiasm, did not want to be soldiers, and were still less disposed to be fighters, and they say openly that from the first day they lived only on the one hope that 'this whole business, which is a matter of complete indifference to them,' may soon be finished. It was only when they reached French soil that they clearly understood they were to be employed against Germany. They have no definite ideas whatever about Portugal's connection with the war, and they merely say, with a certain good humor, that the President doubtless could not help it; they owed England so much that Portugal had to do what England wanted.

"The interpreter asks them whether they would like to go back to their army. They laugh aloud, like clever fellows, who do not want to be let in for a bad bargain, shake their heads, and say cheerfully that things are better as they are, and that they prefer to do German work than to have their 'freedom' on the other side."

Morris Is Nominated.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia was nominated today by President Wilson as Ambassador to Japan.

WHISKY MAY JUMP TO RADIUM PRICES

Distiller Predicts Conditions if Prohibitive Amendment Finally Becomes Law.

100,000 WILL LOSE WORK

Men in Many Industries Likely to be Affected—Whisky Now Made Will Last Eighteen Months.

There is enough whisky manufactured and held in bond in this country to last the United States about a year and a half under the ordinary circumstances of consumption, according to a calculation made yesterday by a leading distiller. At the end of eighteen months, according to his figures, if the food bill with the amendment prohibiting the further manufacture of whisky finally is passed by Congress, whisky will be as scarce in America as radium, and probably as expensive.

Likewise, according to calculations of the same man, the ban on whisky will throw 100,000 men out of employment, deal a staggering blow to industries capitalized at nearly $100,000,000, and cut off revenues of the Federal Government amounting to $150,000,000 a year.

"There are about 180,000,000 gallons of whisky distilled and in bond at the present time," said the distiller. "Of this liquor, not more than 20 per cent. is held by the distiller; the rest is owned by the wholesale and retail liquor dealers, grocery stores, and drug stores. The average consumption of liquor in the United States is about 130,000,000 gallons a year, so you can calculate for yourself just how long it will be before a man will have to forget he ever heard of whisky, if the Gore amendment finally becomes law.

"Whisky pays excise taxes of $150,000,000 a year to the Federal Government, and they were planning to get $300,000,000 from the industry when the threat of prohibition ended that discussion. You would be surprised, too, if you should stop to consider how many trades, and how many different sorts of people will be affected if the distilleries are forced to shut down. For example, there are the barrel makers, and the bottle manufacturers, together with the many employes at each distillery. There are, besides, the malsters—malt is a component part of whisky—and finally there is the little bank which has loaned its money to the distiller. These banks, many of them, will be pretty hard hit, and through them their customers, the small town trader and the farmer."

Asked how much he thought the price of whisky now on hand would increase if the ban were placed on its further production, the distiller shrugged his shoulders.

"I cannot say," he replied. "And I do not think anybody else can. But the price is going to jump, and it will continually go higher as the stock of whisky in the country diminishes.

"A few, a very few, of the distilleries may be turned into plants to make commercial alcohol, or perhaps some sort of war munitions, but the great majority are too small to be of service in this way, and the only thing left for their owners is to discharge their workmen and put up the shutters."

The distiller predicted an enormous increase in the consumption of beer and wines, if whisky were forbidden.

May Continue Civic Concerts.

In response to requests for more Civic Orchestra concerts, the secretary announces that the Directors have several plans under consideration, of which they will give a definite announcement Sunday night or Monday morning. In any event, there will be no concert next Wednesday. For tomorrow, the last night of the regular season at the St. Nicholas Rink, Beethoven's third, or "Eroica" symphony heads the program, and there will be Grieg's pianoforte concerto, with Robert Lortat, and airs for Marie Sundelius of the Metropolitan. Her selections are Bizet's air of Micaela from "Carmen," the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Liszt's "Oh Quand Je Dors," and Bemberg's "Il neige." Pierre Monteux will finish with the "Gwendoline" overture of Chabrier.

"Faust" at Columbia Tonight.

Gounod's "Faust" will be given at Columbia University tonight for the first time in several seasons in New York. Maggie Teyte will appear as Marguerite, Giuseppe Gaudenzi as Faust, Auguste Bouilles as Valentine, and Henry Weldon, an American basso of international reputation, as Mephistopheles.

SEIZE ELECTRIC MACHINERY.

German Authorities Even Restrict Buying or Selling of Motors.

All electrical machinery and kindred apparatus in the German Empire have been requisitioned by the Government, according to a report in the Frankfurter Zeitung, quoted in the London newspapers, and it is no longer possible to buy or sell electric motors without special permission.

An article in a recent issue of the Kölnische Zeitung, describing a visit to the imperial shipyard at Kiel, where a great deal of repairing is done, contained the following passage:

"Copper is now used in large quantities in all ships, although, of course, consumption is restricted as much as possible. Especially for steam piping there is no substitute for copper, and it is also needed for all purposes where high resistance to sea water and salt air is necessary. Nothing seems yet to be known at Kiel about a scarcity of copper, and if our enemies think that they can starve us out by cutting off the red metal they will be just as much deceived in this as in the rest of their starvation scheme. It is pleasant to see how the long, thin copper tubes are formed, snake like, by skillful hands.

"Over against the boiler shop is the electrical shop, which becomes every day more important with the increased use of electricity. We have already gone a long way in this, although we have not yet gone quite so far as the Americans, who even drive the screw shafts of large ships by electric motors. As regards our submarines, it is indeed much the same with us, for our submarines already consist half of electricity. The submarines are also concerned with the accumulator shop, where accumulators are repaired. Repair is not always possible, for the demands made on the accumulators in war are sometimes too great."

CUBAN POLICE SEEK GIRL.

Ruth Armstrong of Los Angeles Strangely Missing in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, July 20.—The disappearance of Ruth Armstrong, aged 28 and comely, who recently arrived here from Youngstown and in 1914 lived in Los Angeles, Cal., was reported to the secret service police today.

Miss Armstrong, formerly teacher in a high school at Los Angeles, had corresponded with a local employment bureau since 1914, stating that she desired a position as governess in a Cuban or Spanish family for the purpose of learning Spanish. The position being obtained for her, she arrived two weeks ago, but disliking the family where she was employed sought another place and obtained it immediately.

Last Monday night she completed her duties at 9 o'clock, and went to her room in the home of a respectable Spanish family four blocks away. She remained there until 10:30, when she remarked to the landlady that the night was so warm she had decided to take a little stroll. She has not been seen since. She left all her belongings, showing her evident intention to return in a little while.

The secret police are working hard on the case, but late tonight had obtained no clue.

Countess Festetics Loses Gem.

The Countess Rudolph Festetics de Tolna inserted an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning offering a reward for the return of a diamond brooch to her home at 113 West Seventy-fourth Street. The Countess, who was Miss Alice Ney Wetherbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherbee, before her marriage to the Austrian nobleman, who is now an American citizen, said that she lost the brooch along the automobile road between New York and Narragansett Pier last Sunday

One Dead, Two Hurt in Auto Collision.

WESTBURY, L. I., July 20.—Harry Vincent Rost, 17 years old, of this place was injured in an automobile collision this afternoon and died in the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. Two others injured in the same accident are in the hospital. They are Richard Shaw and James Calvin.

END OF THE WAR.

German who has long known Chancelor Michaelis predicts end of war in the Fall, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times, tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

KAISERIN'S JEWELS MAY BE WORN HERE

Empress of Germany Sells Gifts from Those Now Classed Among Enemies.

MORGAN NECKLACE IN LOT

Proceeds Will Go to War Loan and Probably Contribute Part in "Welcome" to American Soldiers.

"Worn in Germany" may be said of jewels which wealthy American women will wear in the near future. The Kaiserin is selling some of her jewels, principally gifts from persons now numbered among Germany's enemies, it is said on good authority. The purchasers are not named, but it is probable that they are jewelers who will have the gems reset or sold unset, with a possible market in America, which is a large receiver of the fine gems of the world.

It is interesting to know that one of the most important of the pieces sold is a magnificent diamond necklace presented to the Empress of Germany by the late J. Pierpont Morgan. It is composed of 375 stones of finest quality, large and small brilliants. A tiara and another ornament for the hair are other pieces which the Empress has sold and the money for which will go to the German war loan and help to provide German fireworks to give a warm welcome to American soldiers when they arrive at the front.

There are said to be no jewels of especial interest pertaining to the crown of Prussia, neither the crown nor sceptre possessing gems of great rarity. The Austrian crown jewels are worthy of note, containing the famous Florentine diamond weighing 133 carats and of a beautiful pale canary color. The Dresden green diamond of Saxony is another famous stone.

Crown jewels of the Russian royal family dating back to Catherine the Great are notable. An armed guard was always on duty before the Crown Jewel Room in the Winter Palace, so that no one could make off with the great Orloff diamond, one of the most famous diamonds of the world. It is said to have been taken from the eye of a Hindu deity by a French soldier, from whom it passed into the hands of a merchant Captain, who sold it to Prince Orloff, by whom it was presented to Russia's great queen. For many years it held the place of honor as the greatest diamond of the world, weighing 196 carats, and the world-famed Koh-i-Noor weighed only 106½. The Orloff diamond was set in the Russian sceptre, but it was only one among many wonderful jewels of the Russian crown.

There are many historic jewels unset among the Russian Crown treasures, the Shah engraved diamond among others, and a wonderfully colored ruby.

The English own the largest diamonds of the world, one weighing 516½ carats, and another 309 carats. The French crown jewels were notable, the crown itself not to be excelled, and containing the famous Pitt or Regent diamond, purchased by the Duke of Orleans for Louis XV. With this were over thirty beautiful diamonds of exceptional brilliancy. The Pitt diamond, after having done duty in the first and third empires, was preserved in the Louvre, while other jewels of the crown, having no historic interest, were sold, and the words, "formerly French crown jewels," added to the lustre of the stones which went into private hands.

The Morgan diamonds and other jewels turned into cash by the German Empress are said to have been sold in Copenhagen.

Aged Father Dies After Beating.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 20.—James Kiely, 42 years old, who is also known as "Footer" Kiely because of his extreme height, is being held by the police on a charge of murder. Late last night when he reached home his aged father upbraided him for his condition. The police say Kiely beat the old man over the head with a chair, and when they arrived he was on the floor in a critical condition. He died at the Alexian Hospital.

ERROR IN CABLING ON U-BOAT LOSSES

Continued from Page 1.

'Six hundred thousand tons per month.' I have today examined the message as cabled from this side to satisfy myself lest, in the event of its having been retyped, some mistake might have been made. The message, as cabled from here, was taken from your written message, and there is no possibility of error on this side, as it would necessitate the addition of the words 'one million,' and no figures [meaning they were all written out to save error] were used from end to end of the message.

(Signed) "D. BROWNRIGG,
"Chief Censor, Admiralty."

Lord Rhondda Confident.

Many erroneous conclusions were necessarily drawn here as a result of the original error in transmission. Lord Rhondda, when asked by the correspondents of an American paper as to the figure attributed to Mr. Grasty of 1,600,000, and being unaware of the error in transmission replied that it was "buncombe." THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent pointed out the possibility of there having been a cable error, and Lord Rhondda said that would of course alter the case. Asked if 600,000 was nearer the mark, he declined to discuss the figures, but intimated that he was supremely confident of Great Britain's ability to avoid starvation.

The fact that the necessities of life, as shown by the new regulations issuing today from the Food Control Department, would be cheaper in January next than they were now was sufficient indication of his view of the submarine menace as it applied to England's food supplies.

Lord Robert Cecil, when discussing Chancellor Michaelis's speech with American correspondents at the Foreign Office, drew attention to the fact that the claims being made by Germany in regard to submarine warfare had steadily dwindled. At one time, he said, England was to be starved out by the U-boats, but it was now admitted that the idea of starving this country was absurd and Michaelis's remarks on the subject were in a quite different tone.

Questioned as to the assistance America could render in combating the submarine campaign, Lord Robert Cecil said:

"Of course we should welcome most heartily all the help America gives. We want all the help we can get; the more help we get the more rapidly and successfully shall we be able to deal with the submarines and the nearer shall we be to peace."

7,000,000 TONS A YEAR LOST, SAYS BERESFORD

Fixes That as Rate of Sinkings Since February and Calls the Situation Crucial.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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LONDON, July 20.—Lord Beresford, who is as well known in America as in Great Britain as Admiral Charles Beresford, gave me a statement today on the submarine situation. For many years before the war there were two men in England who cried aloud in the wilderness for adequate preparedness for the conflict which they were sure would come. These men were Lord Roberts and Lord Charles Beresford.

They begged for war preparation, calling attention to the great danger, Lord Roberts specializing on the need of an adequate army and Lord Beresford on the want of protection to the trade routes which would certainly jeopardize England's food supply in case of war with Germany. It has taken a war to prove the correctness of the contention of these two men.

I saw Lord Beresford at his house at Cumberland Place sitting on the fender in front of the grate. He gave his opinions on the present situation as follows:

"The Allies are not the least bit aware of how crucial the position is. First, the returns published monthly are misleading, for although they give the arrivals and sailings of all ships from British ports the returns do not give the total tonnage destroyed, or the number of British, allied, and neutral ships sunk. They only give the British ships sunk, without the tonnage. Tonnage is the real point to be considered. We are all dependent upon British, allied, and neutral shipping, and the fact is that the average rate of loss from February, when unrestricted submarine warfare—the sinking of all vessels at sight without warning, was inaugurated—the total loss has been at the rate of over 7,000,000 tons per year.

"How is this loss to be met. The only counterpoises are, first, crowds of destroyers and small craft; second, armed merchantmen. Obviously the first thing is to get out small craft quickly. Secondly, we must build with all possible energy.

"I make out that if all present ship constructive industrials—including engines, boilers, plates—and all the rest of the Allied powers were working at full time, not much more than three and a half million tons per annum could be turned out. Now, the grave thing is this. In order to be seriously effective the American nation must send 1,000,000 men to France. You allow from three to five tons a man for transport. Where is that tonnage to come from, especially in view of the need of supplying the world with food and necessaries. In addition to this there must be maintained a continual stream of vessels for supplying the American Army with food, equipment, munitions, supplies, reserves and all the rest.

"When we consider the question of food for this country, we must remember that over 20,000,000 men of the world have been fighting since the war began, and that they have mostly been drawn from the agricultural class. The fields have not been fully sown. Where the fields have grown food the soil has become rank, owing to the lack of fertilizers. Labor has been and will be short. Inevitably there will be a shortage of food throughout the world now and after the war, as well as a shortage of cargo vessels to carry what there is. It will require the most acute intellects of men who have proved themselves sound as to organization and preparation to avoid disaster."

"What would you advise America and England to do in order to meet the submarine peril?" I asked.

Lord Beresford stood up, and the answer came with impressive emphasis.

"Tell the people the truth. Let them see the gravity of the position and keep cheery. The English speaking nations have splendid grit and vim when you tell them the truth, no matter how bad it is. It makes them set their teeth and fight better, but if you conceal the truth from them and danger suddenly becomes apparent, they are very hard to handle."

REPULSE GERMANS WITH HEAVY LOSS

Continued from Page 1.

engagements which ended in our favor, there were no important developments.

The supplementary statement issued tonight reads:

> There was a strong artillery duel in Flanders.

Raids on the British Front.

LONDON, July 20.—The War Office issued the following official announcement this morning:

> We made successful raids and captured several prisoners last night opposite Gavrelle and north of Ypres.
>
> The enemy's artillery was more active than usual northwest of St. Quentin and southwest of Lens.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

> A hostile raiding party was repulsed with losses last night northeast of Hargicourt. Beyond the usual artillery activity by both sides there is nothing further to report.

TO HOLD LENS UNTIL LAST.

Germans Have Each of the Thousands of Houses Fortified.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRNCE, July 20.—Canadian troops holding the front between Avion and Lens, in the flooded area, established a post today well to the north of any hitherto occupied. There was little retaliation from the Germans. The new post is only 1,500 yards from the heart of Lens.

There are indications the Germans intend to hold the centre of the city until their losses become unendurable. The front German line is marked by rows of houses which must be pulled down to add by their débris to the strength of the shelter of the defenders. Wire entanglements have been constructed around these houses so that each is a self-contained strong point, with a subterranean exit in the rear for its garrison. Provided with good machine gun emplacements, the houses are so fortified as to prove a hard nut to crack, and there are now thousands of such houses in the Lens salient.

To the Canadians, who are confronting this mighty defensive position, the most comforting thought is that it is a salient and that from the north and south, as well as the west, its defenders are under fire.

The German losses are great. Evidence shows that one division has been burying from 70 to 80 men daily, shellfire being the chief cause of death. The number buried must be considerably less than the total daily fatalities because the larger shells often destroy the bodies of their victims so that there is no possibility of a burial. The Canadian artillery attacks are reinforced by the frequent use of gas projected into the enemy lines when the wind is favorable, and discharged in the form of gas shells at all hours of the day or night. This bombardment creates much terror among the Germans.

Shelling on Belgian Front.

HAVRE, July 20, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

> The artillery maintained its usual activity, the action being more violent in the vicinity of Steenstraete. A number of bombs were dropped on Furnes. One of our aviators brought down an enemy machine between Dixmude and Woumen.

Americans Wounded at Front.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The casualty list of the Canadian oversea force, issued tonight, contains the following names of Americans:

Wounded: A. Corrier, Holyoke, Mass.; F. M. Moore, Pleasant Point, Me.

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Leggings	1.50	Rain Slickers	5.00
		Rubber Ponchos	1.00

NAVY

Sweaters	$3.75	Shoes	4.00
Trousers	1.50	Jumpers, white	1.50
Hats	.50	Undershirts	.50
Leggings	1.50	Socks	.35
Bags	2.00	Blankets	5.00
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No goods will be received for credit or exchange that are not offered to us within seven days from receipt. This rule does not apply to merchandise that is sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

FAREWELL TO PIPERS PACKS THE GARDEN

Northcliffe Praises Union of America and Britain for the Ideals of Freedom.

CHEERS FOR JAMES M. BECK

Crowd Takes to Idea of All Allies as Fellow-Citizens—A Night of Patriotic Music.

British recruiting week closed last night with a rally at Madison Square Garden in which every Briton and Canadian who could be jammed into the building cheered himself hoarse as the bagpipe bands of the Canadian Highlanders, paraded up and down in the aisles followed by a column of veterans of the wars in France and squads of recruits who have been enlisted in the week just finished.

It was a musical evening, with orators reinforced by opera singers, four pipe bands, two brass bands, and an orchestra. It was an emotional evening, and the emotion reached its high water mark at two points. One was when David Bispham sang "Tipperary," assisted by several bands and twelve or thirteen thousand people. The other was when James M. Beck said:

"In many respects this is the darkest hour of the greatest conflict in history. No one can tell exactly what the issue of the next six months will be. But if I had the gift of prophecy, if I saw the Allies going down to defeat, the cause of liberal civilization perishing, and the United States going down in defeat, to suffer all the burdens that an arrogant and brutal conqueror would impose upon it, yet I would thank God that she had had the soul to go into the war."

The cheers that welcomed this sentiment were as spontaneous and as noisy as those that followed when he went on to assert that the valor of the allied armies was sure to bring about an eventual victory.

Women Faint in Crush.

The doors of the Garden were closed at 8:30 o'clock, with 11,300 people seated and probably 1,000 more standing. Still more thousands were outside, jamming the doors and the vestibules, and when policemen and Home Defense Leaguers now and then opened up a lane to let boxholders through there was a surge and rush in which women fainted, men were flung about like corks on stormy water, and the crowds had to be held back again and again by solid lines of police guarding the doors.

Inside the crowd had been waiting, waving British, Scottish, Canadian, French, and American flags; and as the general admission was shut off the doors at the Fourth Avenue side were opened and the Canadian troops who have been recruiting marched in. The pipe band of the MacLean Highlanders led the 236th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, commanded by Colonel P. A. Guthrie. Then followed a detachment of the Seventy-first Regiment, marching with rifles on their shoulders; the pipe band of the Forty-eighth Regiment (Gordon Highlanders) headed by Colonel C. W. Darling, the Gordons brass band and a platoon of soldiers, the pipe band of the New York Scottish, headed by Colonel Walter Scott, and followed by a long line of the recruits who have fallen into line here. Then came the pipe band of the Caledonian Club, led by Chief MacLean.

The whole procession marched about the hall and then took seats in the rising tiers, while the music that had blared from every band was topped off by a performance of "The Maple Leaf" by the Gordons, who played it through, then laid aside their instruments and sang it with all the vim and enthusiasm of a glee club. The Marine Band of the Brooklyn Navy Yard played "America," and the crowd was still singing and yelling when the men on the platform rose to speak.

First was Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Mayor's Recruiting Committee, which had co-operated with the British Recruiting Commission under Brig. Gen. W. A. White in arranging the demonstration. He introduced Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., as Chairman, and Mr. Chadbourne introduced Lord Northcliffe as "the man to whom most credit is due for the compact fighting unit which the British Army composes in France, the one man who cut the red tape which always prevails in every democracy going into war."

Accuses German Newspapers.

The speakers had been announced by Herbert L. Watrous with a megaphone, but Lord Northcliffe did not use the instrument. "Not possessing the voice of Mr. Bryan," he said, "I can't expect to reach one-tenth of this magnificent audience. I know that 99 per cent. of the people of this country are warm to the cause which we are fighting. Unfortunately there is 1 per cent., and a very dangerous 1 per cent., which every allied speaker has to be careful of. The German papers in this country have been in the practice of twisting and distorting what every allied speaker says, so I am resolved to do what I have never done before and read my address."

Lord Northcliffe then read his speech as follows:

This is a historical occasion. This meeting is one of those milestones which mark the progress of humanity.

We here tonight have planted a fresh stepping stone toward realizing the idea, hitherto considered a dream, of the federation of the two English-speaking peoples, the people of the American Republic and the people of the British Empire, who between them occupy and control so vast a proportion of the surface, solid and watery, of the entire globe.

I said the idea of any such federation had hitherto been pronounced a dream. Not only that. It has been denounced as an undesirable, even a dangerous dream. A few years ago, a year ago, the thought of a temporary alliance for a definite purpose, like that existing between the two peoples now, would have been considered to lie outside the range of probability. It would have been dismissed as an idle and unprofitable utopian speculation.

If any one had foretold three years back that British troops would be cheered as they went through American cities, cheered with such enthusiasm as was shown in Newark a few days ago, he would have been laughed at. Any one who had prophesied that these Canadian Highlanders, of whom we are so proud, and who mean to give us cause before long to be prouder of them still—any one who, in July, 1914, had prophesied that in July, 1917, they would march up Bunker Hill, would have been a source of anxiety to his friends as a likely inmate of a madhouse. Here, tonight, for the first time in history, an appeal is being made to men of American and of British birth to stand forward and enlist in the armies which are to fight side by side for the common aims of their two countries. Here, tonight, we have what we have never had before, American and British speakers on the same platform with the same object in view, and that object the raising of forces to uphold the ideals which underlie our common civilization:

To preserve the rights of mankind for which each has so often fought separately, to free Belgium, to help France and to save the remains of the great Armenian people.

To disarm by their united efforts the powers of darkness and despotism that have challenged every one of the traditions and principles which have made us what we are.

Don't Wait for Draft.

We are asking Americans and British who have made their homes in the United States to stand forward and offer themselves for service in the common cause of freedom and humanity.

We want you to volunteer. We don't want you to wait for the moment when you will be obliged to serve. That moment is probably not far off. To my fellow-countrymen I would like to mention quietly what I saw in the newspapers a few days ago that the United States Government is about to order all who are not American citizens either to leave the country or to register themselves, and registration will mean military service.

Do not wait for compulsion. Show your independence by coming forward of your own free will. It used to be said that in battle a volunteer was worth three pressed men. That is not true nowadays. Battle conditions have altered. Pressed men may have altered. On the battlefields of all the fronts which I have visited, and I have visited them nearly all, pressed men fight as well as volunteers. But while I tell you that, I want to tell you something else. Although the volunteer is worth no more than the pressed man to the army, he is worth a great deal more to himself.

He is his own man. He has the proud and happy consciousness that he did his duty and proved his manhood of his own volition, and because he chose to play the part which suited his character.

Look at the men who have sprung to the aid of their countries without waiting to be pushed into the ranks by law. I passed in the street this morning two Sisters of Mercy. Their faces wore an expression of quiet calm and gladness. I said to myself: "They know whom they serve. They have put all doubting, all uncertainty aside." Just after this I passed some volunteer soldiers. Their expression struck me. It was the same as that of the Sisters of Mercy. Their eyes were clear and steady, their brows were smooth. They had made their choice also. They had taken their side because they judged it the right side. They had their duty to do, and they were happy because of that. All the rest they left to be decided for them.

Volunteer for Victory.

Those soldiers were their own masters. All their lives this choice of theirs will strengthen and solidify their characters. They will be the more successful in whatever they undertake after the war because they have proved to themselves and to others their initiative, their quickness of decision, and their vigor of will.

We want you to come forward as volunteers, then, in your own interest. Come forward and make victory certain.

Today the chief factor in delaying the Allies from attaining their aims is U-boat warfare, is the submarine attacking and sinking your ships and our ships, and the ships of our allies and of neutrals as well. The way to beat the U-boats is to organize and equip speedily the V-armies, the victory armies, the troops who will break and destroy the evil forces of militarism and reaction and savagery, who will lay the basis of a brotherhood of nations and pave the road toward a lasting peace.

A Revel of Music.

After Lord Northcliffe had finished, Maggie Teyte sang "Your King and Country Want You," David Bispham sang "When the Boys Come Home" and "Tipperary," and Sophie Braslau sang "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," each accompanied by the orchestra conducted by Frank Tours. Meanwhile the pipers had paraded again, and all the bands played back and forth at each other.

The next speaker was Mr. Beck. He won applause at the start by addressing the crowd as "fellow-citizens," and adding: "I use that term in the larger sense advisedly, for whether British, French, Belgian, or American, or the citizen of any of the allied countries, while we are in this war and until it is ended we are fellow-citizens.

"Some one may say," he went on, "why is this meeting held? Has not the voice of peace even today been heard from Berlin? We are told that this Government which has inflicted the most deadly injury on mankind that the world has ever known will be content with an honorable peace. Just as the Prussian soldiers who have inflicted on English and French soldiers all the deviltry that chemistry can invent, when the bayonet reaches them, cry 'Kamerad!'

"The trouble with this honorable peace is that the Prussian definition of honor is not in accord with that in any other civilized country. If I understand the sentiments of the Allies, there will be no peace with the Prussian autocracy as long as any one of them will rise on a responsible rostrum and defend the killing of women and children or, what is infinitely worse, their enslavement by the tens of thousands."

Fight for Rights or Lose Them.

The next speaker was Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, who declared that the armed forces of the United States by land and sea were ready to meet any obligation and that "hundreds of thousands of other American citizens are also ready to take their part because recent events have fully convinced them that unless they begin to fight for their rights they will soon have no rights to fight for."

He praised the Highlanders, declaring that "we are proud of the Canadians because they are Americans, and we hope that we shall so acquit ourselves that they will be proud of us."

General White read a telegram from Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and appealed to every one in the hall to help on the war in every way in which his circumstances would permit.

Yvonne de Treville sang "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "La Marseillaise," Herbert L. Watrous sang "Over There," and then with the Gordons, the Marine Band, and the orchestra leading the audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

Every one remained standing while the pipers and the troops marched out and across Twenty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue. Here they turned northward, and, followed by a hurriedly gathering crowd of hundreds of strollers, marched up to Thirty-second Street and eastward to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

The Gordon and McLean Highlanders will leave New York today for Chicago. The kilted pipers will wind up their visit with a luncheon at the Biltmore as guests of the Canadian Club of New York. Among the speakers will be Lord Northcliffe, Brig. Gen. W. H. White, Major Gen. S. C. Newbern, Lieut. Col. George H. Williams, Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, Lieut. Col. Le Grand Reed, and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y.

The Chicago program and command of the Highlanders, beginning Monday, will be in charge of Lieut. Col. J. S. Dennis, who is directing the western division of the British Recruiting Mission. The entrainment for Chicago at the Grand Central Station today will take place at 4 P. M.

The Highlanders concluded their campaign yesterday with a series of vigorous recruiting rallies in Columbus Circle, in front of the Public Library in Forty-second Street, and in Madison Square Park. Wherever the pipers appeared, they were enthusiastically received, and the recruiting campaigners invariably held the closest attention. Among the recruiting speakers who accompanied the Gordan Highlanders in their rallies were James Kennedy, Vice President of the Angus Sinclair Company, and Roger Lawrence, the American representative of a Scotch importing firm.

Tribute to Women in War.

Lieut. Col. Percy A. Guthrie, in command of the McLean Kilties, speaking at a meeting of the British War Relief Association at 542 Fifth Avenue, paid tribute to the American women helping the British Relief Association to ease the suffering of the soldiers at the front.

"It is a great thing," declared Col. Guthrie, "to find the women over here working for British soldiers just as hard as they are doing in England and Canada. The women in fact have been called upon in this war to render far greater sacrifices than the men. It is easy enough for men to go to the front with the thrill of fight in their veins, and to meet the enemy, knowing that they are dying in order that Britain and democracy might live. But for the women, there is long, dreary, and anxious waiting, followed so often by the bitter pang of loss when the son, husband, or brother is reported among the dead. The suffering of the soldier at the front is nothing, compared to the suffering of the woman at home."

The rooms of the British Relief Association were crowded with British relief workers during the meeting. Louis Livingston Seaman, President of the Association, presided, and short speeches were made by Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

CATALONIAN DEPUTIES ABANDON MEETING

Leave Hall When Governor of Barcelona Threatens Force—Small Outbreaks Suppressed.

BARCELONA, Spain, July 20.—The proposed meeting of members of Parliament, called by the Catalonian delegates after the Government recently declined to authorize a regular session of Parliament, has been abandoned. The abandonment was decided upon after a personal appeal by the Governor. The city is completely calm.

MADRID, July 20.—Official accounts of the occurrences at Barcelona yesterday in connection with the attempt by members of Parliament to hold an unauthorized session there minimize the importance of the happenings. Complete tranquillity now prevails in Barcelona, it is declared.

One man was badly wounded during a collision with the police, when a crowd tried to rush a barricade that had been erected in the Rua Condeasalto, and at another point troops charged a crowd that had assembled. Details of these occurrences are lacking in the announcement regarding them made by the Ministry of the Interior.

The Minister stated that the Parliamentarians, after vainly trying to meet at various places in the city, finally assembled at the Fine Arts Club, but the threat of a forceful stoppage of the meeting by the Governor of the Province of Barcelona upon his arrival at the hall was effective in bringing it to an end.

"The Governor," said the Minister, "entered alone. Señor Abadal, (a Catalonian deputy,) who was presiding, greeted him. The Governor requested the meeting to dissolve and this dialogue followed:

"Señor Abadal: 'We are the representatives of the country desirous of treating subjects of high patriotic importance.'

"The Governor: 'If this is a representatives, meeting it is seditious. If it is a meeting simply of citizens during the suspension of the constitutional guarantees and without authorization, it is unlawful and I beg of you to retire.'

"Señor Abadal: 'We will not leave except by violence.'

"A Voice: 'Use force, then.'

"The Governor: 'I am the force.'

"Señor Abadal: 'Since the Governor invites us to leave, upon him rests the responsibility for what may come.'

"The Senators and Deputies," added the Minister, "then left the building. Some of them invited the crowds massed around the building to acts of violence."

Premier Dato informed the newspaper representatives who interviewed him that the offices and stores in Barcelona had been closed during the hours from 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. Nothing alarming, he declared, had occurred to justify a pessimistic view of the situation. Complete calm prevailed throughout the provinces during the day, he said, and a delay in the train service from Barcelona was due to an accident at Caspe, which had no connection whatever with the Barcelona happenings. The Premier advised the newspaper men to disregard reports based on unimportant incidents, which were likely to produce a bad impression abroad.

The Minister of the Interior stated that groups of railroad men at Valencia and Castellon had struck, but later had returned to work. He insisted that these incidents had nothing to do with the events in Catalonia, since the railroad men did not sympathize with the Separatist movement.

PERSHING'S MEN GET 5 TIMES THEIR PAY

At Least So They Believe When Their Money Is Given to Them in Francs.

NO WAY TO SPEND A SOU

American Commander Goes to Visit Haig—Sibert to Sudy French Methods.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 20.—Today was pay day for a large number of American troops encamped here, and joy was universal, as the monthly allowances, aggregating millions of francs, were handed out in French currency—the more so because it seemed to each soldier that he was receiving five times more than usual.

Pay day, however, soon lost part of its usual joys, because there is little to be purchased here beyond the ordinary necessities of life. Headquarters tonight, therefore, presented the spectacle of throngs of involuntarily wealthy men with little or no outlet for their wealth. It is true that here and there could be heard the magic words "Come seven" and "Come eleven," indicating the route that was being taken by some of the money, but a majority of the men turned in for the night fully as affluent as when they signed their pay receipts.

The happiest man at headquarters undoubtedly was Pat, a gigantic negro and the only black man with the division. He was formerly with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, but in some way attached himself to a white regiment and is now its mascot. Two prominent gold teeth have earned for Pat with the officers the sobriquet of "Duc des Dents D'or," (Duke of the Gold teeth,) which he doesn't in the least understand. He willingly furnishes them with excellent and orderly service and vast entertainment, except when they try to frighten him with tales of what the Germans will do to him should he be caught. With a roll of French money in his pockets Pat today proved impervious to all the jokes played on him.

"Whenever you write home, whether in a private letter or to any newspaper, tell them we are doing finely and that no army ever had a finer spirit or was more confident of winning."

"I have handled troops for a good many years and under varied conditions, but never had a finer set of men, never a more enthusiastic lot than now. It has been a revelation to me to see the splendid spirit that has prevailed since we landed and it augurs well for the part America is to play in the war that her initial troops take hold with a vim that is going to prove irresistible."

The first quotation is from a comparatively green trooper, the second from a seasoned officer. Both were made independently to The Associated Press within a few moments of each other yesterday. Both illustrate the wonderful esprit de corps prevailing throughout the first American contingent—an esprit de corps which has evoked the enthusiastic approval of the French. The American soldiers do not appear to underestimate in the slightest the seriousness and earnestness of the task before them, but from the newest recruit to the oldest sergeant they are going through their daily drill, performing their daily work with dash, vim and cheerfulness and willingness that has come as a genuine surprise to the correspondent who spent the first two years of the war on the German side, with ample opportunities to witness the perfunctory qualities of the German spirit.

Thus far there has not been one single soldier who boastfully undertakes to underestimate his opponent, but likewise no one has made his appearance who is not supremely hopeful and confident in the final outcome. The fine spirit prevailing is evident on every side. The discipline is excellent and there is an absolute lack of complaint. The troops are taking their training with cheerfulness and are adapting themselves to the novelty of billeting and living under unprecedented conditions necessarily imposed by living in strangers' houses.

The troops are engaged in work almost entirely strange to them, yet the officers say they have made entirely unexpected progress, which not only is a good augury for the balance of the army, but is due largely to the enthusiasm pervading each company and regiment.

GEN. PERSHING GOES TO SEE BRITISH FRONT

Sibert Meanwhile Will Study French Manoeuvring Methods—Supply Service Assured.

PARIS, July 20.—Major Gen. Pershing, the American commander, with two staff officers, left Paris this morning on his first visit to the British front. The American officers will be the guests of Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief, returning to the capital Sunday.

General Pershing will make a long tour with General Haig along the British lines, studying the methods employed by the British in combating the enemy with a view to the adoption of those methods by the American forces.

A communication has been made public here to the effect that, in spite of the submarine campaign, the United States Government has succeeded in assuring a regular transatlantic transport service for provisioning and bringing supply materials to the American expeditionary force.

Thus, it is explained, the United States will supply all the food for its troops. Furthermore, says the communication, the United States is making great efforts to restrict food consumption at home in order that there may be a surplus to distribute proportionately among the people of her allies, France, Italy and England. As has been expected, continues the statement, the United States will produce more food this year than previously, owing to the increased area being cultivated, and the entry of the United States into the war will mean an increase in the food supply for the French civilian population.

The American Government, the statement adds, has sent to France a certain number of mechanics to study methods in munition factories and later to manufacture munitions for the expeditionary force, but in no case, it is explained, will the mechanics, as had erroneously been reported, be employed to replace mobilized French workmen in the factories.

TO STUDY FRENCH METHODS

General Sibert and Staff Will See Manoeuvres of Troops.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 20.—Major Gen. Sibert, commander of the training camp, and the principal members of the staff left their headquarters early today to witness a technical manoeuvring demonstration by picked French troops.

The visit marked the beginning of a method of co-operation between the two armies by which the Americans will benefit by the long experience of the French. It will be followed at regular intervals by other trips of the American officers to see the experience gained by the French during the war put into practical form before the eyes of the visitors.

RULES FOR SOLDIERS' MAIL.

All Must Be Fully Prepaid at Domestic Rates to Insure Delivery.

Postmaster Patten called attention yesterday to the need for proper postage on all mail addressed to members of the American forces in Europe in order to insure prompt delivery.

The mail should be handed in at a Post Office so that it may be weighed and prepaid at domestic rates. Unstamped letters sent to the United States by soldiers abroad will be charged for at the single rate of postage when they are delivered.

$1,000,000 for Harvard Fund.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 20.—Members of the Harvard Alumni Association have subscribed $1,000,000 toward the $10,000,000 foundation planned for the university. The Alumni Committee in charge of raising the fund announced today that in addition to this amount pledges for large sums had been received, and that it was believed the entire foundation would be subscribed by the end of next year.

IRISH CONVENTION MUZZLE.

Reports of Proceedings Other Than Official Ones Are Prohibited.

LONDON, July 20.—An Order in Council issued today prohibits, either by publication or by speech, the giving of any report of the proceedings of the coming Irish convention, except such as has been officially authorized.

Offenders of the prohibition are liable to punishment under the Defense of the Realm Act.

PAGET RESIGNS AS M. P.

Gives Up His Seat to Make Way for Sir Eric Geddes.

LONDON, July 20.—Almeric Hugh Paget has resigned his seat in Parliament in order to provide a seat for Sir Eric Geddes, the new First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Paget, whose wife was Miss Pauline Whitney of New York, has sat for the Cambridge Borough constituency since 1910. He stands high in the Unionist ranks.

I. W. W. Curbed in Australia.

MELBOURNE, July 20.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill suppressing the activities in Australia of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The Sunday Edition of The New York Times should be ordered in advance to insure delivery. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Their orders are limited to actual sales only.

THE JOYFUL YEARS

By F. T. Wawn

A most exquisite love story which will appeal to all those who love beauty and kindly humor, the sun, the wind, and the open country.

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out—Until Noon Today

SUMMER DRESSES—Regularly to $85...$18 & $25
Of organdie, batiste, voile and handkerchief linen.

SUITS—Regularly to $75...$18 & $28
Street and sports styles—a clearance of broken lines.

COATS—Regularly to $50...$15 & $25
Mostly sport styles in short and medium lengths.

SILK SPORTS SKIRTS—Regularly to $35...$18

WASHABLE OUTING SKIRTS...$5

SHEER BLOUSES—Regularly to $15...$5 & $8

SLIP-OVER SHETLAND WOOL SWEATERS—Regularly to $15...$5 & $7

STREET and SPORT HATS...$5 & $10

R. H. Macy & Co.
R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St

Speak French
And Be a Better Soldier

A knowledge of the French language will go a long way toward making the young Americans, who may go overseas, more efficient and of greater service to themselves and their country. The following books will be of help to those who wish to learn the language of the "poilu:"

The Soldiers' English and French Conversation Book 27c
Vade Mecum—For the use of officers and interpreters 68c
Soldiers' Spoken French—*Helene Cross* 54c
French Nautical Phrase Book and Reader 89c
Pictorial French Course 72c
Lessons in Idiomatic French 86c
Les fautes de language—*V. L. Bernard* 44c
Causeries in France—*Pattou's* 72c
Choix d'anecdotes amusantes 44c
Helps for the Study of French—*Maloubier* and *Moore* 54c
Stumbling Blocks of the French Language 68c
The Ideal System of French—*V. D. Gaudel* $1.34
An Oral French Method—*Alice Blum* $1.79
Five Thousand French Idioms—*C. M. Marchand* $1.57
Modern French Grammar—*C. M. Marchand* $1.58
A Practical Introduction to French—*Alexander* 89c
Ma Premiere Visite a Paris 36c
Trois Semaines en France—*L. Chouville* and *D. L. Vavory* 54c
Premieres notions de vocabulaire et de lecture—*J. E. Pichou* 36c
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Store Hours Saturday, 8:30 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd St.—Broadway—33rd St.

Men's & Young Men's Genuine Palm Beach Summer Suits

Tailored in a manner worthy of the fine material, into a handsome Norfolk model with belted back.

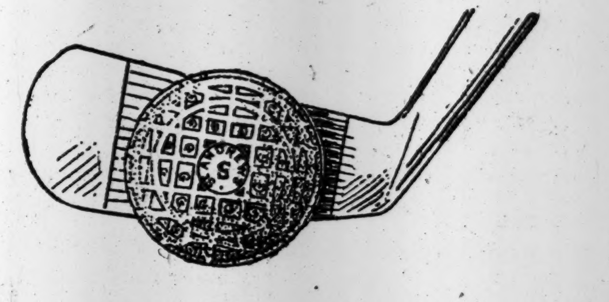
$5.75
SIZES FOR ALL MEN

Other Palm Beach Suits

$8.75 Tan or Grey, Pinch Back Styles. In All Sizes.

$10.00 Grey, Tan and Dark Shades, Plain or Pinch Backs.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN

St. Andrews Golf Balls

REGULAR 50c. QUALITY

39c each | 3 for $1.15 | $3.85 a doz.

The St. Andrews Golf Ball is manufactured in Scotland expressly for Gimbel Brothers. It's a corking good ball, and always sold for 50 cents. In order to acquaint more players with the merits of this Golf Ball we have set aside the above quantity for a special sale at 39 cents.

The St. Andrews Golf Ball has a soft rubber centre, which is wound with short lengths of the finest rubber tape, and finally covered with the most enduring rubber composition. Every ball is guaranteed for a full round of 18 holes. Obtainable in two weights—sinkers and floaters.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

Suggestions For Hurried Week-End Shoppers

If you are leaving for your vacation grounds, for a week-end, or a half day at the shore, you can purchase the many needfuls here up to 12 noon today.

White Trousers

White flannel trousers have become a necessary part of the summer wardrobe of every well dressed man. We have flannel trousers at $4.75.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Surf Suits For Men

For those who swim, those who don't and those who wish to try we have a good assortment at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, silk trimmed in heather mixtures. $5.94

Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $4.96
Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Men's Underwear

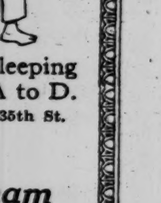
Light-weight athletic underwear of white striped madras. Shirts: Sleeveless, coat style. Drawers: Open knee-length, with side straps and reinforced seats. 79c per garment
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Centre.

Men's Silk Hose, $1.39

Heavy, pure silk hose, full fashioned, with reinforced toes, heels and soles. All sizes in champagne, tan, gray, black and white. They fit comfortably and wear well.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Silk Pajamas for Men, $8.74

We imported the satin-finished Japanese Habutai silk and had it made into well-tailored, roomy, sleeping garments. Sizes A to D.



Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Macy's Shaving Cream

A cream, pure and efficient, made to lather freely with hard, soft, hot or ice water, leaving the face as refreshed as after a massage. Worthy of the mark

Macy's Own Merchandise

Large Tube 17c
Macy's—Main Floor, Rear.

Main Floor Photo Service

During the summer months a branch of the Camera Department will be maintained on the Main Floor, at the Men's Entrance, 35th St. and Broadway. Orders for developing and printing may be left here and supplies purchased at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.
Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

HOW TO FIND IMMEDIATELY YOUR PLACE IN THE DRAFT

In every pair of columns in the following table your red number is in the left-hand column in its serial order; in the same line, in the right-hand column, is a number showing the order in which your red number was drawn in Washington. You run down the left-hand columns until you find your red number and the number to the right of it enables you to judge how soon you may be called up for examination.

The table has been prepared to cover the New York City districts and all others in the country that have no larger registration than 4,696, the largest number registered in any New York City district.

All numbers above 4,696 being omitted, as not applying to New York City districts, the number to the right of your red number may not represent the actual order in which it was drawn, but it does represent the exact order in which you will be called up for examination in your district.

Your red number is not the number on the card you received when you registered, but another number written in red ink opposite your name on the list in the possession of your exemption board.

Approximately 40,000 men are to be drafted in the 189 districts of the city, an average of 211 to the district. They will be called up in the order indicated in the columns headed "order in which your red number was drawn." As there will be many exemptions, a large number of men further down in the drawing list may expect an early summons.

In telegraphing so vast a mass of figures many errors occurred. Scores of these have been found and corrected, but some still remain. In a few cases it has been necessary in inserting a new number after the tabulation was underway to mark it with a letter to avoid duplication.

Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.
1	1863
2	4584
4	1483
5	488
6	628
8	999
9	3936
10	157
11	605
12	3909
13	3437
14	2936
15	362
16	3943
17	1625
18	202
19	1474
20	3438
21	2591
22	4231
23	1087
24	3766
25	717
26	2465
27	3727
28	4284
29	2040
30	692
31	417
32	2105
33	2091
34	3675
35	4402
36	1880
37	3574
38	2185
39	4387
40	1999
41	2179
42	2570
43	132
44	2437
45	3835
46	227
47	4413
48	2184
49	998
50	3662
51	685
52	1870
53	4240
54	491
55	2516
56	471
57	4091
58	1462
59	2838
60	4008
61	2066
62	2762
63	2119
64	2552
65	2685
66	4506
67	2767
68	4490
69	3016
70	3941
71	1171
72	585
73	4268
74	4436
75	253
76	1806
77	2782
78	4142
79	3310
80	4064
81	3685
82	2508
83	3318
84	2462
84	2901
85	4265
86	1152
87	3454
88	2198
89	2260
90	919
91	1586
92	3648
93	646
94	2930
95	3641
96	1518
97	3804
98	2426
99	3216
100	2012
101	4356
102	1135
103	669
104	3305
105	1872
106	2575
107	84
108	3925
109	2941
110	4534
111	4420
112	593
113	1261
114	2058
115	1488
116	4357
117	244
118	4608
119	3378
120	4563
121	865
122	770
123	4068
124	1731
125	4429
126	75
127	2192
128	601
129	3123
130	934
131	3448
132	3739
133	1363
134	3951
135	3396
136	1504
137	4038
139	4090
140	178
141	4462
142	3323
143	4556
144	3224
145	2422
146	1432
147	4385
148	2934
149	3799
150	1373
151	2059
152	4275
153	3666
154	683
155	1359
156	1274
157	2021
158	1859
159	4097
160	2811
161	3103
162	4314
163	3153
164	1672
165	4116
166	4003
167	4456
168	938
169	1317
170	4333
171	4235
172	4659
173	3975
174	3049
175	962
176	2645
177	4455
178	3931
179	3858
180	2961
181	4317
182	223
183	469
184	3981
185	1472
186	3844
187	1865
188	4637
189	3107
190	3552
191	920
192	4666
193	4362
194	308
195	2418
196	4688
197	4114
198	2402
199	695
200	4663
201	4461
202	1671
203	4684
204	4079
205	1969
206	1494
207	2766
208	4027
209	2086
210	3625
211	1417
212	996
213	3135
214	2029
215	4592
216	2460
217	2356
218	403
219	3813
220	4623
221	867
222	777
223	239
224	2157
225	4255
226	2442
227	4510
228	1499
229	1445
230	2680
231	3669
232	2391
233	4668
234	4239
235	4370
236	2024
237	1644
238	2623
239	2488
240	1761
241	1997
242	2380
243	4328
244	3663
245	2921
246	3196
248	2789
249	4073
250	3176
251	2956
252	4141
253	3879
254	2248
255	4208
256	4566
257	1354
258	1
259	2359
260	2237
261	4654
262	1687
263	3883
264	4590
265	1382
266	4067
267	1297
268	1673
269	524
270	3499
271	2681
272	1674
273	4390
274	1925
276	4241
275	50
277	4055
278	968
279	3553
280	278
281	4521
282	2687
283	2817
284	1360
285	1385
286	2432
287	2234
288	3687
289	3761
290	4512
291	3407
292	884
293	4029
294	2670
295	4447
296	3701
297	794
298	323
299	1448
300	966
301	4167
302	2463
303	1412
304	4627
305	1016
306	3655
307	3062
308	2293
309	121
310	3050
311	1724
312	907
313	3487
314	4311
315	3469
316	1922
317	3659
318	3527
319	3445
320	821
321	796
322	2375
323	1056
324	4342
325	3752
326	1797
327	637
328	1514
329	3186
330	4384
331	1090
332	297
333	4364
334	4124
335	536
336	992
337	48
338	4115
339	3517
340	4188
341	551
342	1975
343	349
344	1653
345	662
346	2752
347	3937
348	3525
349	1123
350	489
351	2924
352	1889
353	564
354	2339
355	379
356	592
357	1086
358	2276
359	2855
360	572
361	3115
362	2132
363	616
364	4425
365	3223
366	4499
367	4336
368	816
369	4045
370	4540
371	2142
372	2565
373	93
374	3963
375	2682
376	4665
377	3935
378	1637
379	300
380	3719
381	3629
382	2156
383	724
384	4634
385	4594
386	4132
387	4080
388	696
389	3784
390	248
391	558
392	718
393	1830
394	2334
395	3725
396	1326
397	3516
398	2454
399	4514
400	1475
401	4196
402	3097
403	4687
404	4037
405	3173
406	713
407	1686
408	2672
409	2652
410	1446
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412	4161
413	3586
414	3059
415	2649
416	1910
417	2338
418	1894
419	4102
420	146
421	1304
422	1647
423	2594
424	943
425	2581
426	3190
427	1987
428	3260
429	2294
431	2572
432	196
433	153
434	4565
435	1234
436	1323
437	122
438	1070
439	4246
440	501
441	1074
442	1666
444	1773
445	2346
446	2257
447	1802
448	4522
449	2175
450	1258
451	2278
452	377
453	2658
454	3423
455	2733
456	1897
457	2759
458	4
459	3098
460	1986
461	2521
462	2608
463	2887
464	4527
465	3137
466	4435
467	3442
468	2910
469	2917
470	905
471	4640
472	4291
473	2230
474	4007
475	2471
476	3476
477	926
478	2510
479	2515
480	2528
481	1735
482	3802
483	2743
484	4300
485	4581
486	103
487	170
488	578
489	3704
490	4187
491	3541
492	1104
493	539
494	3632
495	4489
496	3899
497	2881
498	3642
499	1767
500	4593
501	1130
503	4442
504	886
505	4615
506	1206
507	1526
507	119
508	4614
509	53
510	4399
511	1967
512	4535
513	225
514	150
515	4203
516	3539
517	4261
518	4015
519	715
520	4280
521	2792
522	4432
523	3282
524	977
525	459
526	1917
527	2243
528	2776
529	2149
530	381
531	2908
532	988
533	2049
534	3375
535	4361
536	69
537	4503
539	1118
540	3306
541	3849
542	304
543	3513
544	1528
545	3647
546	1943
547	3728
548	74
549	499
550	407
551	3246
552	311
553	3082
554	3415
555	1198
556	680
557	1022
558	3781
559	3343
560	1411
561	2413
562	1125
563	1416
564	55
565	1108
566	1717
567	1302
568	4210
569	3077
571	576
572	2011
573	2283
574	413
575	4049
576	749
577	3884
578	4679
579	3311
580	2922
581	1721
582	1746
583	2998
584	3898
585	1032
586	2236
587	4175
588	728
589	3745
590	1771
591	4441
592	2518
593	1682
594	3630
595	3947
596	60
597	2392
598	2966
599	4322
600	107
601	210
602	246
603	2071
604	128
605	3837
606	222
607	3956
608	707
609	1919
610	4273
611	4686
612	2842
613	1921
614	2798
615	2728
616	92
617	1914
618	2073
619	1650
620	404
621	4569
622	1030
623	523
624	1524
625	3092
626	4439
627	3210
628	3189
629	2032
630	3379
631	2984
632	4318
633	1608
634	1787
635	1591
636	1774
637	566
638	516
639	2577
640	2188
641	2472
642	773
643	3400
644	4155
645	396
645	3317
646	2769
647	2036
648	3399
649	3332
650	1874
651	4339
652	203
653	4389
654	4493
655	2997
656	837
657	960
658	2975
659	3110
660	4571
661	3891
662	2470
663	2914
664	644
665	3154
666	1995
667	2883
668	2197
669	3300
670	4395
671	2412
672	1815
673	4523
674	2554
675	335
676	49
677	442
678	4607
679	603
680	3681
681	1236
682	3201
683	4157
684	3861
685	525
686	4330
687	3842
688	4290
689	4647
690	3797
691	1636
692	105
693	3827
694	2399
695	2793
696	3660
697	3618
698	4652
699	2787
700	786
701	4613
702	2389
703	4146
704	583
705	733
706	4194
707	804
708	4487
709	3117
710	4604
711	512
712	1624
713	1240
714	1148
715	1116
716	3555
717	687
718	4508
719	4200
720	3551
721	267
722	4306
723	4349
724	2860
725	1266
726	360
727	3896
728	3796
729	4195
730	4528
731	3199
732	3889
733	4169
734	1950
735	1783
736	798
737	4618
738	847
739	208
740	3315
741	504
742	2187
743	2220
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745	2281
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1991	4372
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2003	3708
2004	4285
2005	538
2006	2679
2007	3038
2008	350
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2010	2031
2011	194
2012	602
2013	1196
2014	3434
2015	3083
2016	4473
2017	346
2018	3908
2019	2791
2020	2133
2021	4502
2022	17
2023	750
2024	570
2025	1136
2026	3265
2027	1768
2029	2824
2028	4621
2030	1718
2031	3243
2032	2620
2033	1942
2034	463
2035	3099
2036	47
2037	3895
2038	3387
2039	1008
2040	3631
2041	2308
2042	3470
2043	3558
2044	3531
2045	1562
2046	4011
2047	420
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2049	1464
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2052	3269
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2056	3478
2057	3238
2058	1222
2059	3294
2060	2625
2061	3138
2062	2803
2063	3507
2064	1383
2065	1801
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2067	2363
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2069	3080
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2079	4376
2080	3840
2081	720
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2083	4448
2084	1263
2085	3048
2086	1960
2087	3348
2088	3478
2089	3833
2090	299
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2092	1764
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2097	3581
2099	88
2100	355
2101	1878
2102	581
2103	2301
2104	2115
2105	4478
2106	1525
2107	305
2108	545
2109	682
2110	2557
2111	978
2112	2443
2113	2536
2114	2311
2115	4177
2116	600
2117	1757
2118	1825
2119	443
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2121	1415
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2127	2206
2128	480
2129	4426
2130	2075
2131	1047
2132	338
2133	4170
2134	2790
2135	398
2136	1705
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NUMBERS DRAWN IN THE DRAFT FOR NEW YORK CITY

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2163	3322
2164	2303
2165	2892
2166	57
2167	632
2168	1585
2169	2219
2170	4131
2171	1996
2172	2467
2173	3484
2174	2120
2175	2663
2176	4579
2177	969
2178	1497
2179	1295
2180	4646
2181	135
2182	3850
2183	2444
2184	666
2185	2771
2186	727
2187	3316
2188	1924
2189	3726
2190	1535
2191	1036
2192	1634
2193	4233
2194	2020
2195	44
2196	672
2197	2826
2198	2629
2199	1107
2200	3494
2201	3389
2202	3839
2203	1883
2204	924
2205	4692
2206	1641
2207	2893
2208	3460
2209	375
2210	4567
2211	2252
2212	1166
2213	959
2214	3377
2215	1961
2216	3620
2217	3170
2218	4676
2219	2172
2220	2734
2221	1211
2222	1276
2223	2107
2224	2843
2225	511
2226	785
2227	2434
2228	4026
2229	2784
2230	295
2231	722
2232	3503
2233	249
2234	958
2235	3698
2236	4108
2237	4060
2238	2551
2239	2919
2240	3930
2241	2499
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2243	2067
2244	1259
2245	3747
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2247	191
2248	4374
2249	2190
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2267	3940
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2278	3587
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2280	1285
2281	1312
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2286	893
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2288	2758
2289	3233
2290	3549
2291	2317
2292	3933
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2327	2182
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2702	1760
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2718	3365
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2746	1981
2747	2034
2748	1893
2749	236
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2752	673
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3155	3453
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3158	3674
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3184	4631
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4399	3715
4400	3691
4401	3534
4402	1121
4403	2754
4404	2739
4406	791
4407	955
4408	2832
4409	4110
4410	1433
4411	3676
4412	4012
4413	3982
4414	4140
4415	1609
4416	698
4417	241
4418	3873
4419	51
4420	348
4421	896
4422	3094
4423	412
4424	3670
4425	1776
4426	3144
4427	3998
4428	701
4429	3091
4430	2130
4431	656
4432	2121
4433	66
4434	2333
4435	3076
4436	3928
4437	3528
4438	1176
4439	2708
4440	567
4441	1720
4442	3847
4443	2631
4444	4477
4445	2846
4446	1454
4447	2114
4448	758
4449	1485
4450	2748
4451	4301
4452	3429
4453	2684
4454	3026
4455	3954
4456	1865
4457	3755
4458	1404
4459	2373
4460	748
4461	2328
4462	2090
4463	151
4464	312
4465	1966
4466	1918
4467	4555
4468	3712
4469	4094

Continued on Page 8.

HOW DRAFT SYSTEM WORKS

Continued from Page 7.

Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.	Your Red Number.	Order in Which It Was Drawn.
4470	2218	4583	2933
4471	709	4584	747
4472	622	4585	192
4473	1652	4586	261
4474	4192	4587	3420
4475	634	4589	4031
4476	475	4590	2676
4477	3361	4591	1381
4478	1669	4592	226
4479	3161	4593	3416
4480	2689	4594	3041
4481	411	4595	3215
4482	3152	4596	1085
4483	1638	4597	3198
4484	3355	4598	2173
4485	1557	4599	4278
4486	635	4600	3209
4487	45	4601	4282
4488	855	4602	1896
4489	3162	4603	4101
4490	4472	4604	2500
4491	1564	4605	932
4492	3866	4606	2082
4493	4779	4607	2711
4494	2455	4608	2419
4495	598	4609	2890
4496	402	4610	2940
4497	4616	4611	527
4498	3859	4612	731
4499	1538	4613	2768
4500	1927	4614	10
4501	11	4615	3787
4502	3518	4616	1244
4503	872	4617	2196
4504	3474	4618	4398
4505	1485	4619	3232
4506	4236	4620	918
4507	561	4621	3677
4508	2497	4622	4667
4509	3703	4623	2344
4510	679	4624	1602
4511	2905	4625	1283
4512	3760	4626	1290
4513	2981	4627	560
4514	1321	4628	2664
4515	4669	4629	133
4516	393	4630	2165
4517	3598	4631	1901
4518	2786	4632	3266
4519	2976	4633	1632
4520	33	4634	2582
4521	3324	4635	1337
4522	1385	4635	2141
4523	2716	4636	2169
4524	647	4637	1401
4525	1405	4638	2562
4526	3961	4639	2005
4527	3024	4640	761
4528	3089	4641	468
4529	2939	4642	3535
4530	1080	4643	3139
4531	4297	4644	114
4532	3	4645	3978
4533	498	4646	450
4534	1347	4647	543
4535	2320	4648	3543
4536	1516	4649	213
4537	3182	4650	1965
4538	3174	4651	1120
4539	3086	4653	1756
4540	1098	4654	2396
4541	1744	4655	1685
4542	1766	4656	2069
4543	4191	4657	3526
4544	3580	4658	2646
4545	1657	4659	2904
4546	981	4660	4253
4547	825	4661	1021
4548	4129	4662	3104
4549	2453	4663	2898
4550	487	4664	4250
4551	2476	4665	805
4552	1331	4666	415
4553	4018	4667	4150
4554	3388	4668	328
4555	256	4669	274
4556	3493	4670	400
4557	667	4671	795
4558	3064	4672	2834
4559	2274	4673	519
4560	888	4674	4122
4561	2746	4675	2697
4562	4391	4676	846
4563	2258	4677	1019
4564	2870	4678	2022
4565	1005	4679	1355
4566	1658	4680	2849
4567	2456	4681	2092
4568	243	4682	2068
4569	3296	4683	3770
4570	1194	4684	3028
4571	3915	4685	1611
4572	3328	4686	587
4573	1003	4687	1175
4574	689	4688	91
4575	2384	4689	2222
4576	2861	4690	4411
4577	2644	4691	1933
4578	1612	4692	2154
4579	2288	4692	4013
4580	3652	4694	2877
4581	2580	4695	4209
4582	1871	4696	2747

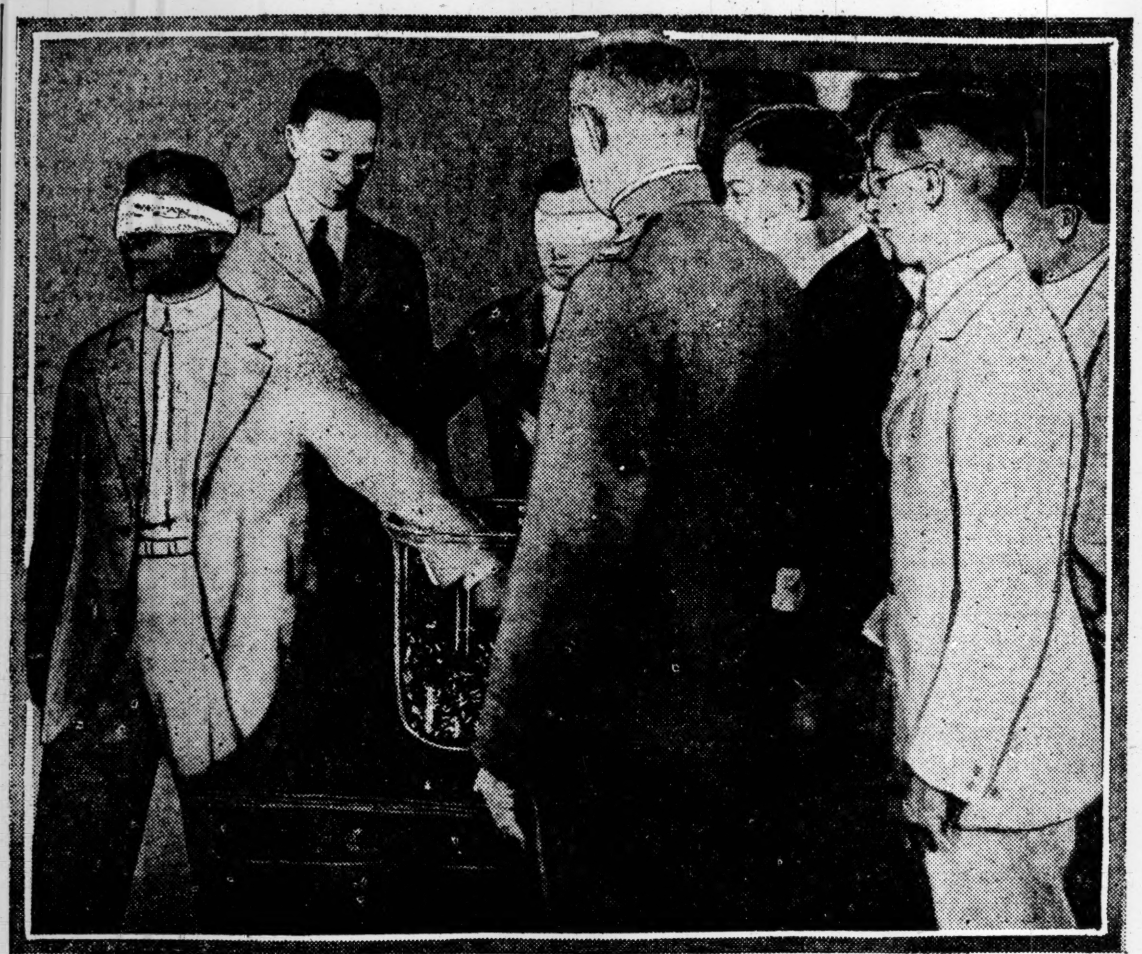
DRAFT STIRS UP RECRUITING.

Navy Forced to Reject Applicants, While 100 Join Army.

The actual drawing of the draft army had a stimulating effect on recruiting in several branches of the service, particularly the National Guard and the navy. To clear up the status of all applicants for enlistment within the draft age, Colonel R. D. Walsh, head of recruiting for the regular army in the New York district, announced yesterday that the drawing did not act as a bar against voluntary enlistment in the regular establishment until the applicant had actually received his notification to appear for examination before the local exemption board.

Recruiting officers expect a decided increase in enlistments. The navy received many more applicants yesterday than it could accept, able-bodied men being sent away because recruiting officers were looking only for men with special ratings, such as machinists, radio operators, cooks, bakers, &c. Of sixty applicants up to noon only eighteen men were accepted. The regular army enlisted nearly 100 men yesterday. The United States Marine Corps, however, enlisted only eight.

The mustering in of the National Guard continued with increasing speed. The Ninth Coast Defense Command, at Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, finished the work of mustering in all its men yesterday with the exception of the Twenty-fourth Company, which is at present on duty away from the armory. Of all the men re-examined by the Federal physicians, only 2 per cent. were rejected, and some of these may qualify upon a subsequent examination.



Scene at the Draft Drawing in Washington.

Blindfolded Clerk Picking Numbers from the Glass Bowl in the Committee Room of the Senate Office Building.

BAKER DRAWS FIRST NUMBER IN DRAFT

Continued from Page 1.

throng which crowded the committee rooms.

Members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs and other members of Congress occupied seats of honor at the drawing.

The unprecedented ceremony seemed particularly to impress Representative Kahn, who led the Administration's fight in the House for the Army Draft bill.

"It is an inspiring sight," he commented as he left the room soon after the proceedings settled down to a routine basis. "I do not know what men are affected by the number I drew," he added, more facetiously, "but they are city men. The number—10,218—is too high for the small registration districts."

As the eighth number was drawn by an official, Secretary Baker said:

"We will wait a moment while the photographers remove their apparatus. Meanwhile I want to ask that perfect quiet prevail. This is a most important occasion and absolute quiet is necessary."

John H. Phillips, a student of Princeton University, was the first "regular teller" who took his place at the glass jar and began to draw out the capsules—black looking affairs, because the paper upon which the numbers were written was coated black on the outer surface. It was impossible for any one to examine the exterior of a capsule and ascertain the number within. The blindfolding lent an additional touch of the dramatic to the event, but it was unnecessary.

Every few minutes Major Gen. C. A. Devol, delegated by Secretary Baker to guard the glass container, walked over to stir the capsules with a long wooden spoon. On the handle of the spoon was a piece of bunting, red, white, and blue. General Devol stirred deeply, bringing the capsules at the bottom to the top and a few moments later sending the capsules at the top to the bottom. While this stirring process was on there was a momentary pause in the recording of the numbers.

It was 9:32 o'clock yesterday morning when Secretary Baker stilled the conversation in the room by rapping for quiet. Just before he was blindfolded to draw the first number the Secretary said:

"We have met this morning to conduct the lot or draft by which the national army and such additions as may be necessary to bring the regular army and the National Guard up to war strength are to be selected. This is an occasion of very great dignity and some solemnity. It represents the first application of a principle believed by many of us to be thoroughly democratic, equal and fair in selecting soldiers to defend the national honor abroad and at home.

"I take this occasion to say that every step has been most honestly studied with a view not only to preserving throughout the utmost fairness in the selection, but also to preserve all those appearances of fairness which are necessary to satisfy the country that this great selection has been made in accordance with every principle of justice.

"There are assembled here this morning in addition to officers of the army, who are going to conduct for the most part the mechanical part of the work, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant General, and other men high in the military establishment, and the drawing is to be held under the observation of the Senate and House Military Committees, so that both the executive and legislative branches of the Government are here to see that fairness is given to every person."

Secretary Baker introduced General Crowder, who succinctly explained the process of the lottery and the program of the War Department to acquaint each one of the men registered on June 5 with information regarding the priority of his examination for service with the National Army.

As General Crowder concluded a handkerchief was tied about the eyes of Secretary Baker, the camera squad focused their instruments, the calcium light of the movie operators played upon the big blackboards in the rear and the lottery was on.

When the ninth capsule was to be drawn the high officials of the War Department made way for the regularly appointed tellers. The tension throughout the room then relaxed to an extent, although the scene as it was gradually unfolded vitally affected millions of American homes. Newspaper correspondents settled down to the monotonous recording of numbers, each with its message to men in every city and hamlet of the United States.

The only interruptions were the frequent changes of tired announcers and tabulators and the removal of the blackboards. When a group of 500 numbers had been written the first section of the board was taken out to be photographed to establish an absolute record, while a second section was substituted.

As a result of the drawing every registered man got a definite place in the liability for service list. Already 687,000 have been ordered to the colors to fill to war strength the regular army and National Guard, and to constitute the first increment of the National Army. To obain the total 1,374,000 men will be called for examination within a few weeks. Officials estimated that two registrants must be called for every soldier accepted. These 1,374,000 will be taken from the head of the liability list, every local district furnishing a fixed quota.

There are 4,557 registration districts throughout the country. The largest has something more than 10,200 numbers, while the smallest has only about 185, and the average is around 3,000.

Registrants will receive no official word of their order of liability until their local boards summon them for examination after official records of the drawing have been transmitted to them by mail. Preparation of those records will begin today.

CITY WAS CALM AS DRAFT PROCEEDED

Continued from Page 1.

the high number for this city, was drawn late in the night, and is No. 2,747 in THE TIMES list.

Waiting at Midnight.

In those exemption districts where the public lists had not been completed long double lines of men were still waiting late last night in hope that the lists would be finished in time for them to find out their numbers by the time the first edition of the morning papers appeared.

At several of the Bronx headquarters fully 1,000 men were in line at midnight. In some instances women—the mothers and sisters of men liable for service—were in line also. In those districts where the public lists were completed early in the evening the men were admitted into the offices of the boards in parties of twenty or thirty, and as soon as they found their numbers their places were taken by others.

"What's your number?" or "Are you among the first ones?" greeted the men as they came out of the offices of the boards. In a few of the more thickly populated sections, where it was impossible for everybody to get a chance to scan the list, robust men with vigorous lungs were called into service and provided with megaphones, through which they announced the numbers as they were handed to them by the clerks of the boards. Commanding officers of the Police Department who had been in touch with the situation all day said they had never known a more orderly day in New York.

Late last night the Mayor's Committee issued a list giving the number of men subject to draft in all but five of the local exemption districts. All enemy aliens and subjects of allied and neutral nations, who registered on June 5, and are not subject to the American draft, are eliminated from the list as given out. The figures are as follows:

Board.	Subject to Draft.
1	2,639
2	3,371
3	2,982
4	3,876
5	4,641
6	2,439
7	....
8	3,563
9	3,526
10	3,464
11	3,582
12	3,023
13	4,356
14	4,159
15	3,673
16	3,983
17	2,767
18	3,406
19	3,123
20	3,282
21	3,698
22	3,655
23	3,066
24	3,049
25	3,061
26	2,442
27	3,970
28	4,147
29	4,005
30	3,127
31	2,379
32	2,648
33	2,319
34	2,415
35	3,680
36	3,341
37	4,162
38	2,821
39	2,902
40	3,630
41	3,132
42	3,605
43	2,536
44	2,443
45	3,314
46	2,559
47	2,830
48	2,873
49	2,986
50	3,051
51	3,271
52	2,983
53	2,934
54	...
55	3,005
56	3,700
57	3,637
58	2,587
59	2,685
60	3,143
61	3,252
62	2,256
63	4,020
64	2,378
65	3,448
66	2,507
67	3,026
68	2,328
69	2,217
70	2,097
71	2,377
72	2,462
73	...
74	2,388
75	2,346
76	...
77	2,363
78	2,829
79	2,483
80	2,785
81	2,572
82	2,864
83	3,363
84	2,686
85	...
86	3,085
87	3,372
88	3,109
89	4,316
90	3,783
91	4,316
92	2,813
93	3,946
94	3,204
95	2,874
96	3,946
97	2,998
98	3,274
99	2,579
100	3,304
101	2,781
102	3,640
103	3,723
104	3,696
105	3,303
106	3,165
107	3,683
108	4,244
109	3,896
110	3,801
111	3,325
112	4,338
113	3,927
114	4,387
115	3,238
116	3,190
117	2,743
118	3,348
119	2,832
120	2,779
121	3,464
122	2,669
123	4,068
124	2,446
125	2,193
126	2,096
127	3,793
128	2,875
129	2,918
130	3,890
131	2,856
132	2,494
133	2,308
134	3,028
135	3,601
136	2,934
137	3,056
138	3,577
139	3,067
140	4,051
141	2,304
142	2,803
143	2,141
144	4,103
145	2,780
146	2,570
147	2,862
148	2,850
149	4,459
150	2,386
151	2,526
152	3,016
153	2,457
154	3,167
155	3,022
156	3,197
157	3,322
158	4,445
159	2,344
160	2,603
161	3,034
162	2,449
163	2,779
164	2,150
165	2,844
166	3,300
167	4,996
168	2,731
169	2,984
170	2,673
171	2,870
172	3,086
173	2,785
174	2,583
175	2,592
176	2,181
177	3,460
178	2,762
179	4,034
180	2,881
181	2,140
182	2,737
183	2,497
184	2,812
185	2,166
186	2,607
187	2,844
188	2,311
189	2,320

Of the 189 men who held 258, the first number drawn, many have German names. There is also a large percentage of Italians, and one Oriental, H. Kai, of the 125th Exemption District. The Irish also have a fine delegation in the "258th Brigade," while among others are men with Scandinavian, Hebrew, English, Scotch, and Slavic names. There is not a Frenchman among them. The shortest names are those of Kai and Mike Moz, and the longest are Kirschenbaum of the 113th District, Manhattan, and W. Piezatowsky of the 53d District in Brooklyn.

In Flushing the first 258 man was Andrew Yaros, a bartender in a hotel owned by ex-Alderman Frederick Snell. Yaros has a brother, Antonio. The two men supported a widowed mother, and when they decided that one should enlist they drew lots, and Antonio joined the navy.

In Long Island City the men whose numbers were among the first drawn organized a parade last night and marched through the city singing patriotic songs and cheering for the first overseas army. Several of the Long Island City 258s headed the parading column. In Yonkers the three 258 men are, respectively, an Italian, a Belgian, and a Jew, and none of these men, it was reported last night, will claim exemption.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday afternoon that the Board of City Record had decided to print in The Record a list of the men residing in this city whose names appear in the draft. In all probability the list will be printed according to districts, so that a resident will only have to supply himself with a copy of his own district list. The lists will be sold at a very low figure, just sufficient to cover the cost of publication.

NAMES OF FIRST MEN DRAWN FOR NEW YORK

Holders of No. 258 Announced for 160 Out of a Total of 189 Here.

The following list gives the names and addresses of the men whose serial number is 258, the first number drawn in Washington yesterday, in 160 of the 189 local exemption districts in the City of New York. Of the missing districts in which the name of the first man drawn in the draft is not obtainable up to an early hour this morning, six of the districts are in the Bronx, nine in Brooklyn, eleven in Manhattan, and three in Queens. The names of the men whose serial number is 258 in 160 of the districts are:

THE BRONX.

Exemption Dist. Name and Address.

3—Helmer Erikson, 515 West 144th St.
4—Wm. Rodgers, 141st St. and Concord Av.
5—Joseph Herschel, 96 East 163d St.
6—John Hoffmann, 150 Cromwell Av.
8—Vincenzo Panella, 305 East 148th St.
9—Michael Perlman, 719 Prospect Av.
10—Max Rothman, 795 Cortlandt Av.
11—Sandor Schwartz, 809 Trinity Av.
12—Isadore Tripp, 758 East 168th St.
13—Benjamin Albert, 1,227 Boston Road.
14—Samuel Pamarelli, 1,536 Vyse Av.
16—Mark Beecher, 927 East 180th St.
17—George Caretta, 732 East 187th St.
18—George Pirie, 1,242 Morris Av.
20—Charles Jevanian, 1,647 Washington Av.
22—Peter F. Carter, 2,894 Valentine Av.

BROOKLYN.

23—W. G. Hutchins, 116 Henry St.
24—John J. Fallon, 160 Johnson St.
29—Moses Kosack, 163 Havemeyer St.
30—A. D. Lanahan, 643 Lafayette St.
31—Henry Bick, 486 Macon St.
32—John R. Cain, 400 Bainbridge St.
33—P. Penenberg, 104 Hopkins St.
34—Jacob Lapsensohn, 934 Myrtle Av.
35—J. Metrotaker, 251 Hopkins St.
36—Donato Grassi, 483 Smith St.
37—Joseph Alagi, 769 4th Av.
38—J. A. Brennan, 164 Bergen St.
39—James Dunphy, 105 3d Place.
40—Gustave Aguayos, 171 43d St.
41—C. E. M. Carlson, 253 65th St.
42—W. G. Piper, 849 53d St.
43—H. J. H. Anderson, 1,159 59th St.
44—L. A. Pinckney, 915 Fulton St.
45—A. Ackerman, 44 Fort Green Place.
46—J. D. Vacchio, 610 Myrtle Av.
47—J. Bitker, 750 Franklin Av.
48—J. F. McDonald, 455 5th Av.
49—S. Sanelly, 400A 13th St.
50—G. Gaspore, 108 Skillman Av.
51—A. Esposito, 143 Bayard St.
52—H. Trippermann, 104 So. 2d St.
53—W. Piezatowsky, 63 Grand St.
55—C. Stephens, 138 Bayard St.
56—F. Jacobs, 204 Freeman St.
57—B. Gordon, 2,954 W. 23d St.
58—J. J. Rampolla, 3 Bay 38th St.
59—J. Contessa, 6,822 16th Av.
60—J. Portel, 1,368 44th St.
61—J. F. Peterson, (no address given in returns.)
62—J. L. Bogert, 173 Quincy St.
63—F. J. Scallon, 421A Halsey St.
64—J. E. Raab, 282 Prospect Place.
65—J. W. Atwood, Jr., 804 Flatbush Av.
66—H. E. Gilmore, 142 32d St.
67—F. Hartel, 1,778 Nostrand Av.
69—Benjamin Rose, 249 Melrose St.
70—H. Shermcoff, 73 Irving Av.
71—R. A. Bowen, 109 Weirfeld St.
72—William Schaefer, 93 Bleecker St.
74—F. Lamperdi, 197 Johnson Av.
75—J. Prexman, 109 Walton St.
78—J. A. Russell, 517 Enfield St.
79—W. P. Smith, 187 Jerome Av.
80—D. Schmittenger, 436 Hegeman St.
81—S. Herbtsman, 655 Cleveland St.
82—P. Peccuccio, 1,510 Herkimer St.
83—S. Greenspan, 2,117 Pacific St.
84—I. Marchetti, 2,296 Dean St.
86—H. Margolin, 446 Rockaway Av.
87—S. Niremblatt, 1,716 Sterling Place.

MANHATTAN.

89—Frank Adamowski, 88 Greenwich St.
90—Angelo Cortazza, 161 Prince St.
91—Danto Romeo, 104 Cherry St.
93—Ralph Roger, 160 Henry St.
94—Nicholas J. Scotellaro, 168 Mulberry St.
95—Luige Birona, 85 Elizabeth St.
96—Joseph Decaro, 13 East 13th St.
97—Rubin Passik, 69 Montgomery St.
98—Israel Masel, 92 Attorney St.
99—Pasquale Castaldie, 588 Grand St.
101—William Baker, 307 West 16th St.
102—August Hertel, 213 2d St.
103—David Kirschenbaum, 344 East 4th St.
104—Pietro Bourczak, 633 East 6th St.
105—Martin McHugh, 472 West 24th St.
106—George J. Lestrange, 317 West 30th St.
107—Michael Supernock, 64 Canal St.
108—Frank Lomitto, 82 Chrystie St.
109—Joe Cohen, 98 Suffolk St.
110—Frank Karacoski, 429 West 37th St.
111—Michael Cunningham, 434 West 42d St.
112—Louis Franenglass, 110 1st St.
113—Mike Moz, 194 East 2d St.
114—Dr. Ellis Maxwell Schwartz, 83 7th St.
116—George Aloysius Lawler, 520 W. 51st St.
117—Joseph Havejluck, 192 Avenue B.
118—J. Rakopky, 214 East 19th St.
119—Theodor Kuszk, 540 East 17th St.
120—Fred Ebel, 450 West 57th St.
123—Royall E. Hafl, 228 East 36th St.
124—Jerome Leo Caffrey, 171 Amsterdam Av.
125—H. Kai, 37 Riverside Drive.
126—Louis Mair, 209 West 87th St.
127—P. Mangone, 290 East 47th St.
128—John Knez, 406 East 54th St.
129—John Joseph Flynn, 200 West 96th St.
131—John Traynor, 412 East 65th St.
132—John Nicholas Stofka, 410 East 70th St.
133—Thomas J. A. Hogan, 271 East 71st St.
136—A. Kocher, Jr., 307 West 114th St.
137—K. Hyncik, 343 East 74th St.
138—Frank Fagan, 307 East 78th St.
139—Manuel Gomez, 325 West 124th St.
140—Malcom Besson, 15 West 133d St.
141—C. Elleman, 271 West 140th St.
142—Mathew Weiland, 1,680 1st Av.
143—Henry W. Weber, 411 East 88th St.
144—Edward S. Fulber, 115 West 143d St.
145—Lester Lyatt Babcock, 73 Hamilton Terrace.
146—J. Adler, 617 West 143d St.
147—John J. Bartholdi, 536 West 159th St.
148—Russell Taylor West, 587 West 177th St.
149—Charles J. Wilson, 503 West 180th St.
150—Edward Johnson, 1,735 2d Av.
152—Joe Minuto, 1,991 2d Av.
153—Daniel Esposito, 138 West 10th St.
154—Sherman Woodward, 137 West 13th St.
156—Frank H. Shapiro, 8 East 110th St.
157—S. Lewis, 70 East 119th St.
158—Joseph Bara, 256 West 41st St.
159—Frank Grant Smith, 46 West 30th St.
160—William Bleinman, 228 East 109th St.
161—Morris Baer, 1,820 Lexington Av.
162—T. Canillo, 205 East 115th St.
163—Carl Alepio Zuloff, 336 West 68th St.
164—Paul Emile Bibily, 1,046 Madison Av.
165—David Whitman, 231 East 117th St.
166—John S. Higgings, 431 Pleasant Av.
167—Clarence C. Brumany, 45 West 138th St.
168—Henry Siegel, 110 West 114th St.
170—Mat Levy, 2 West 120th St.

QUEENS.

171—G. Di Sarino, 68 7th St., L. I. City.
172—M. Franklin, 603 Broadway, L. I. City.
173—N. Wolf, 235 Hoyt Av., Queens.
174—J. P. Halloran, 24 Burnside Av., Corona.
175—J. J. McKeon, 96 Polk St., Corona.
177—E. Gonyon, 13 Norge St., Newtown.
179—E. Kempf, 289 Cooper Av.
180—J. B. F. Carl, 206 Schley St.
181—R. Castro, 6 Thomas St., Rockaway Bch.
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JOHNSTON AND CHURCH ARE BEATEN BY YOUTHFUL TENNIS EXPERTS AT UTICA

YOUNGSTERS SCORE OVER TENNIS STARS

Garland Beats Church and Throckmorton Downs Johnston on Utica Courts.

EX-CHAMPION NOT IN FORM

Californian, Just Off Train, Is Badly Defeated in Round-Robin Tourney for Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, July 20.—Sentimental and material values in tennis were wrecked in the round-robin invitation tournament at the Yahnundasis Club for the benefit of the Red Cross today by the uprising of two stalwart youngsters of the game—Harold A. Throckmorton of Elizabeth and Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh. It caused nothing short of astonishment when Garland vanquished George Myers Church, third in the national ranking of a year ago, with the score 10—8, 6—4, but there was even greater amazement when Throckmorton triumphed over the former national singles champion, William M. Johnston, with such ease that the score was 6—0, 6—4.

It was the first appearance of Johnston in Eastern tennis this year, and it is only fair to add that there was little evidence of his vaunted prowess of the courts. The long train ride across the continent had drawn the effectiveness from his game, and he was well on the road to second defeat in the afternoon, when Frederick B. Alexander, the veteran internationalist, led him at 5—2 in the first set of their match, which was stopped at that point by the intervention of a rainstorm.

It is one of the weird coincidences of the tournament which has drawn together more stars than any other this season, that both Throckmorton and Garland bowed to defeat in the course of the day even though credited with the greatest triumphs as well.

Alexander Beats Garland.

In the early morning Garland discovered that there was still much to fear in the play of F. B. Alexander, who found no difficulty whatever in breaking up the Pittsburgh boy's base-line game. Alexander's victory was recorded in straight sets, Garland taking only two games in the match, one in each set. As for Throckmorton, he was the victim of a Californian, Robert Lindley, and thereby the honor of the Golden Gate was upheld in part at least. Throckmorton succeeded in taking the first set of the match at 6—1, but after that Murray's finished net game swept Throckmorton aside without much ado. The final score in Murray's favor was 1—6, 6—3, 6—1, which adequately shows the increasing strength of his play.

The same element of surprise and uncertainty that pervaded the singles followed to the doubles. Johnston and Murray trod the path of defeat, urged along by the excellent play of Alexander and Throckmorton. This was a spirited contest, in which three sets were necessary, and it was here that Alexander displayed a quality of tennis that won applause from the big gallery.

Taken all in all, the play of Alexander in both singles and doubles was the outstanding feature of a day of tennis surprises. To some it was doubtless as much unexpected to see Alexander perform as he did, with his old-time skill always at his command, as it was to witness the downfall of Johnston and Church.

The rule of averages applied in doubles as well as singles for Alexander and Throckmorton did not have clear sailing. They bowed to defeat before the play of Church and Garland with the score 6—3, 10—8. Johnston and Murray in part atoned for their defeat by taking a victory from Irving Wright and George H. Wightmann, with the score 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Miss Browne Delayed.

The event, which is looked forward to with the keenest interest, the singles match between Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Mary Browne of California, will not take place until tomorrow. A mixed doubles match in which these two were to appear was scheduled for this afternoon, but it had to be postponed because Miss Browne will not arrive in Utica until tomorrow morning. According to a telegram received by Edwin F. Torrey she left Chicago for Utica early this afternoon.

When Edward C. Conlin, the Davis Cup match umpire, took the chair for the Johnston-Throckmorton competition, it was evident that the contest was considered of more than ordinary importance. The Californian arrived at Utica on a train from the West only a short time before he was called upon to play. It was soon manifest that the trip of 8,000 miles had left Johnston without the usual skill which he commands.

Johnston Is Listless.

There was something of listlessness in his work, and repeatedly he showed a disinclination to go after what ordinarily he would have found easy to return. It was noticeable, too, that the Californian discarded his usually brilliant play in the forecourt to struggle unsuccessfully with a base-line game. Now and then, to be sure, he did advance to the net, but even when ensconced in his favorite position he could do little that was effective.

His overhead shots were swept out of the air to lodge many times in the net, and his play on ground strokes was faulty and weak. Errors were frequent, and Johnston resembled nothing but the shadow of the wonderful player who battled for five sets with Richard Norris Williams in the final of the national singles championship at Forest Hills last year.

For Throckmorton it must be said that he played well, but not nearly well enough to defeat Johnston when the latter is in the full swing of his tennis skill. It is almost unbelievable that Johnston could lose a love set to any one unless fatigue played a dominant part in the contest, and it undoubtedly did toay.

the defeat of Church proves plainly that leading the military life of an aviator is not the best preparation for a tennis match. Church has hardly touched a racquet in two months, and the lack of practice was evident in his play against Garland. Errors by Church contributed largely to Garland's victory, even though the latter was playing some excellent tennis. His dependable steadiness from the base line was more than Church could withstand.

Some idea of the astonishment which greeted the victories of Garland and Throckmorton is indicated in the remark of Miss Molla Bjurstedt. When told how the matches had ended, she said: "The world is coming to an end."

The summaries:

SINGLES.—Frederick B. Alexander, New York, defeated Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—1; Garland defeated George Myers Church, 10—8, 6—4; Harold A. Throckmorton defeated William M. Johnston, 6—0, 6—4; Robert Lindley Murray defeated Throckmorton, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

DOUBLES.—Alexander and Throckmorton defeated Johnston and Murray, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1; Church and Garland defeated Irving Wright and George H. Wightman, 6—2, 6—1; Johnston and Murray defeated Wright and Wightman, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Church and Garland defeated Alexander and Throckmorton, 6—3, 10—8.

Dell to Quit Baseball.

Weiser Dell, the Brooklyn pitcher recently released by the Dodgers to Baltimore of the International League, has refused to report to the minor league organization. Dell says he has a chance to enter into a commercial business and thinks he will retire from baseball. Dell is an electrician and worked at that trade in Montana.

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WELLING HAS BIG MARGIN.

Outpoints Johnny Dundee in Ten-Round Bout at St. Nicholas A. C.

Joe Welling, the Chicago lightweight boxer, turned the tables on Johnny Dundee, the little local Italian boxer in their ten-round bout last night at the St. Nicholas A. C., and the final clang of the gong found the Chicagoan the victor by a convincing margin. Welling, towering inches above his opponent and with a proportionate advantage in the matter of reach, made the best of these advantages in piling up points on the Italian.

Dundee, ever eager to mix matters and get close, found Welling's style an unfathomable something which he had not encountered in their two previous meetings, and the result was that the Italian, having no set style to offset the natural advantages of the Chicagoan, was clearly outpointed.

Throughout the bout, with only a few variations, Dundee made the mistake of trying to exchange blows with his adversary at long range. In this he was hopelessly beaten, for Welling, picking off Dundee's blows with skill, countered cleverly, and landed himself before the bounding Italian could get out of his arm's reach. There was little or nothing of Dundee's aggressive, almost careless style of milling introduced during the bout with the exception of the tenth session, and in this stanza Dundee clearly earned the honors. He threw away his cautious attitude and ceased to essay long range exchanges, and the result was that Welling was battered about the ring until the final bell separated the combatants.

In six of the rounds Welling showed clearly to advantage with his effective jabbing tactics, and several times he stung Dundee with a right cross to the jaw. In the sixth session Welling opened a cut over Dundee's left eye with his right-hand cross, and the blood flowed from this wound to the finish of the bout. In three of the rounds—the fifth, sixth, and ninth—Dundee earned an even break, and in the tenth session the Italian rallied and gained the honors.

BRENNAN EARNS HONORS.

Floors Bob Devere in Ninth Round for Count of Two.

A large crowd of boxing enthusiasts turned out last night to witness the card of three ten-round bouts staged at the Harlem S. C., and they were rewarded with thirty rounds of interesting boxing. K. O. Bill Brennan, the Chicago heavyweight, earned the honors over Bob Devere of Kansas City in the principal contest.

Brennan was aggressive throughout, and in the seventh round seemed to have Devere on the verge of a knockout. Devere weathered the storm gamely, however, and continued the bout. In the ninth round the Kansas was dropped for a short count, but he gamely got to his feet and stayed to hear the final bell.

Kid Norfolk, the colored heavyweight, making his first appearance in this city, showed exceptional ability for a man of his weight, and easily earned the honors over Wild Burt Kenny of the Bronx in their ten-round contest. Norfolk showed a clever brand of boxing and convincingly outclassed his opponent in all of the ten rounds. Kenny being more than usually wild.

Young Shelton substituted for Pete Hartley against Allie Nack in the other ten-round bout, but was hopelessly outclassed, and Nack won easily.

MRS. HITCHENS WINS AT NET

Defeats Miss Wagner in Final Match of One-Day Event.

Mrs. Charles Vernon Hitchens, champion of Mexico and Middle States tennis title holder, again asserted her capabilities by winning the women's one-day tournament held at the University Heights Tennis Club yesterday. It being the final event of a chain of competitions in which all the prominent feminine experts took part during the last week as a benefit to the Red Cross, the victory of Mrs. Hitchens stands out as the leading accomplishment.

Miss Marie Wagner, national indoor champion, won the competition held at Montclair Wednesday. Miss Hazel Gardner finished second and Mrs. Hitchens was third.

The final of the matches yesterday found Mrs. Hitchens pitted against Miss Wagner and provided an upset, as Mrs. Hitchens defeated the local player by 0—6, 6—1, 6—3. Miss Wagner played exceptionally in the first set, but the underhand service of Mrs. Hitchens told from then on. Mrs. Hitchens played about the best tennis she has exhibited lately. Third round matches opened the affair yesterday with the Misses Helen and Grace Gilleaudeau among the contenders. The summaries:

Third Round.—Mrs. C. V. Hitchens defeated Miss Grafe, 6—1, 6—4; Miss Grace Gilleaudeau defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, 8—6, 6—1; Miss Helen Gilleaudeau defeated Miss H. Henderson, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Peck, 6—3, 6—0.

Semi-final Round.—Mrs. Hitchens defeated Miss Grace Gilleaudeau, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Wagner defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Final Round.—Mrs. Hitchens defeated Miss Wagner, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3.

SHAWNEE MEDALIST LOSES.

Clarey Puts Huntington Out of Amateur Golf Event.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE, Penn., July 20.—Favored by ideal conditions, golfers traveled in par company during the first and second rounds of the invitation tournamet at the Shawnee Country Club today. E. C. Clarey of Woodbury was the star performer, reeling off a 75 at the expense of A. Z. Huntington, the medalist from Wyoming Valley. Clarey, after being 1 down at the turn, squared accounts at the 565-yard tenth and became 1 up at the thirteenth. He brought off a long putt to halve the fifteenth in 4, and stole the short water hole by sinking a twenty-footer for a 2.

R. S. Worthington and Alec Coles, both of the home club, won handily. The other survivor was Harold B. McFarland, the tall Huntingdon Valley golfer, who had to extend himself this afternoon to defeat W. J. Allsopp, Jr., the young Forest Hill player. Allsopp had the most distance with his wood, but McFarland proved too steady on the greens.

The summary:

FIRST SIXTEEN.—First Round—J. W. Allsopp, Jr., Forest Hill, beat F. W. Harper, Trenton, 4 up and 3 to play; H. B. McFarland, Huntingdon Valley, beat H. S. Hicks, Philadelphia Country Club, 5 and 4; W. U. Dewees, Jr., North Hills, beat W. U. Neustadt, Woodburn, 5 and 3; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, beat G. C. Green, Jr., Woodbury, 6 and 5; P. L. Corson, Plymonth, beat J. J. Young, Frankford, 4 and 3; Alec Coles, Shawnee, beat Edward Styles, North Hills, 4 and 3; A. Z. Huntington, Wyoming Valley, beat Dr. J. W. Robb, Merion, 1 up, (19 holes); E. C. Clarey, Woodbury, beat W. J. Platt, North Hills, 3 and 2.

Second Round—H. B. McFarland beat Allsopp, 3 and 2; Worthington beat Dewees, 3 and 2; Coles beat Corson, 7 and 6; Clarey beat Huntington, 2 and 1.

Joe Jeannette Wins Easily.

Joe Jeannette, the veteran colored heavyweight, made his first appearance in the ring in years last night at the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn and easily outpointed Andre Anderson, the Chicago heavyweight, in ten rounds.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Wild Burt Kenny vs. Rough Horse Ware; Danny Frush vs. Jack Lisi. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Willie Beecher vs. Johnny Lustig; Pepper Martin vs. Willie Burke; Burt Spencer vs. Chick McCormick. Three ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Kid Queens vs. Young Battling Nelson; New Al McCoy vs. K. O. Lew Williams. Both ten-round bouts.

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PAN ZARETA FIRST BY THREE LENGTHS

Racing Queen of the West Captures Hillsdale Handicap at Empire City.

Pan Zareta, the racing Queen of the West, made her first appearance at the Empire City track yesterday and carried off the Hillsdale Handicap for mares at six furlongs with comparative ease. She stepped the distance in 1.10 2-5 on a slow track, figures that have only been beaten once at the present meeting, when Top o' the Morning won in a fifth of a second faster time. In her effort yesterday Pan Zareta carried 135 pounds, the same weight shouldered by Top o' the Morning when he won, but her victory was scored in a much easier manner than that of her great rival in sprinting.

James Butler's Capra, which was making her début for the season, was strongly fancied to defeat the Western mare and closed almost an even favorite with Pan Zareta. Capra was in receipt of eight pounds from Pan Zareta and looked to have a chance when the latter was shut off at the first turn. The little setback did not bother the Western mare in a great degree and she shot to the front in the back stretch. After that she was never headed, and saving ground coming into the stretch won by three lengths from Capra. Jefferson Livingston's Diamond took show money three lengths behind Capra.

The success of three favorites made the afternoon a more profitable one for the racegoers, especially as all the other winners were well supported at short prices. It was the first day for some time that long shots have not trooped home in front and was welcomed by the almost disheartened backers.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-old fillies, non-winners of $700, other than selling, by subscription of $10, with $705.94 added; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

Bella Desmond, Oscar Lewisohn's b. f., 112 pounds, by Desmond-Bellatrix, 1 to 3 and out, (M. Buxton)....$1^{1½}$

Bedtime Stories, E. R. Bradley's ch. f., 112, by Marta Santa-Dancing Wave, 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, (L. Lyke)....2½

Golden Rod, L. S. Thompson's ch. f., 108¼, by All Gold-Daisy F., 1 to 2, third, (F. Robinson)....3^1

Crepuscule and Glory Belle also ran. Battle, Queen of the Water, and Ginger Snap II. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling, purse $505.94; five furlongs. Time—1:02.

George W. Avery, Calumet Stable's ch. c., 103½ pounds, by Contestor-Fannie W. Fonso, 17 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (B. Kleeger)....1^1

Cave Man, R. Angarola's ch. c., 100, by Celt-Jamma, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (M. Rowan)....2^1

Schoolgirl, James Butler's ch. f., 104, by Whisk Brook II.-Schoolmarm, 1 to 3, third, (L. Lyke)....3^3

Gyp, Runecraft, and Georgia Kelly also ran. George Washington scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Chappaqua Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:40 4-5.

Sasin, C. Buxton's b. c., 4 years, 105 pounds, by The Picket-Queen, 16 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (L. Lyke)....1^3

Syrian, Jefferson Livingston's b. c., 5, 108, by Electioneer-Chicklets, even and 1 to 2, (D. Connelly)....2^4

Hanobala, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, ch. c., 3, 106, by Olambala-Mexoana, 4 to 5, third, (J. McTaggart)....3^8

Dorcas and Wooden Shoes also ran. Pullux and Ed Roche scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Hillsdale Handicap; for mares, three years old and upward; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; about six furlongs. Time—1:10 2-5.

Pan Zareta, E. T. Colton's ch. m., aged, 135 pounds, by Abe Frank-Caddie Griffith, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and out, (A. Mott)....1^3

Capra, James Butler's ch. f., 5, 127, by Ballot-Cap and Bells, 7 to 10 and out, (W. Knapp....2^3

Diamond, Jefferson Livingston's ch. f., 3, 100, by Dick Finnell-Annie Williams, 8 to 5, third, (M. Rowan)....$3^{1½}$

*Diversion, *Federal Girl, and Rhine Maiden also ran. Julialeon scratched.

*Wickliffe Stable entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $605.94 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:43 2-5.

Ed Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by The Commoner-Niaxus, 11 to 20 and out, (M. Rowan)....1^6

Starfinch, Emil Herz's ch. c., 3, 112, by Star Shoot-Unterock, 1 to 4 and out, (F. Robinson)....2^{10}

Precise, W. L. Crosby's b. f., 3, 103, by Waterboy-Prim II., out for third, (S. McGraw)....3

Only three starters. Lady Rotha scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens; purse $505.93; five furlongs. Time—1:01 3-5.

Currency, Gifford A. Cochran's b. c., 112 pounds, by Sain-Gold, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (L. McAtee)....1½

Red Sox, W. M. Jefford's br. g., 112, by Irish Lad-Zuna, 3 to 5 and 1 to 4, (W. Knapp)....2^5

Poacher, James Butler's ch. g., 112, by Star Shoot-Partridge, 1 to 3 third, (L. Lyke)....3^{10}

Bow Bells, Frances Crawford, Payment, and Ben Lul also ran. Gyp and Trophy scratched.

Weather clear, track slow.

EMPIRE CITY ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Intone, 118 pounds; Ed Roche, 118; Pullux, 115; Favour, 113; *Wise Man, 113; *Thornhill, 113; *J. J. Lillis, 113; *Miss Kruter, 111; *Lady Rotha, 111; Nigel, 108; Madame Herrmann, 108; *Traction, 108; Julia L., 108; Onwa, 108; *Bond, (imp.,) 108; Sir William Johnson, 108; Starlike, 108; Courtship, (imp.,) 108; Harwood II., (imp.,) 108; Muckross, (imp.,) 108; Margaret L., 93.

SECOND RACE. — May-November Farm Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. St. Isidore, 126 pounds; Dick Williams, 120; Whimsy, 115; Election, 109.

THIRD RACE.—The Eastview Stakes; for two-year-olds; about six furlongs. Bantry, 116 pounds; Happy Go Lucky, 116; Dr. Johnson, 114; Uutima Thule, 114; The Spinner, 114; Cum Sah, 110; Caddy, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—Empire City Derby; for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong. Ticket, 119 pounds; Rickety, 117; Ballad, 115; Lucius, 112; Corn Tassell, (imp.,) 112.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; about six furlongs. Yankee Notions, 117 pounds; Counsel, 113; Broomvale, 111; Manganese, 111; Hops, 111; Mr. Specs, 111; Master McGrath, 110; *Ambrose, 109; Plumose, 106; *Mae Murray, 106; King Baggot, 104; Scarpia II., (imp.,) 104; *Owaga, 103; Polly J., 99; *Spring Song, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five furlongs. Star Spangled, 125 pounds; The Spinner, 122; Dr. Johnson, 122; Comsora, 122; Prunes, 122; Winsomvera, (imp.,) 122; Empress, 119; Adeline Patricia, 119; Red Sox, (imp.,) 117; Cum Sah, 117; Herder, 117; American, 117; Magnetite, 117; Currency, 117; Starry Banner, 117.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

YOUNG GOLF STARS HERE.

Jones and Adair to Play Over Englewood Links Today.

Atlanta's golfing prodigies, Bobby Jones and Perry Adair, arrived in New York yesterday to take part in the Professional Golfers' Association Red Cross benefit next week. Jones and Adair will steal a march on the field by playing over the Englewood course today. A four-ball contest has been arranged, with Jones and Adair paired against Oswald Kirkby, the metropolitan champion and a member of Englewood, and possibly Gardiner W. White of Flushing. Each of these players have been named on the amateur team to play throughout the week against the professionals.

Chick Evans and Ned Sawyer are expected in New York tomorrow. Evans let it be known that he would play at Shawnee today and probably would be in New York in time to limber up over some local links tomorrow.

McGRAW HEARING CLOSES.

Dr. Finley Testifies in Repudiated Interview Case.

The hearing before the National League Directors on the repudiation of alleged newspaper interviews by Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants was finished before John C. Toole yesterday at National League headquarters. Dr. Frank J. Finley of Pittsburgh, who was present when McGraw gave the alleged interview, testified for Manager McGraw.

He said he heard McGraw tell Sid Mercer to "go as far as he liked." He also said that he saw Mercer hand the interview to McGraw to read over before he sent it. Dr. Finley said that he heard McGraw say: "Life is not worth while worrying about little things like this."

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the Baseball Writers' Association, asked to have Mercer testify again, but John M. Ward, attorney for McGraw, offered objections, and Mercer was not permitted to add to his former testimony. All the evidence is now in the hands of the Directors, and they have set no date for returning their finding.

CARDS LOSE UPHILL GAME.

Overcome Early Lead, but Alexander Wins for Phillies, 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Philadelphia scored three runs in the first inning off Meadows here today and started Alexander with that lead. St. Louis made a great uphill fight and tied the early lead, but was beaten 4 to 3. Alexander was hit hard, but was steady with men on bases.

The score by innings:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 ..	4	8	1
St. Louis	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0	3	11	0

Batteries—Alexander and Killifer; Meadows and Snyder.

NEHF SHUTS OUT CUBS.

Chicago Gets Only Three Hits Off Boston Pitcher.

BOSTON, July 20.—Nehf held Chicago to three hits here today and shut out the Cubs without trouble by 5 to 0. Vaughn, who started for Chicago, was batted hard in the early innings and gave way to Carter. Errors helped dethrone the Cub pitchers.

The score by innings:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Boston	2 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 ..	5	6	3
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	1

Batteries—Nehf and Tragesser; Vaughn, Carter, and Wilson.

CHICAGO GAINS ON FIELD.

Strengthens League Lead by Defeating Red Sox, 5 to 2.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Chicago strengthened its hold on first place in the American League and evened up the present series by defeating the Boston Red Sox by 5 to 2. For six innings it was a genuine mound duel between Cicotte of Chicago and Foster of Boston. Foster weakened in the seventh, when Chicago collected four runs and decided the issue.

The score:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 ..	5	5	1
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0	2	4	2

Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Foster, Pennock, Jones, and Thomas.

MACKS BUSY WITH BATS.

Collect 16 Hits Off Three Indian Twirlers and Win by 6 to 2.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—The Philadelphia Americans collected sixteen hits off Bagby, Lambeth and Coumbe today and defeated Cleveland by 6 to 2. Myers held the local team to six hits and kept these scattered. In the fourth inning Cleveland managed to combine their hits so as to produce two runs.

The score by innings:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 1	6	16	3
Cleveland	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	2	6	0

Batteries—Myers and Schang; Bagby, Lambeth, Coumbe, and Billings.

BROWNS GET EARLY LEAD.

Conquer Senators 5 to 2 and Push Them to Bottom of Standing.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—The St. Louis Americans got an early lead today and defeated the Washington team by a score of 5 to 2. In the first inning the locals collected two runs and maintained the lead throughout.

Gallia was hit hard while Davenport held Washington to only three hits. The visitors staged a rally in the final frame, but it fell far short of St. Louis's advantage, and dropped to the cellar position in the standing:

The score by innings:

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 ..	5	9	2
Washington	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	2	3	2

Batteries—Davenport and Severeid; Gallia and Ainsmith.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0	5	7	0
Rochester	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0	3	12	4

AT BUFFALO.

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 2	7	11	2
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1	3	6	3

AT TORONTO.

	Innings	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 4 0	4	7	0
Richmond	0 0 0 0 0 1	1	3	0

Newark at Montreal — Postponed; wet grounds.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	50	31	.617
Providence	51	34	.600
Toronto	49	36	.576
Baltimore	47	38	.553
Rochester	42	44	.488
Buffalo	36	52	.409
Richmond	33	51	.393
Montreal	30	52	.366

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Buffalo.
Richmond at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

MRS. MULOCH IS VICTOR.

Defeats Mrs. Schwab, 7 and 6, in Van Cortlandt Golf Tourney.

Mrs. W. G. Mulock scored a decisive victory over Mrs. G. Schwab in the final play of the women's Red Cross benefit golf tournament over the links of Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon by 7 up and 6 to play. The advantage of Mrs. Mulock's experience was clearly manifest throughout the match, and she won her victory on the meadow without being forced to traverse the hills.

Mrs. Schwab, who had upset the expectations on Thursday by eliminating Mrs. M. S. da Costa, holder of the women's record for the Van Cortlandt Park links, in the preliminary round, seemed rather nervous. This was attributed to the fact that it was her first tournament golf, and the conqueror of Mrs. da Costa was decidedly off in her playing.

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HONORS FOR HONUS; GIANTS KEEP GAME

After Ceremonies for Wagner, McGraw's Clan Blanks the Pirates by 4 to 0.

The fans paid a nice tribute to old Hans Wagner up at the Polo Grounds yesterday when they presented the veteran warhorse with a silk umbrella and another umbrella was thrown in for good measure for Mrs. Wagner. As an event in gift-giving to baseball players this occasion is strikingly unusual, as the Wagner family really received something they can set aside for a rainy day.

The Flying Dutchman also got a big bouquet of red roses from Ed Barrow, President of the International League. It was Barrow who, when he was manager of Paterson, gave Wagner his first professional contract 22 years ago. The most important of Wagner's early achievements on the diamond was that he got away from Paterson.

The players of the New York and Pittsburg Clubs gathered around the home plate as Wagner learned through an oratorical flight of Sam Crane what a great fellow he was. Sam used all the superlatives he could think of and backed up his statements with quotations from Shakespeare. Wagner modestly accepted the gifts and then hid himself in the Pirate bench. He didn't play in yesterday's game until the ninth, when he went in as a pinch hitter and was tossed out at first by Fletcher.

When the Pirates came to town early in the season without Wagner the club was wabbling along like a flivver with a rheumatic steering geer. Of course Wagner's return hasn't put the club in the pennant fight, but it has given it considerable more strength than it had before. After Wagner had tucked away his umbrellas and roses the Pirates ran head-on into the Giants and got a 4-to-0 spanking.

It was the first north, south, east, and west view New York has had of Hugo Bezdek, the new manager of the Smoketown crowd. Hugo commanded quite a bit of attention in the East when his Oregon football eleven beat Pennsylvania out in Pasadena on New Year's Day. He has a bigger job on his hands now in trying to make a ball club out of the Pittsburgs. Bezdek is a jovial looking individual, built along the barrel-like architecture of Falstaff. If size goes for anything Hugo is a successful manager right now. He walks closer to the ground than Wilbert Robinson of Brooklyn, but is bigger amidships.

The new Pittsburgh manager has a rapid-fire action in changing pitchers, and yesterday he yanked Harold Carlson out of the game in the seventh, although the Giants had made only one good hit off him. They got two other scratch hits, but Davey Robertson's three-bagger was the only one which was a full-fledged blow. In the seventh, after a pass and two scratch hits had loaded the bases, Bezdek pulled Carlson out of the box and sent in Elmer Jacobs, who immediately proceeded to lose the game. The Giants banged the newcomer merrily until they pushed over four runs. It must have soothed Carlson's injured feelings some to see his successor get it good and proper.

Barney Dreyfus has collected a number of strangers on the Pittsburgh Club just now, and it is difficult to identify them without a directory. Jakey Pitler is playing second, Adam Debus third and Chuck Ward at short. Chuck gets a chance while Hans Wagner is busy receiving presents. Lee King has a name which somewhat suggests a laundry, but he is a walloping young miner who is doing pretty well in the outfield.

Rube Benton did the flinging for the Giants, and held the Pittsburghs to four hits. They were never in any danger of putting a run over on Rube. Heinie Zimmerman did some fancy fielding, especially when he stopped Pitler's bouncer in the fourth, and, after making a gorgeous stop, made a toss to first which was just as fine. Fletcher and Kilduff, who is subbing for Herzog at second, also gave Benton great support.

Robertson enlivened the matinée in the second when, with two down, he cudgeled a triple to the hollyhocks in centre field. Holke, who followed him, couldn't send him home, as he fell victim of Carlson's pitching. Debus got a two-bagger off Benton in the third and went to the third corner on Fischer's sacrifice. Carlson and Bigbee were unable to help him home.

The Giants concentrated all their work in the seventh. Zimmerman got a pass, the first and only one Carlson had given during the game. While Debus was playing in close for a bunt, Fletcher bounded one over his head for a single, sending Zimmerman to second. Robertson then deposited a perfect bunt to the infield lawn and filled the bases. Here Bezdek chased Carlson and sent Jacobs in to halt the Giants. Holke sent a sizzling single to centre, scoring Zimmerman and Fletcher, and Robertson went to third and Holke to second on the throw in.

Gibson spanked a single to right centre, scoring Robertson, and when King made a wild heave to the plate to head off Holke, the Giants' first baseman romped home. Benton singled to left, sending Gibson to third. Gibson and Benton boldly tried to work a double steal, but Benton died at second. Burns and Kilduff went out to the outgardeners and the eruption was over.

The score:

NEW YORK (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH (N).	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Bigbee,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Kilduff,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Pitler,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Kauff,cf	4	0	0	5	0	King, rf	3	0	0	2	0
Zimmer'n,3b	3	1	0	0	1	Carey,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	2	4	W.Wag'r,1b	3	0	1	12	0
Robert'n,rf	3	1	2	0	0	Ward,ss	3	0	1	0	3
Holke,1b	3	1	1	13	0	Debus,3b	3	0	2	0	1
Gibson,c	3	0	1	4	1	Fischer,c	2	0	0	4	2
Benton,p	2	0	1	0	4	Carlson,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	27	13	a J.Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
						b Schmidt	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	28	0	4	24	9

a Batted for Jacobs in ninth.
b Batted for Bigbee in ninth.
Error—King.

	Innings	
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 ..	4
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0

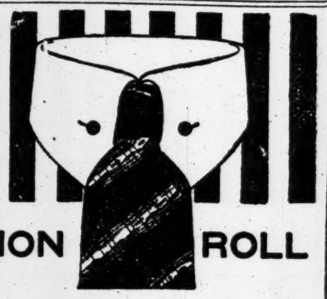
Two-base hit—Debus. Three-base hit—Robertson. Sacrifice hit—Fischer. Double play—Fletcher, Kilduff, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Carlson, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Carlson, 4 hits, 3 runs, in 6 innings, (none out in seventh;) Jacobs, 3 and 1 in 2. Struck out—By Benton, 3; Carlson, 3. Time—1 hour 34 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Emslie.

SINGLE G IS IN FRONT.

Beats Hal Boy in Free-for-All Pace on Getaway Day.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—A great race between Single G. and Hal Boy in the free-for-all pace marked getaway day at the North Randall Grand Circuit meeting today. Single G., besides winning the event, paced the fastest mile of the 1917 season, when he traveled the course in 2:02¼.

Single G. was one of three favorites who won today. The Pointer Queen, heavily backed, romped in a winner easily in the 2:14 pace, pacing to a record of 2:04¼ in the first heat, and repeating the time in the second. She was the class of her field.



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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 5; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	51	26	.662
Philadelphia	42	33	.560
Cincinnati	48	43	.527
St. Louis	44	40	.524
Chicago	43	44	.494
Brooklyn	38	40	.487
Boston	34	46	.425
Pittsburgh	27	55	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	56	32	.636
Boston	52	33	.612
Cleveland	47	42	.528
New York	43	40	.518
Detroit	44	42	.512
St. Louis	35	53	.398
Philadelphia	32	49	.395
Washington	33	51	.393

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
(Two games; first at 1:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

REDS DOWN DODGERS, 4-2.

Regan Shatters Brooklyn's Dream of First Division Berth.

Brooklyn's hopes of a rapid climb into the select circles of the National League at the expense of Matty's highly efficient Reds received a depressing rejoinder from those same Reds at Ebbets Field yesterday, when the Dodgers finished on the short end of a 4-to-2 score. Combining remarkable fielding with some clever base running, Cincinnati gained a decisive triumph over the Superbas and made Rube Marquard the victim of defeat.

Marquard had been going so well of late he was selected by Wilbert Robinson to hurl defiance right into the teeth of the hard-hitting Rhinelanders. Rube tried desperately, but he weakened under fire, emitted a wild pitch with two on base, and enabled the Reds to scamper far enough to the front to decide the issue. Jack Coombs was brought into the picture toward the end of the pastime, but his efficient efforts were futile, since the game was in the discard when he arrived.

Mike Regan, who boasts of victories over Alexander and Schupp, the right and left hand mound kings of the parent organization, kept the Dodgers at bay after a poor start. Wildness caused him trouble in the early innings, but once he settled down there was nothing to the contest.

Sparkling plays by Heinie Groh and King Kopf, the guardians of Cincinnati's left wing, allowed Regan several breathing spells. Kopf raced into left field for a short fly and got the ball with one hand. Groh fell in front of a bounder hot enough to carry the little fellow into left field with it, but he arose in time to throw out the runner.

The Reds got a run in the second, when Chase beat out a hit to Olson and Griffith followed with a double to right centre. Chase pulled up at third on Griffith's blow, but when Cutshaw allower Hy Myers's return to roll away Chase scored and Griffith reached third. Marquard fanned Thorpe and watched McKechnie and Clarke lift to Stengel.

Brooklyn collected its two tallies in the first inning. With Olson out on a line drive to right, Daubert was safe on Kopf's error. Myers doubled, putting Daubert on third. Stengel bounced a safe shot past Kopf, and Daubert paced Myers over the plate. Stengel was out trying to take two bases. From then on Brooklyn subsided, passing up several chances because of the lack of a timely bingle.

The Reds were handed the decision in the third. With one out, Marquard passed Groh. Kopf's single to left put Groh on second. Here Marquard inserted a wild pitch, and when Chief Meyers was slow in retrieving the ball Groh scored from second. Meyers made a futile toss toward the plate to head off Groh, but the ball went over Marquard's head to the outfield, and Kopf also scored all the way from first. Griffith's three-base hit, which opened the seventh, and a long sacrifice fly to centre by Thorpe gave Cincinnati its fourth run.

The Reds filled the bases with one out in the ninth, but Coombs, who relieved Marquard in the eighth, retired the side runless.

The score:

CINCINNATI (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BROOKLYN (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	3	1	2	1	1	Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	3
Kopf,ss	4	1	1	4	4	Daubert,1b	3	1	1	9	1
Roush,cf	4	0	0	4	0	H.Myers,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Chase,1b	4	1	2	9	0	Stengel,rf	4	0	1	6	1
Griffith,rf	4	1	2	4	0	Wheat,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Thorpe,lf	2	0	0	2	1	Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	2	2
McK'hnie,2b	3	0	0	1	2	Mowrey,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Clarke,c	4	0	0	2	1	J.Meyers,c	3	0	0	2	0
Regan,p	4	0	0	0	3	Marquard,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Coombs,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	32	4	7	27	12	a Johnston	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	31	2	6	27	10

a Batted for Marquard in seventh.
Errors—Kopf, Mowrey, J. Meyers.

	Innings	
Cincinnati	0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0	4
Brooklyn	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2

Two-base hits—Griffith, H. Myers. Three-base hit—Griffith. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, Marquard. Sacrifice hit—Thorpe. Sacrifice fly—Thorpe. Double play—Stengel and Daubert. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; Coombs, 1; Regan, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Regan, 6 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; Marquard, 5 and 2 in 7; Coombs, 2 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Regan, 1; Marquard, 1; Coombs, 1. Wild pitch—Marquard. Time—1 hour 35 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

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YANKEES EXORCIZE COVELESKIE JINX

Frank Baker Leads Attack Which Enables Donovanites to Beat Tigers, 3 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—In other days the Coveleskie boys, Harry of the Tigers and Stanley of the Indians, have made life miserable for the Yankees, but the spell apparently is broken. This afternoon the Yankees encountered one of these pitching Polanders from Shamokin for the third time within a week, and they pounded their way to victory, just as they had twice done to Stanley at Cleveland. The Tigers escaped a shut-out only by a brace of hits in the final inning, and as a result slipped back into the second division, the Yankees moving back to a place among the first four. The score was 3 to 1.

J. Franklin Baker divided with George Mogridge the glory accruing from the triumph. The Trappe mauler led the way to two New York runs with hard hits, and every time the Tigers were in a position to start some trouble, John Franklin flashed some fancy fielding which turned them back. In the second inning Baker made a fine stop and started a double play after the Tigers had bunched two hits with none out.

In the fourth he grabbed Young's grounder with two on bases for a force play, and in the seventh Baker handled three hot grounders after Heilman had opened with a triple, and as a result the Tigers could not score. Ten chances without an error, a triple and a single at bat, and two of New York's three runs sum up the activity of the Yankees' third baseman in the victory.

Mogridge, who rejoined the Yanks here this morning after being called to New York because of illness in his family, was on his way to a shut-out when Ty Cobb, hitless up to this time, opened Detroit's half of the ninth with a double over third base. An infield out put Ty on third, and he registered when Heilman unloaded his fourth consecutive hit.

Heilman got as many hits off Mogridge as did all the other Tigers combined. Never was the Yankee left-hander reached for more than two blows in an inning, and Baker rushed to the rescue whenever trouble developed.

That the Yanks did not run up a bigger score against the home team was due to the fact that the Coveleskie spell was working fine whenever Walter Pipp toed the plate. Pipp faced the Shamokin southpaw four times with runners on the bases and could not hit the ball past the infield. He fanned in the third inning with runners on second and third.

Nunamaker's double to left in the fifth inning started the Yankees along the avenue to victory. Mogridge sacrificed his battery mate to third and High chased him home with a hit through the box and into centre field. After Maisel had fouled out Peck's pass put High on second and Pipp grounded to Young.

Baker opened the sixth inning with a drive to right, Marsans flied to Cobb, and Miller bunted. There was no chance to get the runner, but Coveleskie threw and the ball was recovered by Harper near the right field stands. Baker scored on the misplay and Miller reached third, but was left.

In the eighth Baker tripled to right centre, and after Marsans had gone out the squeeze play was successfully worked. Coveleskie scooped the ball into Stanage's hands too late to get Baker, but Stanage threw Miller out at first.

The Yankees fielded well throughout the game. High and Peck made fancy catches and Pipp robbed Veach of a hit with a one-hand stop.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
High,lf	5	0	2	5	0	Bush,ss	4	0	1	3	2
Maisel,2b	5	0	2	1	3	Vitt,3b	4	0	1	0	2
P'paugh,ss	2	0	1	2	3	Cobb,cf	4	1	1	4	0
Pipp,1b	4	0	0	11	1	Veach,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Baker,3b	4	2	2	5	5	Heilman,1b	4	0	4	8	2
Marsans,cf	4	0	0	0	0	Harper,rf	1	0	0	1	0
Miller,rf	3	0	2	0	0	Flaghead,rf	2	0	0	0	0
N'maker,c	4	1	1	2	3	Young,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Mogridge,p	3	0	0	1	1	Stanage,c	3	0	0	5	2
						Coveleskie,p	2	0	0	2	3
Total	34	3	10	27	16	Cun'gham,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aBurns	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	32	1	8	27	13

a Batted for Coveleskie in eighth.
Error—Coveleskie.

	Innings	
New York	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0	3
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1

Two-base hits—Nunamaker, Cobb. Three-base hits—Baker, Heilman. Sacrifice hits—Mogridge, Miller. Stolen base—Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 6. Hits—Off Coveleskie, 10 hits in 8 innings; Cunningham, 0 in 1; Mogridge, 8. Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; Coveleskie, 2; Cunningham, 2. First base on balls — Off Mogridge, 2; Coveleskie, 2. Double play—Baker and Pipp. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Nallin, Owens, and McCormick.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 9; Scranton, 6.
Elmira, 5; Reading, 3.
Syracuse, 2; Wilkes-Barre, 1.

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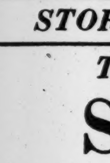

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917.

THE ANSWER.

The Kaiser has spoken. The German people yearned for peace, and, in some measure, perhaps, for democracy. They will get neither democracy nor peace. They learn it now from his own lips, for Michaelis's lips are his. When Bethmann spoke, he spoke as the servant of the Kaiser, but when Michaelis speaks it is the Kaiser himself who speaks. After all, Bethmann was an individual. Michaelis is not an individual; he has no identity. When the Kaiser dismissed Bethmann, he did not supplant him with some German statesman who had a personality; he picked out an obscurity with no known views, a blank sheet of paper on which to write. The Kaiser himself became Chancellor.

What is the Kaiser's answer to the vague aspiration for some measure of democracy? First, he points to his rescript of July 11, by which he gives the Prussian people control of that harmless debating society the Diet, and, secondly, he offers to give the members of the Reichstag some Government jobs. That is all; and these sham concessions are granted only on the condition that the Reichstag shall agree to keep its hands wholly off the conduct of national and international policies. The bestowal of offices on Reichstag men "is, of course, possible "only on the assumption that the "other side" (that is, the people) "recognizes that the constitutional "right of the Imperial Administration "to conduct our policy must not be "narrowed." The autocracy must continue to rule; it must not be hindered or questioned; the people must be content with offices whose holders must obey Junkerdom's orders, and with a louder voice in the debating society. "I am not willing to permit the "conduct of affairs to be taken from "my hands." Who said that? It is spoken through Michaelis's lips, but it is not he who is speaking.

Over and over again he makes it plain that the people must be content with the husks he gives them. No concessions, he says, must impair "the constitutional basis of the empire." The constitutional basis of the empire is that the people shall have little to say about legislation and no hand in administration; those matters are attended to for them by the Kaiser and that secret assembly of Princes called the Bundesrat. Therefore, though the people may have more voices in the Diet or even the Reichstag, and though their representatives may be flattered with offices hitherto denied to them, the debating societies must still continue to do nothing but debate, and the new office holders must be understood at the outset to be merely dummies in office, and must take office on that understanding.

So much for the aspiration for democracy. Now for the aspiration for peace. The Reichstag passed a resolution taking the view that "forced acquisitions of territory" are incompatible with a lasting peace. The Chancellor-Kaiser interprets. First, "the Germans wish to conclude peace "as combatants who have successfully "accomplished their purpose and "proved themselves invincible." That is, they stand on the enemy's territory and believe they cannot be dislodged; it is a good position from which to bargain, and it is bargaining that he proposes. "Understanding" and "give and take," Verständigung und Ausgleich, that is what he offers. Germany will exchange with England or France, for instance, this or that valuable consideration. A bit of territory here, a window on the sea there, a place in the sun yonder; the same old bargaining that has followed all the European wars except that of 1870, and that has instantly bred new and worse wars.

What, then, becomes of the liberation of oppressed peoples, the "return home of stolen and scattered children," the restoring of nationalities? It is not in the German scheme. Germany proposes to get just what she started out for, but, instead of taking these territories by right of force, she will conceal the actual conquest under the pretense of a bargain. That, Michaelis says, will be in conformity with the Reichstag resolution, for it will not be technically a "forced acquisition": "These aims may be attained within "the limits of your resolution as I interpret it."

Peace, then, may be had if the more powerful among the Allies will concede to Germany everything she wants and take in exchange some bits of plunder which she will hand over to them at the expense of other countries. The Kaiser knows well enough that he is offering impossible terms to them. They will not make peace at the expense of the little peoples. They will not, for instance, dismember Serbia or Greece among themselves as a consideration for giving Austria a slice. They will not make arbitrary new boundary lines without regard to nationality or race, and so prepare instantly the seeds of a new war more deadly than the last. They will fight until the stolen and scattered children have been brought home. The terms the Kaiser proposes are those which Kings have made to each other in secret councils at the end of many wars; but this war is not a war of Kings, it is a war of peoples against Kings, and the old ways of secret truck and dicker in the lives of unrepresented populations are not the ways in which this war will end.

The Kaiser knows that the Allies will not accept these terms. His answer is not to them, but to the German people, who asked of him democracy and peace, and who receive autocracy and war. He has taken a firmer grip of the reins, he has brandished his whip, and for them, in the spirit which now possesses them, there is nothing to do but to gallop on under his spur to the pit he has prepared for them.

TAMMANY AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Lockwood Education bill, substituting a Board of Education of 7 members for the present board of 46, imposes on the next Mayor of New York a duty upon the wise discharge of which the reorganization of the public school system and its improvement or deterioration in the next few years depend.

We all know the cardinal importance of an efficient public school system to the community, the frequent dissatisfaction with its results, showing the critical spirit of the people, the great sums of money that the city must spend on the schools. The new board will have to appoint a successor to Superintendent Maxwell. It will have to appoint a multitude of teachers. The Gary system, the co-operative and vocational systems, are functions and forms of education that seem destined to a wider range and popularity, whatever controversies have raged about them, and especially about the first. Intelligent direction of them, as of all other parts of the school system, is necessary.

Without opening old wounds, it is sufficient to say that neither the supervision nor the discipline of the teaching body has been adequate. A spirit of revolt and a dependence upon Albany have too often been manifested by too many teachers. Inefficients have been able to keep their posts. A sort of trade unionism, a disposition to regard the teachers as an independent corporation existing for its own benefit, has manifested itself disagreeably at times.

Primarily and finally, the root of all evil in the administration of the schools has been politics. The Tammany theory and practice of public school education is that they furnish a goodly lot of offices to be given, as far as possible, to the faithful, to be parceled out; nor is Tammany alone in that. Be good to your friends, defend your favorites: that is the gospel of the politicians.

Moreover, such an atmosphere of brawling and confusion has too often surrounded the unwieldy Board of Education that the most faithful teachers have been discouraged.

Now, for good or ill, the city is to have a small Board of Education. Responsibility will be, or should be, traceable and immediate. Is Tammany Hall, judged by its history, likely to appoint a Board of Education for reasons of the highest fitness only?

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT.

It was inevitable that there should be more or less confusion in the operation of the selective draft. There were no long-established and well-tried rules to observe. The Government had to form a new plan with the co-operation of the authorities of forty-eight States. Mistakes have been made. The change in the manner of drawing the names at the eleventh hour has caused some delay. But the confusion will be overcome. Any injustice, if there is any, caused by overestimating the quota of any State will be corrected. The draft has been made and a new chapter has been opened in our military history. The principle of universal service has been put in practice. The drawing of the names in the Senate office building yesterday was, as Secretary Baker said, an occasion of great dignity and solemnity. Many have been called, many will be chosen. Young American citizens in numbers large enough, making allowances for all exemptions, to form an army of 5,000,000 have been chosen by a fair process to serve their country under arms. The few who will be immediately summoned for training, to the number of 687,000, will fill the still existing vacancies in the regular army and the National Guard and form the first contingent of the national army.

Time will be needed to enroll them all. There is much work ahead for the exemption boards. Proof of physical disqualification and efficient occupation in industries essential to the welfare of the nation in the war crisis must be strong and unassailable. There can be no slackers now. The filtering process which, in time, will produce a residuum of sound-bodied young men between the ages of 21 and 31 years, fit and ready to begin their training for military service, cannot be materially hastened by urging. It is obvious that the men who are able to take up military service, who have the physical qualifications, are allied with no civil employment from which they cannot be spared, have no family burden, are anxious to know where they stand. The others will be anxious to get their official exemption cards, for every young man of military age, who is not a soldier, will wish to preserve his good standing in the trades and in commercial and social life. The examiners will be anxious to get through with their exacting job. Therefore there will be no preventable delays.

But there will be some confusion about individual numbers. An enormous amount of clerical work has been done, and undoubtedly there have been errors. There may be some legal complications over details, here and there. But the selective draft is not illegal. It is not unconstitutional. The phrase "involuntary servitude" in the Thirteenth Amendment cannot be construed as applicable to military service. By our laws every citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 years is liable to military duty in time of war. The Selective Conscription act gives form to that law, as far as it affects some of the younger men. If the occasion requires it, the law will be amended to draw into the national service both younger and older men. The present situation in Europe shows that there is little hope of a speedy termination of the great conflict of democracy with military autocracy. All the resources of this country must be thrown in the balance for our national safety.

The draft law was accepted by the mandate of the people. It is the only fair way of raising an army in a democracy. The Provost Marshal General is confident that the manner in which the draft has been effected has left no chance for either injustice or fraud. There is absolutely no apprehension of serious opposition in any State. The men required for the regular army and National Guard will be placed as soon as their selection is confirmed. The remainder of the 687,000, forming the national army, will be in their cantonments by Sept. 15. With the departure of trained troops for France, it will probably be necessary to summon a second contingent of the drafted men to the colors before the end of this year. We are involved, through no fault of our own, in the most destructive war the world has ever known. Peace cannot be restored and the future safety of free institutions assured without the earnest, courageous, and self-sacrificing co-operation of every loyal citizen of the United States.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

We shall have an abundance of vegetables and of all kinds of grain except wheat. The crop of corn will exceed last year's by more than 500,000,000 bushels. In some places the plant is affected by drought, but a great yield is assured. Acreage was increased by 15 per cent. Prices are very high now because only a small quantity of old corn is left. There will be 200,000,000 bushels more of oats than were harvested last year. To the potato acreage 22 per cent. was added, and the Government promises a yield of 452,000,000 bushels, against last year's 285,000,000, but this estimate does not include what will be taken from small gardens and backyards. The output of these tracts will be the largest ever known.

The farmers' need of minimum price protection may be greater with respect to some other products than in the case of wheat. This great crop of potatoes may be sold below the cost of production. It would be unfortunate if those who were urged to make a very large output of vegetables should be discouraged by sales at a loss. The increased yield of some other foodstuffs is indicated by the Government's estimate that in five States where 8,846,000 bushels of beans were produced a year ago the yield this year will be 22,141,000 bushels.

Only by reducing the quantity of wheat usually consumed by ourselves can we satisfy the wants of our allies in the coming twelve months. Some time ago Mr. Hoover said they would need 540,000,000 bushels in addition to their own crops, and would expect to receive about 300,000,000 from this country and Canada. The Food Controller of Canada has since said that 460,000,000 bushels of North American wheat will be required. Our own crop will be 678,000,000 bushels. Last year's was 640,000,000, and very little of it is left. In Canada there was a small increase of acreage, but severe drought is causing much loss in the Northwestern provinces. There is still available, in that country, however, a considerable part of last year's surplus. We have been accustomed to use about 620,000,000 bushels for food and seed. If consumption should not be restricted, there would be an exportable surplus of only 58,000,000. Mr. Hoover says that already there has been some restriction, and he hopes to see in the coming year a saving of 80,000,000 or 100,000,000 bushels. This would permit the shipment of 138,000,000 or 158,000,000 across the ocean. But the addition of the quantity which Canada can spare would not make enough to satisfy the demand.

To the normal surplus of 58,000,000 bushels should be added more than 100,000,000 by self-denial and careful avoidance of waste. Our allies should receive not less than 200,000,000. Probably they will need 250,000,000 from this country alone. The saving of what is required will subject our people to no hardship. All the churches have undertaken to help by means of weekly card reports from their members. The Jewish organizations at a conference in Washington two or three days ago appointed a committee to assist in the conservation campaign, and the fraternal societies will give their aid, under the direction of ex-Governor Tener of Pennsylvania. All this is very encouraging and it promises success.

SPEED IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.

The diagram and debate of the Chamber of Commerce demonstrate indisputably how superior are the chances of the faster ships' escaping the submarines. The fastest ships can actually run away from the submarines and their torpedoes, which latter only maintain their speed and accuracy for short distances. Next to speed, handiness in manoeuvring is the best safeguard of the vessel attacked. A slow ship on a zigzag course is almost as hard to hit as a fast ship. The slow ship steering a straight course has hardly a chance. The arming of merchantmen is no mean defense. It keeps the submarine under water and 2,000 yards away from even unarmed ships, lest they might carry concealed weapons. These are little less than axioms. It is hardly necessary to show that a slow target is easier to hit, and that it is not wise to attempt to run a blockade of any sort with slow ships.

The difficulty lies in applying the rule to the given case. The demand for speed is the same whether the ship is of wood or steel, and applies to all projected plans of construction so far as is publicly known. As Mr. Bush said, "General Goethals has "made most of his contracts for steel "ships on the basis of 10½, 11, and "12 knots' speed. That is a fact "which is well known to all steam-"ship men." Captain Proctor said that "nothing less than a 15-knot speed" ought to be possessed by any ship sent against the submarines. At 16 knots only one-quarter of the ships attacked are sunk. Certainly ships of that speed are preferable.

But there is need of speed of construction as well as of operation, just as there is need of ships for carrying both cargo and men. It is not an irreparable loss if a cargo of foodstuffs is lost, and a small, slow ship which has reduced the number of torpedoes carried by a submarine has given another chance to some other and perhaps better ship. To build ships faster than they can be sunk is not the best policy. It is not possible to suggest it for transports, but it is possible for small and comparatively slow supply ships, of which some will get through and pay for the venture in proportion to the greatness of the need which they relieve. No doubt that argues strongly against wooden ships. Speed cannot be had without length of construction which is difficult for wooden craft, nor without power which wracks wooden construction.

Captain Proctor made a suggestion that no attempt should be made to give wooden ships speed with their own power. He thought they might be sailed to the danger zone, met there, and towed through under convoy. It is the opinion of a sailorman who said that he had been watching the deficiencies of wooden ships for seventeen years, and who had reached the conclusion that they are 30 per cent. below the requirements of the case.

It would be easy to find less severe critics of wooden ships. And there are those preferring 16-knot steel ships who think that there ought to be some sort of ships provided until that better sort of ship can be built. The emergency wooden ship proposed and approved both by General Goethals's technical adviser and by insurance inspectors can certainly be put afloat before the General can build his $350,000,000 steel plant. These wooden ships can be built in quantities and faster by near one-half than the old and better sort of wooden ships. They can be put together at the waterside from parts got out at any woodworking plant, in a manner never before practiced. These are the statements of those entitled to credence, and they are not negatived by equally authoritative statements that there are better ships than they would be.

That is not denied. The question is whether in war it is not right to take risks and incur expense which ordinarily are prohibitive. It is a question of high strategy respecting the need of some sort of ships before good steel ships can be made. If the need is great enough, it should be supplied regardless of economic considerations or prejudices for or against wooden or steel ships. The debate before the chamber is highly useful regarding the operation of ships in the submarine zone, but it showed no particular information on the point of construction.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The Honor of Being First Called.

The first number drawn by Secretary Baker from the glass bowl was 258. The holders of that number will treasure it all their lives. There are 4,557 registration districts in the United States and the numbers enrolled in a district vary from about 10,000 to 185. The average is about 3,000. But probably many more than 3,000 men were numbered 258. There are 189 exemption boards in this city and each has a number 258. Therefore, the honor of being the first man called will be shared by enough men, surely, to fill three infantry regiments under our army rules. The military experts estimate that about one-half the number of men drafted will be found exempt. That rule will apply proportionately to the holders of 258. Not more than 2,000 of them will be remembered by their descendants as a first man called for the national army under the selective draft of 1917.

The names of the first drafted in this neighborhood are fair indications of the composition of the material selected for this new army. Foreign names dominate the list. There are Italian, Russian, Jewish, Armenian names, one is probably Japanese, there are some German and many Irish names, but there are old American names of English origin, too. The drafted men who will be called to the colors, however, are all American citizens. The aliens registered, but they will be exempted from service for the present. Aliens are accepted as volunteers. Perhaps some of the holders of the first number, inspired by the honor it confers, may hasten to get themselves enrolled as volunteers while the recruiting lasts. For it is an indisputable psychological fact that to be No. 1 in anything is stimulating to human pride. Of course the last man called for the national army may first reach the non-com. grade and win a commission before another year. But that possibility will not reconcile him to being last in the draft.

The Basic Eight-Hour Day.

The general public learned what was meant by the "basic eight-hour day" through the discussions in connection with the Adamson eight-hour law. Representative Rankin is in the way to learn the same thing through the reaction of her victory in obtaining the reduction of hours in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Secretary McAdoo, although the Representative's activities, issued an order for a "straight" eight-hour day. That ended overtime and also payment for overtime. The Secretary is now petitioned to cancel his order, by a resolution passed at a mass meeting of its beneficiaries. All the divisions of the bureau were represented, and the women were in a majority. The Washington Post's report says that only a small percentage of employés want a straight eight-hour day, according to statements obtained from among the 900 present, of whom nine-tenths had been employed by the bureau for several years. The trouble is that the shortening of the day for the weaker and the less important workers shortens the time of the stronger and better-paid printers. They want longer hours and higher pay, but they cannot work if their helpers' hours are shortened.

The basic eight-hour day does not limit hours, but provides for payment for excess time, often on a punitive scale. That is the sort of eight-hour day which the postal employés are petitioning Representative Rankin to obtain for them. Secretary Flaherty of the National Federation of Postal Employés asks her aid in procuring legislation, heretofore vainly asked for, allowing time and a half or double time when hours are longer than eight. The distinction between the straight eight-hour day and the basic eight-hour day is the difference between pity for the weak and overpay for the organized. The straight eight-hour day—no more work, no more pay—is for the benefit of those substandard in strength at the common cost. The basic eight-hour day is for excess pay for those whose organization enables them to enforce the demand. They reject imposing upon them the stint of the weak, with limitation of pay accordingly. They want superpay for supermen.

It is to be doubted that the country can afford to concede the wishes of either the weaklings or those overstrong through combination. Hardly 5 or 6 per cent. of workers have the straight eight-hour day. Much less than 10 per cent. of the workers are organized. It would be better to pension those not able to work a full day for full pay than to cut down the hours of those who prefer longer hours for larger pay. There is no demand for overwork for anybody, but there is urgent need for the product of the strong. The basic eight-hour day conceals a demand for more pay for the same work, not a plea for the weak or the overworked. There is a false plea for humanity, as well as true benevolence in sound utilitarianism.

Two Psalms and the Germans.

"The Lord on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."—Psalms 93, 7. Such was the text on which the Court Chaplain preached an edifying discourse in the Berlin Cathedral in the presence of the imperial family, and of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, the two lightnings of war. The service "is said to have been one of the most impressive held in the Cathedral during the war." The Kaiser, Hindenburg, and Dr. Michaelis were blessed in the most affecting manner by the courtly Chaplain.

Not the Ninety-third, but the Ninety-fourth, Psalm furnishes the right text for a sermon on Germany, the sweet German humanities in this war:

> O Lord God, to whom vengeance belongeth; O God, to whom vengeance belongeth, show thyself.
>
> Lift up thyself, thou Judge of the earth: render a reward to the proud.
>
> Lord, how long shall the wicked, how long shall the wicked triumph?
>
> How long shall they utter and speak hard things? and all the workers of iniquity boast themselves?
>
> They break in pieces thy people, O Lord, and afflict thine heritage:
>
> They slay the widow and the stranger, and murder the fatherless.
>
> Yet they say, The Lord shall not see neither shall the God of Jacob regard it.

•That is the Psalm of the Allies.

Milk Bottles and the Price of Milk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could any one inform the writer how to dispose of empty milk bottles? The dealers who sell the milk to our employes don't care to send for them. The city rubbish man says he is not allowed to take them. Finally, we have to pay some one to get rid of them, about 100 a week; worth, we are told, about 10 cents apiece. In fact, we see these empty milk bottles all over, on sidewalks, areas, &c. Still we are going to have another raise in the price of milk. There is bad management somewhere!

E. P. P.

Brooklyn, July 17, 1917.

'GERMANY'S BREAD BASKET.'

Holland's Exports a Matter of Common Knowledge Among the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the embargo proclamation and the storm of protest it brought from Mr. Rooseboom and others, including the dispatch from Professor J. A. Van Hamel in The Times of the 16th, all vehemently declaring our action would literally starve Holland and all purporting to be accurate accounts of prevailing conditions in that country, I would ask the privilege of adding my mite to the contradiction, if further contradiction is necessary, of their statements.

I lived in Holland continuously until a trifle over a year ago, a year and a half after the start of the war. My family and relatives still reside in Holland, and, corresponding as frequently as possible, keep me informed of conditions in that country.

When I left Holland it was common street talk that Holland was Germany's "bread basket." Indeed no one ever thought of denying it. From the very start of the war Germany looked to Holland for a big part of its food supply, and it is common knowledge in Holland that Germany did not look in vain. That this is not the opinion of but a particular district of the country I can testify; my vocation of traveling salesman led me to know many people and places.

My relatives inform me that the exports of foodstuffs, in so far as their knowledge goes, continue unabated.

The Government of Holland is entirely aware of this exodus of foodstuffs, and in the opinion of many inhabitants actually encourages it, if not actually engaged actively in it itself. The picture of an official Holland, innocent and prostrate, the patient victim of an undeserved prosecution, disappears as one delves into realities.

Undoubtedly through our (I use "our" advisedly—I have taken out my first papers) efficient consular service in Holland, our Government is wide awake to the fact that Holland is Germany's pantry.

As to Mr. Rooseboom's remark that the United States has been misinformed, I would suggest that he inquire at the American Consul General's office in Amsterdam, for there he will receive accurate information as to conditions in Holland.

Then, there is always that mass of damning statistics showing the great, unaccountable increase of foodstuffs into Holland since the start of the war.

The Times is to be congratulated for its ceaseless attacks upon neutrals who use our much needed food to feed our enemies, directly or indirectly.

E. VAN BEEVER.

New York, July 17, 1917.

Taxing Only Earned Income.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We in America in tax matters are not making the distinction that they do in England between earned and unearned income. A professional or salaried man today earning $20,000 is taxed direct on his income. An idle rich man with the same income pays no income tax. His income is, say, either from stocks and securities that pay at the source or else from "tax exempt" bonds.

The situation is going to be worse. Our tax legislation in this country—the reverse of England's—is in favor of the man with means. We are "begging" all of our men of means to avoid income taxes, war taxes, &c. A man today is "invited" to invest his means in Government, State, and other "tax exempt" bonds and escape all income taxes. The new "super" taxes proposed by Congress simply carry the "urging" a bit further and do not touch the very man they should. The man today with a million dollars annual income from "tax exempt" securities escapes income taxes, super war taxes, &c., entirely.

The means is provided today for the "non-producer" to dodge taxes, and the burden will fall more and more on the producers. We are favoring and intrenching the man of means and at the expense of the public.

It is certain that we in America will have to face this situation sooner or later, and the sooner the better. It is astonishing that with the experience of England to guide us, we are not acting more intelligently now.

MANUFACTURER.

Rochester, N. Y., July 11, 1917.

West Virginia's Strange Labor Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your issue of July 17 an article entitled "West Virginia's Comprehensive Labor Law."

This law was made for West Virginia and suits our circumstances admirably. It has eliminated the idlers, loungers, and petty gamblers in our cities; also the vicious and idle negro element. The effect of the law has been such that most of these delinquents have voluntarily gone to work in some capacity and the police courts take care of the rest.

Our State budget is inadequate and our Judges overworked. The State is so prosperous that our architects have no time for vacations. Our literary men migrate to New York and, it is presumed, do their stint there. The State needs labor badly, and this law was enacted in order to force those of the natives here who are constitutionally opposed to work to get busy and "do their bit." In this respect it works out admirably.

J. S. CUNNINGHAM.

Charleston, W. Va., July 18, 1917.

A Submarine "Equilibrium."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most the submarine campaign could do at its very worst would be to delay for a few months the end of the war and of Prussianism. How can anybody with any ability to use his head figure out that the sinking of ships at any rate heretofore reached could possibly put the Allies out of business? It is nonsense on its face, and can only catch here and there a gudgeon. As ships become fewer they can more easily be convoyed by submarine chasers and seaplanes. In the meantime submarine chasers and seaplanes will or should be increasing in number. When the equilibrium is reached between them, submarine sinkings must cease, and whatever the balance of merchant vessels left unsunk, it will surely be enough both to take care of the carrying of the food needed by our allies and the transportation of our own troops and their supplies.

ROSWELL A. BENEDICT.

New York, July 19, 1917.

TO BELGIUM, CROWNED WITH THORNS.

Thou that a brave brief space didst
keep the gate
Against the German, saving all the
West
By the subjection of thy shielding
breast
To the brute blows and utmost shames
of Fate;
Thou that in bonds of iron dost expiate
Thy nobleness as crime! Even thus
oppressed,
Is not thy spirit mystically blest,
O little Belgium, marvelously great?

Thou that hast prized the soul above the
flesh,
Dost thou not, starving, eat of angels'
bread?
With every sunrise crucified afresh,
Has not this guerdon for all time sufficed—
That thou shouldst wear upon thy haggard head
The awful honor of the Crown of Christ?

HELEN GRAY CONE.

THE KAISER'S PROMISE OF REFORMS.

Changing the Method of Electing Reichstag Members Will Not Make Germany Any Less Autocratic.

By JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL,
Assistant Professor of German, University of Michigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Delbrück's recent interview on electoral reform would be surprising if we had not had already an example of eminent German scholars prostituting their international good name for the support of the German cause. His pretense that Germany has bestowed freedom upon Russia would be amusing if it were not so pitifully childish.

But does he really expect to make intelligent men anywhere believe that the electoral reforms proposed for the German Reichstag would, if successfully carried through, make Prussia more democratic than England or France? Why doesn't he have the audacity to add America?

The purpose of this interview is undoubtedly political, and it seems intended for American consumption. The professor may be laboring under the old obsession that German-Americans are still susceptible to Prussian propaganda, that they merely need information from reliable sources—namely, Prussian.

America is in this war and with broadly defined aims. The German-Americans are in it, too; in spite of good professions, some of them are in it only after a fashion. They would be loud for quitting if the submarines ceased their worst activities. They are as loud as they dare be against helping England, against entangling alliances, against sticking by the Allies to the end, &c.

It is to these people, with such views, that Professor Delbrück wishes to speak.

Our President has declared our war against Germany a struggle to make the world safe for democracy. This is very good. The German-American agrees. But how safe? Must autocracy be removed by a radical operation, or will a mild inoculation of anti-junkerism be sufficient? A revolution would be too cataclysmic and awful; a slow evolution is the only safe thing, they think. A republic may be a good thing for America. An executive Ministry responsible absolutely to a parliament elected directly by the people may do for England or the British dominions. But what's one man's meat is another man's poison. A republican or parliamentary Government would be the beginning of the end of the German Empire. So the Kaiser and his henchmen assert. So the German scholar echoes. So do certain political philosophers of the sanctum in America. It would be a calamity to force our type of government upon a people like the Germans with such a different geographical situation and such a different past.

And so they say, Hands off! Let the Germans reform themselves in their own way. Let them find a form of democracy fitted to their needs, which will serve their geographical position and not break with their past or disturb autocracy one hair's breadth.

No doubt such fuddleheadedness exists among some German-Americans, and their ready admiration of all things German is expected to make them think the proposed reforms a full realization of the announced American war aims. It is hoped, perhaps, that this pretense at electoral reform will satisfy the German contingent in our midst and set up opposition to hearty co-operation with our allies to the finish.

The Kaiser is like the sick devil. He will be a monk after a fashion. It is his will that the election laws shall be reformed. This is no novelty, we are assured. The assurance was not needed. The abominable division of the electorate into classes which put two-thirds of the "talking power" or "echoing power" into the tongues of one-third of the people, and that third those who possess all the wealth, rank, and privilege in the State, is to be given up in favor of universal equal secret suffrage, and Germany is to be made more democratic than England, France, and Italy.

Professor Delbrück need not be reminded, certainly intelligent Americans need not be reminded, that the essence of democracy does not primarily lie in how the representatives are chosen, but in what power they have to make their decisions effective in the administration of the State. The world will not be made safe for democracy by reforming the method of electing members to the Reichstag. Every vestige of inequality may be removed by the abolition of voting by classes, by the repeal of plural voting, by redistricting in accordance with present population, &c., so that the most captious critic would be satisfied, but Germany will be as autocratic as ever, and the world no whit safer for democracy.

The representatives of the people elected by fair methods must be able to force their will upon the executive power. This means a Ministry responsible to a Reichstag majority. No sham or pretense of such a Ministry will serve the world's purpose. No Ministry a majority of whom are appointed by the Kaiser, but to which certain members are admitted by choice of the Reichstag, with a quasi-responsibility to the Reichstag, will serve the world's purpose. Such a proposal means only temporizing, cat's play with the inevitable. It would bring on a conflict in which autocracy and democracy must come to death grips. Autocracy might consent to such a division of power for the present crisis, in hope of winning back its complete prerogatives at a more favorable time, but the pledges of a German monarch must be gauged by the way they were kept after the Napoleonic wars. To make the world safe for democracy, a Ministry with full executive power and completely responsible to the Reichstag is an absolute requirement.

There is in some quarters a tenderness toward monarchy, and possibly a harmless one like that of England would be acceptable to a world which wished to be safe for democracy, but certainly no Hohenzollern is morally fit to rule a constitutional monarchy in a world safe for democracy. A Hohenzollern is as great an anachronism in such a world as a reincarnation of a Stuart or a Louis.

Every German-American who really believes in democracy as the best form of government for a modern free people, who believes that people like himself are capable of self-government in spite of geography and history, and who senses this war as a conflict to the death between autocracy and democracy and wishes to settle the question as early as possible and avoid a recrudescence of its horrors in the near future, must demand complete reform of the German Government as the essential goal of the war. He must realize the truth that Scheidemann took home with him recently from Stockholm, that peace is possible only after a sweeping democratization of Germany. That means the program sketched above.

How petty the proposed reforms look in comparison with what must come!

If any German-American does not believe in democracy of this genuine sort, he should take his earliest opportunity to escape it—in Turkey.

JOHN WILLIAM SCHOLL.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, July 15, 1917.

SYSTEMS OF COUNTING.

Henry R. Towne Opposes the Change to the Meter Basis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in your issue of the 16th inst. under the title "Dollars, Francs, and Pounds" makes the mistake, unfortunately a common one, of using the terms "Decimal System" and "Metric System" as synonymous, which they are not. The Century Dictionary defines the former as "Any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of ten," and the latter as "The system of measurement of which the meter is the fundamental unit." The one indicates a scheme of notation; the other a scheme of measurement. Each of us may use any system of notation we prefer, binary, decimal, duodecimal, &c., and what we say or write will be understood by others more or less readily, because numbers are governed by immutable laws and are not based on convention; but in discussing quantities we must use a system of measurement which is understood by those whom we address, which has been established by convention. No human device established by convention, language alone excepted, is more deeply rooted in the minds and usages of a people than their system of weights and measures. It enters into every transaction of daily life, it underlies all industry and commerce, it is embedded in every structure, every machine, and every implement; it lies at the very basis of all records and all literature pertaining to each and all of the applied sciences and of all of the arts which have so wonderfully been developed therefrom. For a people to abandon all that is thus involved implies a change in its established usages more profound, far-reaching, and difficult than any other which could be proposed, save only a change in its national language.

Having been a student for many years of the so-called "metric question," I have increasingly seen reasons for believing that the abandonment of our present basic units, the foot, the pound, and the gallon, and the substitution therefor of the metric units would be not merely a mistake, but would amount to a national calamity. No other nation has ever made a change so momentous with such slight justification, or under conditions involving such vast and enduring dislocation of industry, commerce, and applied science. Its disturbing influence and effects would not be overcome in a century. France devised and adopted the metric measures in 1795 to escape from the chaos of provincial measures which then prevailed, and Germany, for the same reason, took like action in 1871, but in neither country have the old measures yet completely disappeared. Our vast equipment in all the mechanism and appliances of production, construction, and transportation, and all our technical literature pertaining to them, have been created since then, and all would be thrown into endless confusion by such a change. This condition did exist in 1795, and only in slight degree in 1871.

On the other hand, I have long advocated the creation of a Technical Commission to study our system of weights and measures and to report on methods for its improvement and simplification. Our present scales (of length, weight, and volume,) are concededly archaic and absurd, but they may be simplified and decimalized without changing their basic units. Before discarding the latter we should ascertain the possibilities which this implies, and before attempting any change by legislative fiat this whole subject should be brought under popular discussion, so that the people, whose interests and welfare it profoundly concerns, may understand it, to the end that any legislative action finally taken may unmistakably express the popular will.

In view of the many and serious problems which confront us at present, it would seem that the consideration of this one may well be deferred until a more propitious time.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

New York City, July 17, 1917.

The Food Situation in England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's issue of The New York Times you print what is supposed to be a view of the food situation in England. May I call your attention to the statement made by Mr. Arthur G. Helmsley that "The bread that every one has to eat is almost black, and would destroy the digestion of an ostrich"? Mr. Helmsley is evidently color blind, and this statement, with many others in the same article, is very misleading. Our bread is not black, nor even brown; it is a rich, warm buff, rather light in color, and though individual bakers may produce a bread that is indigestible, it is the exception and not the rule. I have lived on it all Winter and so have my children, and neither we nor any of our friends have had to go to hospital with indigestion. The prices of various articles of food mentioned in this article are far from correct, as, for example, rice, which he gives as 14 cents a pound. That you may be able to find rice for that price is possible, but 9 cents for the ordinary rice is the usual price, or was five or six weeks ago. For potatoes I paid 3 cents a pound during the last Winter, which is cheaper than they were in this country, I am told. In fact, I find that nearly all food is dearer here than in England. It is a very good thing for people here to know how we are getting along in England, what privations we endure (and they are accepted willingly as part of the price we are glad to pay for what we believe will be victory) and what we are doing to defeat the U-boat, but it is just as well that the truth alone should be told, and there is certainly no object in giving heart to our enemies by making our position appear worse than it really is. We are taking great care of our food, eliminating waste and giving up luxuries. But we are not suffering for want of food nor, under the conditions, are we paying exorbitant prices for necessities except in isolated cases.

A. R. DUGMORE.

New York, July 19, 1917.

Infantile Paralysis Carriers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest your article on the results of researches on the part played by flies and mosquitos in spreading infantile paralysis. I hope that you will pardon me if I call to your attention an error which I discovered in the article. The heading reads, "Infantile Paralysis Not Spread by Flies," whereas the investigators are responsible for the following statement in the body of the article: "Non-biting adult flies may mechanically carry the virus of poliomyelitis just as they do various pathogenic micro-organisms."

CARL R. WOODWARD.

New Brunswick, N. J., July 17, 1917.

NEWPORT AT HEIGHT OF SOCIAL GAYETIES

Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. George P. Eustis, and Mrs. W. G. Loew Among Hostesses.

MRS. BELMONT ARRIVES

Army and Navy Officers and Naval Reservists to Compete for Golf Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 20.—Dr. William G. Thayer, headmaster of St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., and Mrs. Thayer, will be guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has arrived at Marblehouse.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained with a luncheon today.

Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps of New York is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Miss Rosalie G. Bloodgood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, and Miss Ethel Netcher of New York are visiting friends at the Muenchinger King, where Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. de Forest of New York and Mrs. Charles Henry Ingersoll of Philadelphia are staying.

The Rev. Roderick Terry has been elected President and General J. Fred Pierson Vice President of Redwood Library.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson will have charge of a table at the bazaar to be held in St. Mary's School, July 26.

Mrs. William Hensley Emory, widow of Rear Admiral Emory, has left to visit her daughter, Mrs. Horatio Woodridge, at Stevenson, Md. Afterward she goes to the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore for treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen are occupying their cottage on Bellevue Avenue. Their son, James Henry Van Alen, has returned with his grandfather, James J. Van Alen, from salmon fishing at Cascapedia.

A number of young women of the Summer colony went to Narragansett Pier tonight with a number of reservists, attending the clambake and dance given by Miss Loraina Cross of New York. The Jazz Band of the reservists played for dancing.

Miss Barbara Norman is the guest of Miss Cross for the week-end.

Mrs. George Peabody Eustis entertained with a dinner tonight for her husband on his birthday.

Mrs. W. Goadby Loew and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman entertained with dinners tonight.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell of New York is the guest of Mrs. William Disston.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Irving Davis of New York, Charles J. Hull of Baltimore, Mrs. C. R. Edwards and Miss B. P. Edwards of Boston are at Hill Top Inn.

Lieut. Col. Paual Azan of the French Army, wounded in battle, arrives Saturday to visit Mrs. George S. Scott until Sunday, when he goes to Harvard Training Camp for duty.

Henry O. Havemeyer and J. Francis A. Clark of New York have given cups for a golf contest at the Newport Country Club for the best selected score made this month, the contest being open to officers of the army and navy and naval reservists stationed here.

MISS YEOMANS'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to George P. Brett, Jr., on Aug. 18.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Isabel Stevenson Yeomans and George Platt Brett, Jr., which is to take place on Saturday, Aug. 18, in Christ Church, Plymouth, Mass., after which a wedding breakfast will be served at the country home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans, Cherry Hill.

Mrs. James Polk McKinney, Jr., a sister of the bridegroom, is to be matron of honor, and the Misses May and Annie Yeomans are to act as flower girls. The bridesmaids will include the Misses Beatrice Beck, Genevieve Clendenin, Marion Perry, Dorothea Camp, Ethel Simmons, all of New York, and Barbara Russell of Boston.

As Mr. Brett is in the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, the wedding will be a military one. James P. McKinney, Jr., also of Plattsburg, is to be best man, and the ushers are to be Lieutenants Cleveland Dodge, William B. Carson, and Luke Thomas, and Shippen Davis, Ryland Sizer, Allan MacDougall, and Karrick Castle.

Miss Yeomans's engagement was announced last Autumn. She is a member of the Junior League.

Frank Burbeck Weds Miss Wintner.

Miss Helene Wintner and Frank Burbeck were married on Thursday. The bride is a daughter of the Rev. Leopold Wintner, formerly of Brooklyn. Mr. Burbeck is an actor, who has appeared in many Broadway productions. He is at present with Cohan & Harris. The couple are spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hilliard at their country place at Siasconset, Mass.

Mendel-Friend.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Alice Friend and Dr. Lafayette B. Mendel, which took place last Thursday at the home of the bride in Milwaukee. The bride is a sister of Arthur Friend of this city. Dr. Mendel is Professor of Physiological Chemistry in Yale University, and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

Miss Charlotte A. Barnes Engaged.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Charlotte Adams Barnes, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes of this city, to Lieutenant Shelton E. Martin, son of Mrs. Reyne Martin of New York.

The marriage will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at the country home of Miss Barnes's sister, Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis, at West Dover, Vt. It will be a quiet wedding.

Lieutenant Martin is at Plattsburg with the First Troop New York Camp, having given up his practice of law to enlist.

Mrs. Irving Brokaw Convalescing.

Mrs. Irving Brokaw, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Sloane Hospital, is now convalescing at Frost Mill Lodge, her country place at Mill Neck, L. I. Later Mr. and Mrs. Brokaw will go to York Harbor, Me., to occupy their villa for the remainder of the Summer.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie Shaw are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home at Garden City, L. I. Mrs. Shaw was formerly Miss Virginia Thorne of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Miller of 41 West Eighty-second Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a son at their country place at Far Rockaway. Mrs. Miller was Miss Gertrude Klingenstein.

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JOINS MOUNTAINS COLONY.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan Arrives at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 20.—H. Olibarria, Vice President of the National Bank of Cuba, arrived with his wife and daughter at Maplewood today. The "Swatfest" tournament for the Arlington Hotel trophy will be played at the Bethlehem Country Club tomorrow, and many entries have been received.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel by auto to stop for a few days before going to Bar Harbor. Miss Blythe accompanied her.

Mrs. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has arrived at the Mount Washington Hotel for the Summer, accompanied by Miss Mary Brown Warburton, who will remain for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Day and Mrs. Winsor Day have come from Springfield, Mass., to spend the remainder of the season at the Mount Washington Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Costello have arrived there from New York and other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Werner of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. William Yuile of Montreal, J. W. Payntar of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clarke Bedford of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Townsend of New York.

William J. Glackens, the artist, who has been at the Wentworth at Newcastle, N. H., arrived here to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barnes of New York. Adam K. Luke and Adam K. Luke, Jr., of New York, with Gordon Luke motored to Bretton Woods to join Mrs. and the Misses Luke at the Mount Washington Hotel.

TENNIS FOR THE RED CROSS.

Miss Marie Wagner Winner of Tournament in Montclair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 20.—Miss Marie Wagner, the national indoor tennis champion, was the winner of a novel tennis competition on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club. Her point total, 48, was the highest in the round-robin doubles tournament, staged for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Fifteen women took part in the series of matches, which were directed by Mrs. R. Lindley Murray. In every match there was a shifting of partners. After each round there was a blind drawing for the pairings in the next round. The matches were all decided in straight sets.

Among the players who participated were Mrs. M. B. Huff, Miss Bessie G. Holden, Miss Florence Sheldon, Mrs. Albert Humphries, Miss Edith W. Adele Baggs, Miss Byrle Sawyer, Miss Elsie Matthews, Miss Embree Henderson, Miss Margaret Grove, Mrs. Percy Wilbourne, and Mrs. David C. Mills.

Miss Grove, the former Southern champion, will direct the last link of the Red Cross fund chain of tournaments in the metropolitan district on the courts of the University Heights Tennis Club in New York today.

RADICAL PAPERS PLAN FIGHT

Meeting to be Held to Protest Against Ban on Mails.

Plans for the holding of a meeting in the near future to protest against the action of Postmaster General Burleson in barring certain radical periodicals from the mails were made last night at a conference held under the auspices of the American Union Against Militarism in the home of Miss Alice Lewisohn, 43 Fifth Avenue. Speakers declared that Congress should be asked to repeal that part of the Espionage act which gave the Postmaster General discretionary power to decide what periodicals should be barred from the mails. Roger Baldwin said that it was nothing short of tyranny to permit the Postmaster General to sit as judge in such cases.

"We are up against a tyranny of governmental agents as real as any autocratic power in the world," Mr. Baldwin asserted.

Morris Hillquit said that the recent suppressions appeared to him to be a predetermined move on the part of Postmaster General Burleson and the Administration to stifle the radical publications. Others who spoke were Thomas Aloysius Hickey, editor of The Rebel, recently put under the ban; Merrill Rogers of The Masses, and E. W. Ricker of Pearson's.

HARD FIGHT CHECKS FIRE.

Two Alarms for Blaze in Furniture Factory in 23d Street.

A fire of unknown origin spread rapidly through the two top floors of a four-story furniture factory and warehouse of Manges Brothers at 115 West Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, last night, causing a loss of about $20,000. The first efforts of the firemen to check the fire were so ineffectual that a second alarm was sent in, and Fire Chief Kenlon went to direct the work.

Piles of mattresses, excelsior, and inflammable material caught fire, and the blaze had jumped from the third to the fourth floor and was burning through the roof when the firemen arrived. Detachments of firemen were sent to the roofs of adjoining buildings to pour streams of water to the lower building, and others entered the building from Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, where a long row of shipping doors was opened to aid in the work. Furniture in the two lower floors was considerably damaged by water.

Fire Chief Kenlon was delayed in reaching the fire because he stopped to aid physicians in attending Mrs. Theresa Guller, 57 years old, of 410 Lenox Avenue, who was run down by the Chief's automobile at Lenox Avenue and 130th Street. Mrs. Guller became confused when she saw the automobile and stepped directly in its course. She was taken to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said her injuries were serious.

DIES IN A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Physician Reports Woman's Sudden Collapse Under Anaesthetic.

An investigation of the death of Mrs. Henrietta Dubaki, 25 years old, of 717 Burke Street, the Bronx, was begun last night shortly after Dr. George A. Crump of 672 East 219th Street, the Bronx, had reported that the woman had died in his office following the administration of chloroform. William J. Flynn, Coroner of Bronx County, ordered an autopsy.

Dr. Crump said Mrs. Dubaki came to his office for treatment late last night. Before he had time to ask questions or begin an examination, he said, she became so nervous and excited that he gave her chloroform so that he might continue his work on her case. She died almost immediately, he said. No member of the family at the address of Mrs. Dubaki was at home last night.

Mrs. Levenia Burden Left $204,439.

Mrs. Levenia Burden, mother of Theron H. Burden, a Republican leader of Long Island City, left an estate valued at $204,439, according to an appraisal filed yesterday in the Queens Surrogate's Court by Transfer Tax Appraiser Warren B. Ashnead of Queens. Mr. Burden, who recently retired from business, shares with two other brothers and a sister the residuary estate. In the estate are bonds and mortgages against the Bradley Construction Company for $101,122 on property under the Queensboro Bridge in Long Island City valued at more than $1,000,000. In the estate there is also corporate stock of New York City amounting to $12,000.

Social Notes of the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornhill Bromm of Chicago have arrived to pass the remainder of the season with Mr. and Mrs. John A. Spoor at Blythwood Farms, Pittsfield. Dr. and Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs have gone to Darkharbor, Me., for six weeks' stay.

Miss Alice Hall of Norfolk, Conn., and Duncan Phillips of Washington are with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke at Fernbrooke.

John R. Kitchen of New York is stopping with Mrs. Warren M. Salisbury in Pittsfield.

Lieutenant Henry W. Farnum, Jr., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, at Boulder Farm in Stockbridge.

DROP PEACE LEADER OF TEXAS UNIVERSITY

Dr. L. M. Keasbey Dismissed, Following Campaign Made Along No Annexation Lines.

DERIDED BELGIAN CHARGE

Organization of Which He Is Moving Spirit Lays His Downfall to "Financial Interests."

Dr. Lindley Miller Keasbey, head of the Department of Economics and Political Science in the University of Texas, who is one of the founders of the so-called People's Council for Democracy and Terms of Peace, an organization which is agitating one end of the country to the other for a peace such as certain powerful elements of the German Government are said to favor, has been dismissed as a member of the Faculty of the University of Texas. This announcement was made last night by the publicity department of the People's Council, the offices of which are at 70 Fifth Avenue. The council made a demand on the Regents of the University of Texas to give their reasons for dismissing Dr. Keasbey. The Regents replied by simply stating that the action was taken "for the best interests of the University of Texas."

Dr. Keasbey has for the last six weeks been campaigning in all parts of the country in behalf of the propaganda of the People's Council. He spoke recently at a large meeting on the east side, and when asked at that meeting if he approved of the actions of Germany in invading the neutral territory of Belgium and devastating Northern France, he replied with a shrug of his shoulders that in his opinion "a lot of this talk about Belgium and France is piffle."

Associated with Dr. Keasbey in the People's Council propaganda are James E. Maurer, a Pennsylvania labor leader; L. P. Lochner, who engineered the Peace Ship Expedition to Europe; Dr. David Starr Jordan, Harry Weimberger, attorney for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman; Professor H. W. L. Dana of Columbia, Scott Nearing, Max and Crystal Eastman, Algernon Lee, and numerous other persons of radical views. The council is one of the "no annexation, no indemnity" organizations and is now endeavoring to organize branches in England and Canada.

"Owing to his radical activities," says the People's Council statement issued last night, "Professor Keasbey has been an object of bitter attack by financial interests and persons opposed to his propaganda. Heretofore, however, he has been able to maintain his position and continue his work in the face of the opposing factions in the University of Texas. Members of the Board of Regents of the university are said to have been bitterly opposed to the program of the People's Council, which urges the maintenance of labor standards during the war, the repeal of the conscription act, and an 'early, general, and democratic peace' in harmony with the principles put forward by new Russia, including no punitive indemnities, no forcible annexations, and free development for all nationalities."

United States Government agents have stated that the People's Council is now the most active of all the organizations in this country opposed to the Selective Draft act and in favor of peace such as Germany is said to be willing to negotiate. Another of the alleged aims of the organization is to compel the Government to state "its purposes in the war."

It was at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the council that the anarchists, Kramer and Becker, recently sent to the penitentiary for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the national military laws, were arrested. While members of the council say that the organization is one which is "American" in its scope, the fact remains that among those who indorse its propaganda are many agitators of the anarchist and I. W. W. groups. Emma Goldman recently said that she was in sympathy with the movement. The organization maintains a large suite of offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, from which its country-wide propaganda is directed.

HAIG'S ARMY SAVES FOOD.

Troops Consuming 15 Per Cent. Less Than Eighteen Months Ago.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 30, (by Mail.)—The British Army in the field is consuming about 15 per cent. less of foodstuffs per capita than it did eighteen months ago.

This is not due to any studied diminution of rations, but to a more careful distribution and the prevention of waste. It is very easy for a generous commissariat to supply an army with more than it can use. In the early days of the war this practice of generosity was well-night universal, because it was regarded as wiser to provide too much than too little, and the reaching of the exact mean is not a simple matter. The policy of oversupply was well enough when foodstuffs were fairly plentiful, but nowadays, when the result of the war may depend upon the solution of food problems, nothing is being left undone to prevent waste.

The British soldier is still the best fed soldier in Europe, but the supply departments are gradually rescuing him from the stigma of being at the same time the most wasteful. Stocks of meat and bread are closely watched, and unused allowances must be held over and added to the store for the next meal or the next day.

The private soldier takes more kindly to the don't-waste-food campaign than was expected, for at heart the British Tommy has an aversion to seeing good food going into the waste box—he never did it at home, and it looks like bad business to be doing it in France.

It requires no knowledge of higher strategy to see the good sense of the don't-waste-food idea, and he has taken on the anti-waste regulations with more cheerfulness and less argument than marked the adoption of the steel helmet or the gas mask.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laura Hamilton has been engaged for one of the principal roles in "Odds and Ends of 1917," the revue with which the new Norworth Theatre will be opened in October. Bide Dudley and John Godfrey have completed the book and lyrics.

Charles Dillingham and Joseph Urban are spending the week-end with Florenz Ziegfeld at his Summer home, Burkeley Crest, Hastings-on-Hudson, primarily to sketch the scheme of the new revue with which the Century will reopen next September.

Samuel Shipman's play, "The Target," has ended its preliminary engagement in Atlantic City, and the middle of next month will be placed in rehearsal again with the same cast, except for a few minor changes.

One of the features of the field day of the Friars at Freeport next Thursday will be a roping contest. Will Rogers will represent the Friars and Fred Stone the Lights Club.

Maude Odell has been added to the cast being assembled for the operetta, "'Twas Once in May."

The cast that will appear in Jane Cowl's and Jane Murfin's new play, "Daybreak," when it is presented at the Harris Aug. 13, has been completed. It includes Blanche Yurka, Margaret Dale, Frederick Truesdale, William B. Mack, Catherine Tower, Reginald Mason, Jack Grey, David Torrence, Frank Holdsmith, and William Eville.

Rita Dane will be added to the cast of the "Follies" Monday.

JOHN H. FINLEY ON THE WAR.

President of the University of the State of New York contends that America is not fighting for France, but with her, in the Magazine Section of The New York Times, tomorrow. Order today.—Advt.

RECRUITING PARADE TODAY.

10,000 National Guardsmen and Others to March in Brooklyn.

Announcement was made last night by the New York Recruiting Committee that 10,000 National Guardsmen, Naval Volunteers, Boy Scouts and recruits with regimental bands would take part in the military parade in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

The troops will assemble at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, and start for the park at 2 o'clock. The reviewing stand will be in the centre of the Prospect Park parade ground, and among the speakers will be Mayor Mitchel, Senator William M. Calder, Borough President Pounds, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Samuel R. Wyley, Secretary of the Recruiting Committee, said that the object of the parade was to boom recruiting, and it was hoped that the New York National Guard would be brought up to its full war strength. Any of the men drafted would be welcome in the parade, Mr. Wyley said.

REJECTED RECRUIT A SUICIDE

Ex-Soldier Shoots Himself After Failing in Physical Test.

Despondent because physical disability prevented him from going to France in the regiment of the regular army that he had served with in the Philippines, William Cunningham, Jr., 24 years old, of 220 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday. He enlisted first in the army when he was 17 years old, and served two enlistments before he obtained his honorable discharge last year.

When the United States declared war Cunningham sought to re-enlist. He was rejected because of defective eyesight. He then tried successively to enlist in the marines, the militia, the naval militia, and again in the regular army, but was rejected by all. Complaining yesterday that he was unable to serve his country no longer, he went to another room and shot himself with an old army pistol. His mother called an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital, and the wounded man died soon after he reached the hospital.

PHYSICIAN TAKES POISON.

Sent to Bellevue on Charge of Attempted Suicide—Will Recover.

Dr. Marion H. Kazier, a physician with offices at 110 West Fortieth Street, was taken to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide. Dr. Langman of New York Hospital, who answered a call for an ambulance, said Dr. Kazier had taken some powerful poison, but he doubted whether it was potassium cyanide, although a bottle of that poison was found on a table.

There were no patients in the waiting room when the physician took the poison, but his groans were heard by persons in the corridor of the building, and a call was sent for an ambulance. Other tenants in the building did not know Dr. Kazier well, for he had moved in only recently. It was learned by the police that the first address given by Dr. Kazier, 93 West Ninety-third Street, was a vacant lot. It was said at Bellevue Hospital that Dr. Kazier would recover. He gave no explanation for his act.

NURSE TELLS OF BURGLARS.

Says She Was Bound and Threatened with Death by Masked Men.

The police were puzzled yesterday by a burglary story told to them by Miss Clara Gill, a trained nurse, who said she was soon to leave for war duty in France. Miss Gill said she was asleep in her family's apartment at 252 Ovington Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning when she was awakened to find two men with black masks standing beside her. She said each had a revolver, and they told her that if she screamed she would be killed. According to her story, the men tied her hands behind her back, and while one guarded her the other ransacked the apartment. There was no other member of the family at home.

When the men had gone, Miss Gill said, she rolled from the bed, rolled to a telephone, knocked the receiver off the hook, and kept calling for a policeman. Fifteen minutes later a policeman arrived, and released her. There was no trace of the robbers.

Miss Gill left the city yesterday afternoon for the Catskills, where her family is staying.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ANNA PAULINE LOTZ, 73 years old, widow of Christian Lotz, a Brooklyn druggist, died from apoplexy on Thursday at the home of her daughter in Morrisville, Penn., and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of her son, 1,530 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS FRANCIS TIERNEY, a stationary engineer employed at the Gravesend pumping station and a member of Court Eve, F. of A., died on Wednesday from apoplexy. He was 62 years old.

JOHN KENDALL DUNN, a civil war veteran and for twenty years chief clerk in the auditor's department of the Long Island Railroad, died recently at his home in Jamaica, L. I. Mr. Dunn was born in this city seventy-four years ago, but spent most of his life in Brooklyn, where for a quarter of a century he directed a private school for boys. He was a member of the Jamaica Lodge of Masons.

JOHN McWILLIAMS, Corporal of Company I of the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn and who served with that command on the Mexican border last Summer, died on Thursday at his home, 397 Rugby Road, Flatbush.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE SHEEHAN, wife of John J. Sheehan, assistant manager of the Empire Theatre in Brooklyn, died at her home, 831 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 57 years. She was formerly well-known on the vaudeville stage with her husband, under the team name of Sheehan and Ackwood.

JOHN ELLENBERG, 62 years old, a carpenter and builder in Manhattan, died on Thursday at his home, 672 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., and had been a resident of Brooklyn for forty-two years.

Mrs. LOUISA LORD RILEY, founder of the Orange Women's Club, died yesterday at Plainfield, N. J., in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. ELIZA WILKEN, wife of George Wilken, an importer, died on Thursday at her home, 587 Riverside Drive, in her seventy-third year.

JAMES EDWARD BARBER, for many years with the Title Guarantee and Trust Company at Jamaica, L. I., died at his home in Jamaica on Wednesday. He was 62 years old.

GEORGE WEIDNER, 75 years old, First Vice President of the Diogenes Brewing Company of Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 1,544 Greene Avenue, that borough.

FREDERICK B. HAWLEY, President of the Savings Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., died there on Thursday, in his eightieth year.

Dr. CHRISTOPHER TURNER, 75 years old, who practiced medicine in England and Scotland for many years, is dead at his home, 55 Eighty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES E. TERHUNE, a retired hat manufacturer of Newark, N. J., died on Thursday at his home in West Milford, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

CHARLES E. ELLIS, 62 years old, for many years interested in the Hotel Cecil and the Hotel Frederick in this city, died yesterday at his home, 822 West End Avenue.

ISAAC C. YAWGER, a pioneer merchant of black diamonds and until his retirement President of the Yawger-Lexow Company, diamond dealer, died suddenly on Thursday at his Summer home, Lake Hopatcong, N. J., in his seventy-first year. Mr. Yawger was a native of Hunterdon County, N. J. He made his home here at 569 First Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ROSE TUCH, wife of Meyer H. Tuch, head of the Mode Hat Company, at 28 West Thirty-eighth Street, and associated with her husband in the millinery business, died at her home in Mamaroneck on Thursday, in her fifty-fourth year.

Professor SAMUEL CHANDLER EARLE, a pioneer in the instruction of technical English and Professor of English in Tufts College, died yesterday at his home in Somerville, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard in 1894.

GEORGE C. AVERILL, 59 years old, Treasurer of the Ashuelot Paper Company of Brattleboro, Vt., and formerly President of the Vermont National Bank, is dead at Brattleboro. He was a native of Thomaston, Conn.

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WARD IS STUDYING PLAN FOR RESERVOIR

Commissioner Says Central Park Scheme Must Fit Department Rules.

SEES NEED FOR MORE ROOM

Program of Aqueduct Celebration Committee for Sunken Garden Must Have His Approval.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward served notice yesterday on the Mayor's Catskill Aqueduct Celebration Committee that any plan submitted to him for the utilization of the Croton Reservoir in Central Park must conform with certain principles of parks, which, generally speaking, mean "all the park for all the people." Commenting on the published statement of the committee on its purpose to have the reservoir site converted into a sunken garden, Commissioner Ward issued a long statement yesterday, in which he did not find any fault with the plan, but in which he reiterated that, in any use of the site, due attention must be paid to park principles. The plan must have the approval of the Park Commissioner before it can be put into operation. The Commissioner's attitude was said to be that the committee's plans might or might not be all right, according as to how the details were worked out. In concluding his statement he said:

"The general park plan contained in the statement issued by that committee yesterday is therefore of deep interest to this department. Since the committee has adopted a general plan which embodies the essential suggestions of this department as to the treatment of the area, I naturally anticipate that such principles of treating this area will be embodied in the plan when it is finally submitted to this department for consideration."

The plans of the committee provide for a great amphitheatre at the southern end of the reservoir site, the Frederick MacMonnies fountain at the north end, and between these a lagoon flanked by park spaces which may be made into playgrounds. The project will be started at the celebration of the completion of the aqueduct system, beginning on Oct. 12.

No city official is a member of the Celebration Committee. William Williams, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, of course, is in close touch with the plans of the committee.

"Deserves Careful Consideration."

"Any proposal dealing with the proper park treatment of so large an area as the thirty-four acres now occupied by the lower reservoir in Central Park deserves the most careful consideration," Mr. Ward's statement asserted. He went on to say that a great many plans had been submitted for the use of the area, in the consideration of which the department had been guided by these principles:

"1. That nothing should be done that would fail to take into consideration the general design and uses of Central Park. This park was laid out with such remarkable foresight that every one of its different features bears an important part in the general plan. It would therefore be the height of unwisdom to make any changes without carefully taking into account the layout of Central Park as a whole.

"2. The department considers that any treatment of the area should include provision for the extension of certain facilities for which the growth of the city has made an increased demand, namely (a) that a portion of the acreage should be set aside for play purposes; (b) that provision should be made for a proper site for the Central Park concerts in view of the present inadequate facilities offered by the Mall, (c) that after the above have been cared for a portion remaining should be given over to purely park and landscape treatment."

Mr. Ward said that among the plans had been one for elaborate playgrounds with apparatus, another for a stadium of the entire area, a third for the making of great driveways of most of the area. He said all these had been rejected because they laid too much emphasis on one park purpose without considering others properly.

Mr. Ward then told of some of his own efforts with respect to the area.

"As the work of the Catskill Aqueduct has neared completion," he said, "the need of increased facilities for caring for the users of Central Park has become more acute, and it was evident that the department would soon be confronted with the necessity of securing additional provision for these needs. The area now occupied by the lower reservoir offers a splendid opportunity to meet this situation, and it was for this reason that I have been most anxious to secure its transfer to the Park Department.

Conferences With Williams.

"Beginning with last year, I have taken up in conferences with the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity the matter of securing an early release of the area. Until recently, however, Commissioner Williams has felt that his engineers were not in a position to fix a definite date when the Park Department could secure this valuable acquisition. However, Commissioner Williams several weeks ago informed me that a date could be fixed providing that funds could be secured for the laying of a series of water pipes and connections to take the place of the gap that would be left between the intake of the reservoir and the outflow gates on the south.

"It occurred to me as Park Commissioner that the best way of making the Catskill Aqueduct celebration a permanent benefit to the city was to utilize a portion of the funds collected for this event to make the reservoir area thus immediately available for the increased needs of the city due to its growth of population and limited park facilities. I therefore took up this matter with the other members of the Aqueduct Celebration Committee."

Commissioner Ward at no point in his statement made any objection to any announced part of the program of the Celebration Committee. It was gathered from his statement that he thought as far as possible the area should be devoted to ordinary park purposes.

Several members of the Celebration Committee when asked to comment on Mr. Ward's statement, said last night that they did not believe there would be any friction over the Central Park plan, and that the Park Commissioner meant to say that he would give it the most careful consideration and co-operate in working out the details.

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TO RESUME POLICE INQUIRY.

Wallstein Informed That Hearing Won't Conflict with Grand Jury.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein will resume next week his hearing on some phases of lax police administration revealed by the Cruger case. District Attorney Swann sent word to Mr. Wallstein that hearings by the Commissioner on irregularities in the records of motor cycle policemen might be held without conflicting with the Grand Jury sessions.

Commissioner Wallstein's new investigation will not deal with police matters where a prima facie case of crime appears. He will question witnesses, however, as to the reasons why regulations governing motor cycle records were persistently violated and why such violations were never investigated by higher police officials.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who was asked yesterday in a letter from District Attorney Swann to appear before the Grand Jury in the Cruger case, is not likely to testify. Mr. Swann received a letter yesterday from Dr. Starr J. Murphy, representing Mr. Rockefeller, containing the information that Mr. Rockefeller was on a long vacation and would not return until September. No final decision was reached as to whether further steps would be taken to procure the testimony of Mr. Rockefeller, who is said to have called on Police Commissioner Woods to urge vigorous action in the Cruger case.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday heard the testimony of Motor Cycle Policeman John Ochsenhirt, one of the policemen who was acquainted with Cocchi and is now under suspension for failing to make out returns properly after arrests.

Ask Food for Children.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities has sent out an appeal for a fund of $120 to aid a family of five young children. The father was sent to an insane asylum leaving the family without support. The mother went to work in a factory, but her weekly wage of $6 was not enough to buy all the food the children needed. Contributions will be used to buy food for the children, and they should be sent to the headquarters at 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, marked "for 0326 T."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

SOBEL.—July 19, 1917, at Stern's Hospital, 365 West End Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. Sobel, a son.

Engaged.

ROSEN—COOPER.—Rhea Cooper to David Rosen.

Married.

HOUSTON—NICHOLS.—July 17, Edith A. Nichols to Samuel M. Houston.

NUSBAUM—COHEN.—July 19, Lillian R. Cohen to Samuel F. Nusbaum.

Died.

BEAUGARD.—On Thursday, July 19, 1917, Charlotte, widow of the late Yves Beaugard, in her 74th year. Funeral Saturday, 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 600 Oak Tree Place, Bronx.

BLASCHECK.—Joseph, July 20, aged 78, beloved father of Mrs. H. R. Ford, 56 West 93d St. Funeral services Monday, July 23, 8:15 P. M., St. Agnes's Chapel, West 92d St.

BROWN.—On Friday morning, July 20, 1917, Stephen Howland Brown, husband of Grace Quartley Brown and son of Emma S. Brown and the late Vernon H. Brown. Funeral services from the residence of his brother, 22 West 55th St., on Saturday, July 21, at 2 P. M. Please omit flowers.

CHRISTIAN.—Robina B., beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund D. Christian, on Friday, July 20, 1917, at Paul Smith's, N. Y. Services Monday, July 23, 11 A. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St. Interment private.

CHUR.—On July 19, 1917, Harry Gillan Chur. Funeral service will be held at 44 Halstead St., East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 22, on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 2:45 P. M., for Brick Church Station.

COX.—On Friday, July 20, William Henry Cox, in his 80th year, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. J. P. Hassinglo, Bay Head, N. J. Funeral services will be held in New York City Sunday, July 22, full notice of which will appear in Sunday papers. Members of Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. and A. M., are requested to attend.

DANKERS.—At his residence, 147 West 105th St., Charles Frederick Dankers. Funeral Saturday, July 21, at 10 A. M. New Orleans papers please copy.

ELLIS.—On July 20, Charles E., 62 years, at his late residence, 822 West End Avenue. Funeral Sunday afternoon. Hour of service later. Interment private. Boston, New Bedford, (Mass.,) and Montclair (N. J.) papers please copy.

FLEISHMAN.—July 20, in her 80th year, Sophie (nee Lipman,) widow of the late Philip M., and devoted mother of Louis, Leo, and Bertha. Funeral from her late residence, 17 West 91st St., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

GEISSENHAINER.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 20, at Mt. Pocono, Penn., Jacob A., son of the late Rev. F. W. and Mary Moore Geissenhainer. Funeral private.

GLUCKSTEIN.—Annie, on Thursday, July 19. Funeral Sunday, July 22, 10 A. M., from Funeral Parlor, 1,202 Broadway, Brooklyn.

GODONE.—At Norfolk, Conn., on Thursday, July 19, Ella Curtis Godone, widow of the late Angelo Godone. Funeral services will be held at 12 o'clock Saturday, July 21, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Norfolk, Conn. Interment private.

GRAHAM.—On Wednesday morning, July 18, 1917, at the Hotel Ashton, Mrs. Janie M. Graham, widow of the late John Graham. Funeral services at the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, 2d Av. and 7th St., New York, 10 o'clock Saturday morning, 21st inst.

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STEPHEN H. BROWN, FINANCIER, IS DEAD

Governor of Stock Exchange for Many Years Was a Collector of Mediaeval Art.

Stephen Howland Brown, widely known in financial circles, for many years a Governor of the New York Stock Exchange and a member of the firm of Vernon C. Brown & Co., 80 Broadway, died yesterday in a private hospital after an illness of several weeks. He was 53 years old. Mr. Brown was a son of Vernon H. Brown, head of the Cunard Steamship Company, who died three years ago.

Mr. Brown was a collector of mediaeval art, and his home at 154 East Seventieth Street was built with a battlemented façade after the maner of an Italian Renaissance palazzo. Mrs. Brown, who was the daughter of a well-known artist, Arthur Quartley, is likewise interested in art, and for the few years the residenee has been built it has been one of the city's show places. Besides his wife, Mr. Brown is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Franklin Stanton Richardson.

Dies While Watching Draft Numbers

Alexander Kennedy, proprietor of the Hackett Dry Goods Company, Long Island City, died suddenly from a heart attack yesterday in Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, while he was watching a crowd of several hundred persons reading draft numbers which were being posted on the windows of the old Borough Hall. A physician said death was due to excitement which brought on the heart attack. His body was later removed to his home, 75 Van Alst Avenue, Long Island City.

Died.

HAWLEY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., July 19, 1917, Frederick B. Hawley, aged 78 years. Friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late home, 36 Franklyn St., Bridgeport, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

KUSHNER.—Paul Kushner, beloved son of Gittle Kushner, Friday morning. Funeral at 10 A. M., Sunday, from 1,933 Clinton Av., Bronx.

LANDWEHR.—Vera, suddenly, on July 20, at her residence, 114 West 127th. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LIDDELL.—On Thursday, July 19, Forbes Liddell, husband of Myra Ravenscroft and father of Katharine Forbes Liddell. Funeral and interment Charlotte, N. C.

LOTZ.—Anna P., widow of the late Christian, and beloved mother of Emily Effinger and Charles A. Funeral services at her son's residence, 1,530 74th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, 8 P. M.

McAVOY.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on the 20th inst., Ellen E. McAvoy, age 27 years. Solemn high requiem mass at Madonna Church at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday. Interment Madonna Cemetery.

MAGUIRE.—Margaret S., beloved wife of John R. Maguire, Friday, July 20, 1917. Funeral private. Omit flowers.

MAXWELL.—Barry. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Monday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

PERCZEL.—On July 20, Adalbert Perczel, in his 66th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 212 East Tremont Av., Saturday evening, at 8:30. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

RILEY.—At 11 Myrtle Av., Plainfield, N. J., July 19, 1917, Louisa Lord Riley, widow of William H. Riley, in her 81st year. Funeral private.

SEWARD.—July 19, 1917, Mary E., wife of John E. Seward. Funeral services at late residence, 181 Devoe St., Brooklyn, Sunday, July 22, at 3 P. M.

SIMON.—Heiman, beloved brother of William, Isidor, and Rudolf. Funeral Sunday, July 22, at 10 A. M., from Martin Pick's Funeral Parlors, 239 Lenox Av.

SMILLIE.—At her home, July 19, Jessie Bourne, aged 57 years. Funeral private. Plainfield, N. J., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At Summit, N. J., July 20, 1917, John Coddington Smith, in his 82d year. Funeral private at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Allan B. Wallace, Woodland Av., Summit, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

SPINGARN.—On Friday, July 20, 1917, Anna Birnbaum, beloved wife of Joseph Spingarn, in her 40th year. Funeral Sunday, July 22, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence, 895 Summit Av., Jersey City, N. J.

STEVENS.—Norwalk, Conn., July 19, 1917, Catherine St. John, widow of the late Lawrence M. Stevens, in her 101st year and 19th day. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 7 Park St., Norwalk, Conn., Monday, June 23, at 2:30 P. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

TERHUNE.—At West Milford, N. J., July 19, 1917, James E. Terhune, aged 72 years. Funeral at his home, Sunday afternoon, July 22, at 2 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On July 19, Innes Lanchlan, 46 years, husband of Emma Townsend. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, Campbell's, Saturday, 11 A. M. Interment private.

TUCH.—On July 19, in her 54th year, Rose, (nee Thorman,) beloved wife of Meyer H. and devoted mother of Elfrieda Kohn and Clarice Weill. Funeral private, from her late residence, Lorraine St., Mamaroneck, at 9:15 A. M. Interment New Haven, Conn., on Sunday, July 22.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday morning, July 19, at his residence, Rye, New York, Waldron Williams, beloved husband of Josephine Hotchkiss Williams, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his home on Kirby Lane, Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, July 21, at 11:15 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Terminal at 10:06 A. M., returning from Rye at 12:24 P. M. Conveyances will be provided on arrival of train.

Died.

WILLIAMS.—On July 19, James, beloved husband of Harriett and father of James, Elizabeth, and Harriett. Services at his late residence, 11 Manhattan St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Sunday at 2 P. M., St. Michael's Cemetery.

YAWGER.—Suddenly, on July 19, at Lake Hopatcong, Isaac Crater Yawger, beloved husband of Annie Rogers Yawger and son of the late John and Mary Yawger. Funeral services to be held at St. James's P. E. Church, Lafayette Av. and St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, July 23, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

BARTSCH.—Alice, 332 West 26th St., July 19. Funeral July 23.

CALLAHAN.—Mary, 338 East 137th St., July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DRISCOLL.—Catherine C., 1,660 Avenue A, July 18. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

FIAUX.—George F., 417 West 154th St., July 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GAFFNEY.—John, 178 East 73d St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HUEBER.—Marie, 15 Westchester Square, Bronx, July 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JACOBI.—Katharina E., 623 East 141st St., July 19. Funeral service today.

KAEPEL.—Edward A. C., 502 West 24th St., July 18, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 1:45 P. M.

KENNEDY.—John F., 321 West 44th St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

LOW.—Annie, 801 East 156th St., July 19. Funeral notice later.

McDERMOTT.—Mary A., 219 West 20th St., July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

RUSSHON.—George, 1,705 Montgomery Av., July 18. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SANDERS.—Reina, July 19. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHELD.—Adamina D., 324 West 145th St., July 19, aged 93. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SCHLOEMANN.—Meta, 583 Teasdale Place, July 19, aged 60. Funeral today.

SCHMITT.—Mary K., 1,265 Washington Av., Bronx, July 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

WILKEN.—Eliza, 587 Riverside Drive, July 19, aged 72.

WILLIAMS.—Mary, 2,345 Webster Av., Bronx, July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WOLKENSTEIN.—Millie, July 18. Funeral 120 East 116th St.

Brooklyn.

BONITZ.—Gustave A., 439 Knickerbocker Av., July 18, aged 73. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BRITT.—Margaret, 477 Columbia St., July 18. Funeral July 23, 9:30 A. M.

CORNELT.—Bertha C., 185A Quincy St., July 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COYNE.—Mary, 315 Pacific St., July 19, aged 35. Funeral July 23.

CRONIN.—Vincent, 489 Wythe Av., July 18. Funeral today, 9.30 A. M.

DUNN.—Joseph O., 47 Clermont Av., July 18. Funeral today.

ELLENBERG.—John, 672 Fulton St., July 19.

HIGGINS.—Thomas P., 348 58th St., July 19, aged 63.

HUNTER.—Elizabeth, 893 Manhattan Av., July 19, aged 57.

HUTCHINSON.—William, 5,804 5th Av., July 19.

KUHNER.—Jennie, 514 Myrtle Av., July 19, aged 18. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McLEOD.—Allen C., 321 56th St., July 18, aged 35. Funeral today, 9:15 A. M.

McPADDEN.—John G., 586 Henry St., July 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McWILLIAMS.—John T., 379 Rugby Road, July 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MAURO.—Gacana, 307 East 39th St., July 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—Eugene, 112 Smith St., July 18, aged 8. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—Thomas J., 52 Hausman St., July 18, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

RAINFORTH.—Mary, 158 Van Buren St., July 20, aged 83. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

REILLY.—Frank, 1,119 Decatur St., July 18. Funeral July 23.

SEARS.—Manuel, 479 Central Av., July 18, aged 70. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SHEEHAN.—Josephine J., 831 Quincy St., July 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SLATTERY.—Thomas F., 210 Parkville Av., July 19, aged 33.

SWANBERG.—Charles F., Kings County Hospital, July 18. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

TIERNEY.—Thomas, 224 Hawthorne St., July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

DABERKOW.—Emil, 184 Beacon Av., Jersey City, July 20. Funeral July 23.

DEZERNES.—Florence M., 47 11th Av., Newark, July 19, aged 3.

DONOHUE.—John J., 48 Fleet St., Jersey City, July 18. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ENSMENGER.—Daniel, 114 Beach St., Jersey City, July 19, aged 63.

FAY.—James, Sr., 153 Boyd Av., Jersey City, July 20.

FISHER.—Mary J., 51 Lafayette St., Newark, July 18. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

HENEHAN.—Thomas A., 274 5th St., Jersey City, July 19. Funeral July 23.

HOUSTON.—Catherine, 222 Bergen Av., Newark, July 19.

LEHE.—James, 424 Hoboken St., West Hoboken, July 18.

McENEARNEY.—Bridget, 157 Mercer St., Jersey City, July 20.

RIPP.—Frederick, Jersey City, July 19. Funeral today, private.

SHERIDAN.—John H., 162 Walnut St., Newark, July 19. Funeral today, 7:30 A. M.

Long Island.

BURKHARDT.—Christopher, Flushing, July 17, aged 76.

GALLAGHER.—John, Long Island City, July 17, aged 49.

HICKEY.—Hanora, Jamaica, July 17, aged 31.

KELLY.—Mae A., Long Island City, July 18. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REID.—Roland O., Corona, July 17, aged 18.

SCHNEDEKER.—Margaretha, Corona, July 18, aged 54. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

SIEBEL.—William, Maspeth, July 17, aged 49.

TEFLER.—Marius, Rockaway Beach, July 17, aged 74.

WRAY.—Sarah L., East Rockaway, July 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

COOKE.—Solemn requiem mass in memory of Sara Louie Cooke at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., on Saturday, July 21, at 10:45 A. M.

DUFFY.—Onn, in memory of; died July 21, 1915.

FALLON.—Myles, mass Holy Family Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

HOGAN.—Katherine, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, July 21.

TWOMEY.—Johanna, mass St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

YODER.—Edgar L., mass St. Gregory's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

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6. Story of the Russian Revolution (*official report*).

7. General Pershing's Arrival in Europe.

8. China and the World War.

The above are but EIGHT of FIFTY-SIX Special Subjects in the July issue of Current History Magazine of The New York Times.

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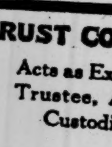

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Little Interest Shown in Speculative Trading, but Most Prices Advance.

Although there was a further decrease in activity on the Stock Exchange, sentiment was more cheerful yesterday regarding many factors which have been preying upon the trader's mind, and prices for most issues rose rather easily on limited dealings. The list was irregular, however, with a few cases of pronounced weakness, as, for example, in Chandler Motor, which broke 5⅜ points. The automobile issues were subject to various influences, for while Studebaker and Saxon declined with Chandler, General Motors closed unchanged, and Stutz, upon publication of a favorable half-year, rose 3⅞. Steel stocks were again in better favor. Republic Iron and Steel led the list with a gain of 3¼ points, while Gulf States advanced 3, Lackawanna 1½, and United States Steel 2⅛. The market was aided somewhat by an easier tone in money, the highest rate for call loans yesterday being touched at 5 per cent. with some money being placed as low as 2 per cent. Time money was also easier in tone.

The first address of the new German Chancellor was read without particular interest, although it was probably responsible for the circulation of a rumor in the early part of the session that Germany was about to institute overtures looking to peace discusssions. What Michaelis had to say on this line has been made familiar through his predecessor's speeches. In promising that Germany would not continue the war a day longer if it could obtain an honorable peace, he had in mind a form of peace which would not be honorable in the eyes of Germany's enemies. His reliance upon the submarines serves to support the view that the war will continue until Great Britain and the United States succeed in putting an end to U-boat successes.

While manufacturing lines are affected by uneasiness over the Government policy toward the control of prices, merchandise trade continues on a large scale, with retail buying and distribution stimulated by more seasonable weather. The basic industries are groping in the dark until the Administration makes known its intentions regarding methods to be used in determining upon arbitrary prices. In the financial district much emphasis is laid upon the danger that the Government may seriously reduce production by deciding upon awards too low to permit of operations by plants with costs above the average. It is, no doubt, the desire of the Council of National Defense to disturb business as little as possible in the process of taking away its free market. The danger is a very real one, nevertheless. It is proposed, for instance, that, to prevent exorbitant prices being charged consumers for coal, the Government take over the output of mines at the collieries. If this is done there will at once be destroyed the entire fabric of distribution, and relations, between the mine owners and their customers, which have been matters of slow growth, will be ended immediately. There has been little complaint against the operators of mines or against the distributers, for the output has been increased by reason of the high prices prevailing, which enabled mines less advantageously operated to work to capacity, and coal has moved freely to the centres in which it commanded the best prices. Complaint has been aroused by the advances by dealers. If the Government decides to take charge of the coal at the mouths of mines the producers will find themselves after the war with no organization for reaching the market, and grave injustice might be done both to operators and to consumers. The cost of producing copper last year varied with different companies from 5 cents to over 20 cents a pound, and an average price arbitrarily fixed might at once end operations at mines and smelters which have costs too high to be covered by the award. Uncertainties like these have begun to be reflected in reduced activity and in unsettled security prices.

LONDON MARKET HOLDS FIRM.

Michaelis's Speech Has No Effect—American Securities Dull.

LONDON, July 20.—Chancellor Michaelis's speech in the Reichstag had no effect on the Stock Exchange today, and the market showed no falling off from its recent firmness. A steady demand existed for gilt-edged securities, especially allied bonds, while rubber shares were firm on the strength of the commodity. The more favorable news from Russia was discounted and Russian issues were quiet. Argentine rails and shipping shares advanced, but profit-taking eased silver mines. American securities were dull.

Money and discount rates ruled easy.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	5	Last	2½
Low	2	Renewals	4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4½@5	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	4½@5	Ninety days	5
Four months	4½@5	Four months	5
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5¼
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5¼@5½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3@3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4¾
4 to 6 months	4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—Demand	$4.7550	$4.7550	$4.7550	...
Cables	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	4.76 1/16	...
Francs—Demand	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	—.00¼
Cables	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	—.00¼
Rubles—Demand	22.00	21.70	21.80	—.10
Cables	22.10	21.80	21.90	—.10

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.7550	4.76 1/16
5.7825	Paris	5.76⅝	5.75⅝
	China—Hongkong	64.25	64.35
	Peking	100	100⅛
	Shanghai	94.00	94.12½
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10		41.25	41.37½
32.44	India—Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.22½	7.21½
49.84	Japan—Kobe	51.00	51.12½
	Yokohama	51.00	51.12½
50.00	Philippine Islands—Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85	Russia	21.80	21.90
26.79	Scandinavia—Copenhagen	28.90	29.20
	Stockholm	31.40	31.70
	Christiania	29.50	29.80
19.205	Spain	22.45	22.60
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	26.625	26.75
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.875	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.66	4.64

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.71⅛	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House Exchanges, $553,174,579; balance, $41,389,261; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $552,623; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,427,370.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 39 15-16d, off 7-16d; in New York, 78⅝c, off ⅞c; Mexican dollars, 62½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	437,823	359,420	462,045
Year to date	110,707,795	92,083,254	70,993,079

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
5	5⅜	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	—⅛
4	4½	200	Alaska Juneau	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—½
28½	29	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	+⅞
93¼	93¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93½	94	93½	94	+1
90½	91	600	Am. Beet Sugar	90	91⅝	90	91	+1
48	48⅜	1,900	Am. Can	47¼	48	47¼	48	+¾
75¼	76	600	Am. Car & Fdry	75	75¼	75	75¼	+½
56¼	56¾	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	56	56½	55¾	56½	+½
10½	11¼	100	Am. Ice	11	11	11	11	...
50	52½	200	Am. Ice pf.	53	53	52	52	—2½
57½	58	5,600	Am. International	56⅝	59	56⅝	57½	+1½
25⅛	25⅜	2,700	Am. Linseed	24¾	25½	24¾	25¼	+¾
61½	62¼	1,000	Am. Linseed pf.	61	62	61	62	+2
71	71½	300	Am. Locomotive	70	71½	70	71½	+2
16¾	17	2,000	Am. Malting	15¾	17	15¾	16¾	+1⅝
68¼	69	3,300	Am. Malting 1st pf.	68	69¼	67½	67¾	+½
102½	102⅝	3,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	101	102⅝	100⅞	102⅝	+¼
116	114	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	113⅜	113⅞	113½	113½	+1¼
66½	67	700	Am. Steel F'dries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
121⅞	122	115,500	U. S. Steel	120⅝	122	120⅛	121⅞	+2½
118	118⅛	525	U. S. Steel pf.	118⅛	118⅛	118	118	—⅛
103¼	103⅜	7,150	Utah Copper	101⅞	103⅛	101	103⅛	+1⅛
11½	12	100	Wabash	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅜
90	94	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	90½	90½	90½	90½	+¼
19⅞	20¼	200	Western Maryland	20	20⅛	20	20⅛	—⅛
94¼	95	700	Western Union Tel.	94⅛	94½	94⅛	94½	+⅛
48½	48¾	1,000	Westingh. E. & M.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¾	+⅜
15¾	16¼	300	Wheeling & L. E.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+⅜
68	69½	200	Wilson & Co.	69	69	69	69	+2½
31¼	31⅜	200	Willys-Overland x d.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+⅝
49	49½	900	Wisconsin Central	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+⅛

SHIFT $35,000,000 DEPOSITS

Government Funds Withdrawn from 138 Institutions.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in accordance with instructions received from the Treasury Department regarding the readjustment of Government deposits placed with qualified banks and trust companies, withdrew on Thursday and yesterday approximately $36,000,000 from 138 institutions in this district and deposited about $35,000,000 with 104 other depositaries. Of the latter thirty-seven have received no Government deposits prior to this time, either because they had not qualified on the date of making the original deposit or because they had not availed themselves of the opportunity to open book credits in favor of the Government.

In making the announcement concerning the shifting of deposits Reserve Bank officials declined to make public the total of Government deposits, on the ground that the Secretary of the Treasury had not authorized them to give out the figures. It was stated that the total number of qualified depositaries to date was 244, and that they had qualified for an aggregate amount of $423,000,000.

Last week the Government withdrew more than $103,000,000 from New York Clearing House banks alone, leaving with them deposits of about $156,000,000. The reduction this week will be indicated in today's Clearing House statement, but there is no available information regarding Government deposits held by banks outside of the Clearing House.

The Federal Reserve Bank has sent the banks a communication advising them that all future payments on account of subscriptions to Liberty Loan bonds should be made direct to the bank in cash or in certificates of indebtedness and not by book credits.

Following is the Treasury Department's formula for the readjustment of Government deposits:

"Every dollar face value of certificates turned in shall be entitled to a share in deposits equal to three times the share in deposits allotted to a dollar paid in cash or by credit; provided, however, that no qualified depositary is to have on deposit more than the aggregate of its subscription payments in cash, by credit, and in certificates, nor more than the sum for which it shall have qualified as depositary."

CHANGE IN MERCHANTS BANK

Three New Directors and Additional Vice President Elected.

Announcement was made yesterday of the election of three new Directors and an additional Vice President of the Merchants National Bank of the City of New York. Interests identified with the Royal Bank of Canada and strong American financial interests recently purchased a large block of the bank's stock from the so-called George Coffing Warner Syndicate which last year gained control of the stock and at the annual meeting, held in January, ousted the old management and elected an entirely new board. The new Vice President is Raymond E. Jones, New York agent of the Royal Bank, and a Director of the Merchants. The new Directors are Nicholas F. Brady, J. E. Aldred, and Arthur V. Davis.

Mr. Brady is President of the New York Edison Company, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and an officer and Director of many important public service and industrial corporations. Mr. Aldred is senior member of the firm of Aldred & Co., President of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company of Canada, Chairman of the Board of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, and Chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company.

Mr. Davis is President of the Aluminum Company of America, a Director of the Mellon National Bank and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, and is closely identified with many important enterprises in the United States and Canada. Mr. Jones, who is a native of New York City and has been connected with the Royal Bank of Canada for more than sixteen years, will assume his new duties on Aug. 1. Ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio will continue as President of the Merchants National Bank.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Babcock & Wilcox	*1	..	July 28	July 20
Clinchfield Coal	1	..	Aug. 1	July 25
Do preferred	1¾	Q.	Aug. 1	July 25
Key. Match C. pf.	1½	Q.	Aug. 1	July 19
Pullman Co.	2	Q.	Aug. 15	July 31
St. Joseph Lead	75c	..	Sept. 20	Sept. 8
Do	50	Ex.	Sept. 20	Sept. 8

*In favor of Red Cross.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	70.91	70.52	70.76	—.14
25 industrials	90.33	89.00	90.16	—1.12
50 stocks	80.62	79.76	80.46	+.49

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
July 20	80.62	79.76	80.46	+.49
July 19	80.53	79.55	79.97	—.46
July 18	81.50	80.27	80.43	—.69
July 17	81.30	80.25	81.12	+.58
July 16	81.44	80.15	80.54	—.61
July 14	81.59	80.69	81.15	+.43
July 13	81.83	80.42	80.72	—.77

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

July.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	82.44	July 2	79.55	July 19	80.46
1916	87.04	July 6	82.91	July 14	84.38
1915	75.34	July 20	66.96	July 10	73.55
1914	69.08	July 7	57.41	July 30	57.77
1913	70.24	July 28	65.80	July 9	69.34
1912	82.76	July 8	79.75	July 12	81.80
1911	83.75	July 19	81.50	July 5	82.49

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	75.77	May 9	80.46
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	85.18
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

July 20	82.92	+.03	July 13	82.64	—.07
July 19	82.89	+.04	July 12	82.71	+.02
July 18	82.85	+.17	July 11	82.69	+.07
July 17	82.68	+.03	July 10	82.62	+.01
July 16	82.65	—.09	July 9	82.61	—.08
July 14	82.74	+.10	July 7	82.69	+.04

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	July 20	82.61	July 9	82.92
†1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.95
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

What Is a Fair Price?

In trade circles it is wondered how the authorities can fix upon a fair price for copper that will not either allow very liberal profits for certain large companies, or that will limit them to moderate returns at the expense of many mines now operating because of the high prices which have been induced by competitive buying. A table compiled from data supplied by The American Metal Markets shows that in 1916 three companies produced copper at a cost of from 5 to 7 cents a pound; four other companies with substantially the same aggregate production averaged between 9 and 10 cents a pound, while eight more which produced about 75 per cent. as much metal as the three low cost companies produced copper at a cost of between 11 and 12 cents. There were four companies having a substantial output whose cost ran above 15 cents, and four more with costs running from 16 to more than 20 cents. The Phelps, Dodge Company produced its copper last year at an average cost of 9½ cents, while Anaconda spent 10 cents, and Arizona Copper Company 8½ cents. To arrive at a price based on cost production plus a reasonable profit would be a simple matter if all companies worked under substantially the same conditions.

⁂

Much Coal Via New Haven.

All previous records on the New Haven for the carriage of all-rail coal were broken during May and June. In the former month the company handled 17,168 cars of hard and soft coal, making the largest movement of fuel for any one month in the company's history. In June, 15,974 cars were handled. So far this year the New Haven has moved on an average of 1,000 cars a month more than it did last year. There has been some reduction in the number of cars of tidewater coal handled, owing to the shortage of shipping facilities and the higher costs of water-borne freight. The total number of cars of all-rail and tidewater coal handled in June was 20,707, as against 17,466 a year ago.

⁂

Next British War Loan.

Cable advices from London state that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will probably be persuaded to try the experiment of a premium bond issue carrying a low interest rate, with graduated prizes selected by drawings. It is reported that there is a general agitation in favor of the plan. "The outstanding fact regarding the present financing arrangements," reads the cable dispatch, "is that the war loan at its present quotation yields more than the Exchequer gives at par, hence the small sales of the latter and the suggestions that the interest on the exchequers be raised."

⁂

Wall Street Absorbed in Numbers.

All Wall Street yesterday was absorbed in the nation's great lottery. The tickers gave more prominence and more space to the string of numbers that flowed out of Washington than to financial news or market quotations. Wherever there was a ticker an anxious crowd gathered around to watch out for the draft numbers. Some of the observers were manifestly nervous, others took the matter coolly, while still others managed to get a lot of fun out of the performance. The newsboys did a good business, but they had to meet competition, for while one yelled that his paper contained the first 1,000 numbers, the boy across the street advertised his superior sheet by loudly proclaiming that it had a list of 1,500 numbers. It was said that more newspapers were sold in Wall Street than on any other day. In many cases it was difficult to keep the clerks and stenographers at their desks, for all of them stuck around the tickers watching out for particular numbers.

⁂

New Form of National Bank Reports.

The national banks, which have become accustomed to constant changes in the form of condition reports, have just been advised by Controller of the Currency John Skelton Williams that they will not be required hereafter to make detailed statements of the various classes of money in their vaults according to the schedules formerly used. Except when needed for statistical purposes, probably once or twice a year, national banks will only be required to report in their periodical statements of condition the money in their vaults under the following heads: Gold coin, silver and minor coin, Clearing House certificates based on specie and currency, and paper currency. Under the head, "paper currency," national banks will include all gold certificates, silver certificates national bank notes, Treasury notes, United States notes, Federal Reserve notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes. Recently, the Controller directed that the cash in vault be grouped with the funds on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank, the item reading: "Cash in vault and in Federal Reserve Bank."

⁂

Maturities in August.

It was estimated yesterday that the bond and note issues of the leading railroad and industrial corporations in the United States and Canada maturing in August would amount to $30,000,000. This compares with $64,400,000 the previous month and $22,450,000 in August, 1916.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, July 20, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued July 14, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	2,764,000
Treasury notes increased	1,405,000
Notes of other banks increased	3,209,000
Bills discounted decreased	63,707,000
Advances decreased	806,000
Investments decreased	133,000
Other securities increased	38,594,000
Notes in circulation decreased	76,436,000
Deposits decreased	2,096,000
Other liabilities increased	54,830,000

Total gold holdings, 2,457,721,000 marks.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$1,788,500	$1,697,000	$1,609,000
Year to date	549,785,950	535,051,450	433,058,700

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Issues.

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.00
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99	100	6.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.05
Am. Thread	5	Jan., 1919	98	98½	5.05
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	99	100	6.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	1918	99¾	100	5.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	1919	98⅜	98⅝	5.75
Beth. St. Cor.	5	Feb. 15, '19	98⅜	98½	6.15
Braz. L. & T.	6	Nov., 1919	95	97	7.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅝	98⅞	6.15
C., B. & Q.		July, 1921	96	96⅝	4.95

TO ISSUE ADVERTISING GUIDE

Investment Bankers' Association to Aid in Detecting Fraud.

The Investment Bankers' Association are about to prepare, publish and distribute a working guide as to what may be considered fraudulent advertising for the use of publications in accepting such matter and for the use of brokers, dealers, and bankers, in handling it, according to the terms of a resolution passed yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the association.

The Nominating Committee of the board has recommended the following ticket of officers and governors to be voted on at the coming convention at Baltimore: President, Warren S. Hayden, Cleveland; Vice Presidents, William G. Baker, Jr., Baltimore; John E. Oldham, Boston; Lawrence Chamberlain, New York; F. A. Yard, Chicago; D. K. Drake, Los Angeles; Secretary, F. R. Fenton, Chicago; Treasurer, George Kendrick, 3d, Philadelphia; Governors, J. Sheppard Smith, St. Louis; Roy C. Osgood, Chicago; [illegible] Spokane; John A. Prescott, Kansas City; T. Johnson [illegible] H. C. McEldowney, Pittsburgh; [illegible] Wade, Minneapolis; [illegible] Atlanta, and J. S. Wilson, Jr., Baltimore.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin, spot	62.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	9.87½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spelter	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Antimony	*14.50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	115.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aluminium	*54.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron, No. 2X fdy	53.75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the outside market at 25@26c, carload lots, for [illegible] delivery; 24½@26c, third and fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday.	Thursday.
Copper, spot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copper, futures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, spot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, futures	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spelter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
2 West 33d Street.
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
86th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 104th St.
Lenox Avenue and 116th St.
125th St. and Lexington Ave.
Broadway and 144th St.

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DIVIDENDS.

Notice of Dividend to Stockholders of Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, held July 20, 1917, a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) was declared upon the stock of this Corporation, payable on August 15, 1917 to the stockholders of said stock, of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on July 30, 1917.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from and including July 31, 1917, to and including August 4, 1917.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION,
By W. J. ZUCKER, Secretary.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY,
204 5TH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held July 18th, 1917, a dividend of one per cent. was declared, payable August 1st next to stockholders of record on July 25th, 1917.

FREDERIC P. DAVIS, Secretary.

Madison Safe Deposit Company.

A dividend of Two and a half per cent. (2½%) on the Capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1917.

ARNOLD F. SCHMITT, Secretary.

WEST PENN TRACTION & WATER POWER CO.

July 19, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of West Penn Traction & Water Power Company, held in New York City today, Dividend No. 11 of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company was declared payable on September 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 5, 1917.

Stock Transfer Books close on Wednesday, September 5, 1917, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. and re-open Monday, September 17, 1917, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

R. B. KEATING, V.-P.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.

Trenton, N. J., July 19, 1917.
DIVIDEND No. 70.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) and an additional ONE-HALF PER CENT. (½%) was declared on the Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 25, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., July 19, 1917. Transfer books do not close.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary & Treas.

American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.

The Directors of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share on the preferred capital stock, payable August 1, 1917, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 27, 1917.

S. E. FARWELL, Treasurer.

WEST PENN RAILWAYS COMPANY.

July 19, 1917.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of West Penn Railways Company, held in New York City today, Dividend No. 1 of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company was declared payable on September 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 1st.

R. B. KEATING, V.-P.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.

New York, July 20, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Three per cent. and One per cent. extra, free of tax, payable August 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 26th, 1917.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Central Aguirre Sugar Companies.

50 State St., Boston, Mass., July 19, 1917.

A dividend of $25.00 per share has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies, payable July 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 25th, 1917.

C. I. CREHORE, Secretary & Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.

DIVIDEND No. 202.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 15th, 1917, to stockholders of record at close of business August 1st, 1917.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 20th, 1917.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE, INC.

The Board of Directors of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., at its regular meeting held July 20th, 1917, declared a dividend of One Dollar per share on its outstanding stock, payable August 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1917.

R. H. LEE MARTIN, Secretary.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Company.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held July 19, 1917, a dividend of 1% on the preferred stock was declared, payable August 15, 1917, to holders of record at the close of business August 6, 1917.

F. H. HART, Treasurer.

THE COTTON MARKET

Peace News Runs Prices Up About 80 Points from Low Figures of Morning.

Peace news was injected into the cotton market yesterday and caused a covering movement which ran prices up about 80 points from the low figures of the morning. Although there was considerable conflict of opinion as to the importance of the peace rumors, there were many who felt that if the advices concerning a break between the Liberal faction and the military caste in Germany were true, it was the most significant development in the peace line that has yet come to light and might result in open negotiations between the nations at war. This view, however, was modified somewhat in the late afternoon when later quotations from the Chancellor's speech were received and the feeling toward the close was by no means so optimistic; in fact a good deal of realizing occurred in the last hour, and after being at one time about 45 points net higher, new crop months closed from 5 to 26 points higher, while July contracts were down 10 points.

The market opened barely steady, with July unchanged and other months 20 to 32 points lower. It was affected by further good rains in all parts of the Southwest, heavy in some sections of Texas and so general as to dispel all doubt about the relief from recent drouth conditions. Selling was checked, however, by the news from the Eastern belt, where showery conditions again prevailed and where the crop is said to be suffering from a lack of cultivation in some sections.

There was further buying by trade interests, and Japanese firms were again taking cotton, as they have been doing for several weeks past in this and Eastern markets. It was said that some of the cotton being bought at the latter points was coming to this port for export.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
July	26.45	26.50	26.35	26.40@26.50	26.50
Aug	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.83 bid	26.57
Sept	24.95	25.15	24.95	25.20 bid	25.15
Oct	24.70	25.30	24.50	24.90@24.92	24.85
Nov	24.40	24.40	24.40	24.84 bid	24.70
Dec	24.50	25.15	24.37	24.80@24.85	24.65
Jan.	24.43	25.20	24.40	24.83 bid	24.67
March	24.70	25.20	24.54	24.99@25.01	24.82
May	24.80	25.35	24.66	25.10@25.11	24.96

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points lower at 26.75c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 26.50c; New Orleans, 25.75c; Savannah, 26⅛c; August, 25.13c; Memphis, 26c; Houston, 26.10c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Friday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	11,006	11,263	11,990
Exports	5,406	14,173	16,962
Port stocks	640,284	701,165	616,702
New York arrivals	2,399	10,227	2,619
New York stocks	53,322	68,080	124,420

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Exports for the week, 65,898 bales, against 110,874 last year; for the season, 5,364,952 bales, against 5,868,967 last year; into sight for the week, 43,733 bales, against 67,055 last year; for the season, 12,421,868 bales, against 12,593,251 last year. Visible supply, 2,983,025 bales, against 3,465,204; visible supply American, 1,689,025 bales, against 2,319,204 last year; decrease in general visible, 59,737 bales, against 139,904 last year; decrease in American, 81,737 bales, against 88,904; spinners' takings for the week, 134,896 bales, against 152,959 last year, and for the season, 12,967,077 bales, against 13,420,445 last year.

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton dull and unchanged at 19d for middling uplands. Sales, 2,000 bales, all American. Imports, 2,000 bales, all Amercan. Future unchanged.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

While business on the whole is good, and larger than at this time last year, there is a marked hesitancy both in trade and in prices, due mainly to the doubt and perplexity as to just where the war is leading. The weekly trade reviews report that manufacturers have their hands full of contracts, more in fact than they can execute conveniently, and that current consumption of most staple goods is normal. In general, it is believed that there will be a heavy volume of business this Fall.

Dun's Review for the week says:

> Halting tendencies appear both in new business and in prices, and result mainly from continued doubts about prospective economic changes arising from war conditions. Hesitancy and waiting have become more general and pronounced in steel and iron, and nearly everywhere there is a growing disposition to defer important forward engagements pending more definite knowledge regarding the readjustments still to be witnessed. The development of oversea commerce is impeded by the obstacles in shipping and the embargo situation, and, while export values remain at a high level, not a few commodities are going abroad in diminished volume. Yet, by reason of the previous unprecedented domestic and foreign buying, many manufacturers have more contracts booked than can be conveniently handled, and the pressure upon producing forces is intensified by Federal orders of magnitude in leading lines.

Bradstreets says:

> Current consumption of most staple goods is of normal proportions; business, on the whole, untinged by speculation, is larger than at this time last year; retail trade has picked up; some slight expansion in reorders is noted; bank clearings greatly exceed those of one and two years ago; wholesale traders note more or less expansion in Fall trade, and the general consensus of opinion is that, with favorable crops, reports from which are better as a whole, large pay rolls and prices fixed one way or the other, a heavy volume of business will ensure the coming Autumn.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Jacket	.08
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.13	Mexican	.12
Best & Belcher	.02	Occidental	.09
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.10	Potosi	.03
Challenge Con.	.01	Savage	.05
Chollar	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.05	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.30	Union Con	.13
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.02	Mexican dollars	.62

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con	.52
Belmont	4.25	Goldfield Merger	.06
Halifax	.25	Great Bend	.07
Jim Butler	.71	Jumbo Ext	.29
McNamara	.14	Jumbo Junior	.04
Midway	.09	Kewanas	.13
Mispah	.14	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.10	Spearhead	.05
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.21	Consolidated	.30
Tonopah Ext	2.40	Morning Glory	.20
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	White Caps	1.35
West End	.65	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.16	Big Jim	.65
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.21
Atlanta	.10	Packard	.32
Booth	.08	Rochester	.48
Daisy	.03	Round Mountain	.32
Florence	.16	United Eastern	4.00
Fraction	.04	United Mines	.50

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5¼	6	Granite	50	60
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5½	Isabella	10¾	11
Elkton	6½	7	McKinney	16	18
El Paso	31	40	Portland	143	150
Findlay	2½	5	Vindicator	75½	79
Gold Cycle	213	214½	U. Gold M.	22	22½
Gold Sov.	4¾	5			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Clinchfield Coal Corporation has declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock and regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stocks.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway Company, $2,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. coupon bonds, due April 1, 1928. The Stock Exchange has admitted to the list Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company $500,000 additional 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock.

The receiver of the Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company has applied to the Second District Public Service Commission for approval of receiver's certificates of indebtedness to the aggregate amount of $1,700,000, the proceeds to be used in paying off maturing receiver's certificates.

A syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., has purchased an issue of $10,000,000 two-year 6 per cent. general and refunding mortgage gold bonds of the Southern California Edison Company. The bonds will be offered soon on a 6¾ per cent. basis. They will be convertible at 90 at the option of the holder into 30-year 5 per cent. bonds secured by the same mortgage.

GAIN IN POSTAL SAVINGS.

Increase of 48 Per Cent. Shown in Manhattan and Bronx.

Postal savings at New York have been mounting rapidly notwithstanding the appeal carried by the offering of Liberty bonds. In the fiscal year ended June 30 last deposits at the New York Post Office and branches increased $8,895,676, bringing the total in Manhattan and the Bronx up to $27,563,040, a gain of 48 per cent for the year.

With the idea of still further increasing the use of the postal savings banks the Government has prepared circulars in more than twenty foreign languages setting forth the advantages of the system, including its absolute safety and the facility with which deposits may be made and withdrawn. In Manhattan and Bronx alone there are now 135,116 depositors.

RAILROADS SAVE COAL.

About 1,120,000 Tons Diverted from Passenger to Freight Traffic.

The reduction of passenger railroad schedules to make more service available for freight has resulted in a saving equal to 16,267,028 miles of train service a year, according to a statement yesterday by Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway and Chairman of the Railroads War Board. The elimination of passenger service up to yesterday means about 1,120,000 tons of coal may be used for other purposes. Many railroads are yet to be heard from.

The railroad systems in the Eastern Department have cut out 8,598,696 miles of passenger train service. The Pennsylvania lines alone eliminated 3,300,000 miles of train service, saving 186,876 tons of coal. The New York Central plans to save 126,000 tons of coal. The Erie has cut out 1,600,000 miles, the Baltimore & Ohio 1,168,596, and the Chesapeake & Ohio 850,000 miles of train service. Roads in New England have arranged to eliminate 4,487,232 passenger train miles, with a saving of 256,724 tons of coal.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
3s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100¼	100
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102½	102
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102½	102
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99⅞	..	99⅞
4¼s	April, 1966	97½	98¼	97¾
4¼s	Mar., 1960-30	97½	98	97
4¼s	Mar., 1964	97½	98⅛	97½
4¼s	Mar., 1962	97⅝	98	97¼
4¼s	Sept., 1960	97⅝	98	97¼
4s	May, 1959	94	94⅝	94¾
4s	Nov., 1958	94	94⅝	94
4s	May, 1957	94	94⅝	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	95
4s	May, 1919	99½	..	99⅝
4s	Nov., 1918	99½	..	99¼
3½s	Nov., 1954	84	85⅛	83½
3½s	May, 1954	83½	..	84

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.50	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.50	4.25	4.50
4¼s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4¼s	1918-1919	4.50	..	4.50
3½s	1930-1939	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.25	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.50	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
365	Cities Service	277	275	275½	276½
1,420	Cities Service pf	86½	84¾	85⅝	85¾
130	Central States Electric	11½	10¼	10	12

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	110	115
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	48	49
Am. Light & Trac.	310	313
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	108	110
Am. Power & Light	66	68
Am. Power & Light pf.	88	89¾
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68
Am. W. W. & Elec.	8	9
Am. W. W. & Elec. 1st pf. ex.	68	72
Am. W. W. & E. partic	22	24
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	14
Carolina Power & Light	37	39
Carolina P. & L. pf.	98	100
Cities Service, new	29	29¼
Colorado Power	28	30
Colorado Power pf.	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	48	50
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	78
Consumers' P. pf.	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf.	86½	88½
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf.	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100
Electric Properties	57½	62
El Paso Electric	104	108
El Paso Electric pf.	95	98
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	86	91
Empire Gas & Fuel	99	100
Fed. Light & Traction	12	13
Fed. Light & Trac. pf.	44	48
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	94	100
Interstate Electric	36	44
Interstate Elec. pf.	91	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	11	12
Miss. River Power pf.	33	37½
Northern Ohio Electric	30	35
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	73	78
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	56	59
Northern States Power	89½	92
Northern States P. pf.	97	99
Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Northern Texas El. pf.	78	83
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Electric	54¾	55½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	89¾	90¾
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	97	100
Puget Sound Traction	17	22
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	65	70
Republic Ry. & Light	32¾	33¼
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	64	67
Southern Cal. Edison	86½	88
South. Cal. Edison pf.	103	104
Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Electric	10	11
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	35	36
Tampa Electric	122	127
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	6	6½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	30	32
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	95
Un. Gas & El. 1st pf.	70	75
United Gas Improve	80	89½
United Light & Rys.	39½	41½
United Light & Rys. pf.	68½	70
West. P. Tr. & W. P.	14	17
W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	65	70
Western Power	14½	15
Western Power pf.	54	56
West. Penn. P. pf.	98	105
Wisconsin Edison	45	48
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	100

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	70	72
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82
Central P. & L. 1st 6s.	95	98
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100
Conn. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	93	97
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.	94	97
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93
Galv.-Hous. El. 1st 5s	85	89
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	98
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Middle West U. 6s, '25	95	99
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90
Nat. Sec. prior lien 6s	89½	92
Nat. Secur. deb	48	53
Nat. Secur. incomes	10	13
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	86
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½
Nor. States J. 5s, 1941	93	93½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95
P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94
Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '45	94	96
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92
U. S. R., R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½
Utah Sec. 6s	90	91
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	95	98
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96
Yadkin River Pow. ctfs.	83	87

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	C. & Co. ctfs	12¼	12¼	12¼
2	Cos. O. & G. ctfs	12	12	12
10	Fid. & Dep.	125	125	125
7	Mon. V. T.	75	75	75
80	Penn. W. P.	75	75	75
130	W., B. & A.	20¼	20	20¼
220	Sapulpa Ref.	11	11	11

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Kirby L. 6s.	99	99	99
1,000	Mer. & Min. Trans. 6s	101	101	101
$1,000	Mt. V. nts	100¼	100¼	100¼
6,000	Un. R. inc. 4s	62¾	62½	62¾
1,000	U. Ry. 1st 4s.	80¼	80¼	80¼

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Ahmeek	99	99	99
50	Alaska Gold.	5	5	5
35	Allouez	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
180	Am. Zinc	24¾	24	24¾
5	Do pf.	62	62	62
10	Anaconda	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
100	Ariz. Com.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Bonanza	22	22	22
305	Cal. & Ariz.	77	77	77
30	Centennial	17	17	17
330	CopperRange	59	58	58½
805	Davis-Daly	5⅛	5	5
80	East Butte	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
150	Island Creek	68½	68	68½
115	Isle Royale	30¼	30	30
10	Kerr Lake	5	5	5
100	Lake Copper	11	11	11
50	Mason Val.	7	6½	7
260	Mass Con.	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
110	Mohawk	79¾	79	79¼
15	New Idria	14	14	14
100	Nipissing	8	8	8
30	North Butte.	17¾	17½	17½
5	Old Domin.	55	55	55
14	Osceola	83	83	83
110	Pond Creek	25⅛	25	25
67	Quincy	83	82	83
40	Ray Con.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
50	Shannon	8	8	8
50	St. Mary'sLd.	76	76	76
50	Sup. & Bost.	4	4	4
4,812	Trinity	8¼	7⅛	8
75	U. S. Smelt.	57¼	56½	57¼
4	Do pf.	49¼	49¼	49¼
10	Utah Apex	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	Utah Con.	15½	15	15
880	Utah Metals	4½	4	4½
25	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
180	Wolverine	45	44	45

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Boston Elev.	60½	60	60
109	Bost. & Me.	30	30	30
9	Maine Cent.	95	95	95
45	Mass. El. pf.	26	25	25
25	New Haven.	36½	36¼	36½
12	Old Colony	114½	114½	114½
73	W. E. St. pf.	61	60	60

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Ag. Ch.	94	94	94
2	Do pf.	101	101	101
85	Am. Sugar	122¾	122¾	122¾
37	Do pf.	118	118	118
211	Am. T. & T.	121⅞	120⅞	121⅞
76	Am. Wool pf.	98	97½	98
157	Art Metal	10	9½	9½
60	A., G. & W. I.	107½	106¾	107¼
95	Cuban Cem.	17	17	17
23	Edison Elec.	178	177	177
16	Gen. Elec.	153	152¼	152½
135	Mass. Gas	93	92½	93
3	Do pf.	76½	76½	76½
112	Merg'thaler	144	143	143
6	N. E. Tel.	112½	112½	112½
80	New Riv. pf.	80½	80	80
45	Swift	152¼	152	152¼
20	Torrington	64	64	64
2	United Drug	72	72	72
80	United Fruit	134	134	134
142	Un. Sh. Ma.	49¾	49½	49½
50	Do pf.	27½	27½	27½
1,575	U. S. Steel	121⅞	120¼	121⅞
50	Ventura Oil.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C.B.&Q. jt. 4s	96	96	96
22,000	Lib. Loan	99.50	99.46	99.46
$10,000	Swift 5s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
2,000	West. Tel. 5s.	96	96	96

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Booth F. pf.	86	86	86
5	C. Rys., S. 2.	14	14	14
100	Cudahy	118⅝	118⅛	118½
8	Com. Edison	122½	122	122
60	Deere pf.	100⅛	100	100
150	H., S. & M.	70	70	70
50	Hart. Corp.	58½	58½	58½
770	Lindsay L.	30	29½	30
20	M. Ward pf.	116	116	116
4	Nat. Car. pf.	130	130	130
185	Prest-o-lite	139	137½	137½
5	Pub. Svc. pf.	97½	97½	97½
28	People's Gas	76½	75¾	75¾
3	Q. Oats pf.	102½	102½	102½
530	Sears-Roe	169	167	169
50	S. Warner	64	64	64
164	Swift & Co.	153	152½	152⅝
125	Un. Carbide	187	186½	186½
131	Do rights	17⅜	17	17⅜
40	Wilson pf.	104	104	104

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$34,000	Chi. Rys., Series B 5	65	65	65
6,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Gas	107	106¾	107
121	Am. Stores	36	35	36
25	Am. Rys. pf.	90	90	90
150	Bald. Loco.	69¾	68⅞	69¾
120	Elec. Stor.	60	60	60
50	Gen. Asphalt	20	20	20
30	Do pf.	60	60	60
100	Insur. N. A.	26¼	26	26¼
100	Inspiration	53¾	53¼	53¾
10	Key. Tel.	11½	11½	11½
46	Do pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼
885	Lake Super.	17¾	17½	17¾
10	Lehigh Val.	62½	62½	62½
81	Penn. R. R.	53⅝	53	53½
171	Phila. Elec.	29¼	29¼	29¼
1,565	Phil. R. T. t.c.	31⅞	31½	31½
5	Pa. Salt Mfg.	95	95	95
40	Rep. I. & S.	88¾	88¾	88¾
25	Reading	95	95	95
250	Ton. Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼
285	Ton. Belm.	4⅞	4¾	4¾
465	Union Trac.	44¼	44	44¼
4	Un. Co. N. J.	214	214	214
170	Un. Gas Im.	79	78⅝	78¾
4,620	U. S. Steel	122⅛	120¼	122⅛

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	El. & Peo. 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
8,000	I'state Rys. 4s	52½	52½	52½
21,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	101	100⅞	101
$7,000	Un. Rys. gd. 4s	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1,000	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen. 4s.	79	79	79

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna pf	85	89	86
American Brass	308	315	310
Atlas Powder	160	164	158
Do pf.	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	125	123
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	103	106
Du Pont	258	262	256
Do old com.	104	105	104
Do deb. pf.	99	101	100
Hercules Powder	246	250	247
Do pf.	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	145	155	148
Scovill Mfg	580	610	..
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

United States Steel common's strength helped the whole market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange in the closing dealings. That stock sold as high as 122⅛. More than 30,000 shares of steel were dealt in. The easier tone displayed by the money market helped the stock market. The general trend was toward improvement during the greater part of the day, although at times the market seemed to take on a waiting aspect.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. B. Sug.	91½	91	91
150	Am. Can	48¼	47⅞	48¼
150	Am. Locom'e	71½	69⅞	71⅛
200	Am. S. & R.	102¾	101	102⅞
250	Am. Sugar	123¼	122¼	122⅞
50	Am. Wool'n.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	Am. Zinc	24½	24½	24½
980	Ana. Copper.	76¼	74¼	76¼
850	Baldwin L.	69⅞	69	69⅞
250	Balt. & Ohio	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛
750	Beth. S'l B.	126½	124¼	126⅛
10	Can. Pacific	162¼	162¼	162¼
100	Cent. Leath.	85¼	85	85¼
250	C., M. & St. P	70	69⅛	69⅝
10	Chile Cop.	19¾	19¾	19¾
70	Col. F. & I.	48¾	48⅜	48⅝
150	Corn Prod.	34½	33⅞	34¼
1,750	Crucible St'l	81½	79⅝	81¼
110	D. & R.G. pf	19	19	19
350	Dist. Sec.	25⅝	25¼	25¼
200	Erie	25¼	25	25
850	Gen. Motors	115½	113	114⅞
10	Goodrich Co.	51	51	51
250	Insp. Copper	53⅝	53	53⅝
300	Int. Mer. M.	30	29⅞	30
800	Int. M. M. pf	86¼	84⅞	86¼
10	Int. Nickel.	39¼	39¼	39¼
30	Interb. Con.	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
30	Ken. Copper.	42¾	42	42¾
30	Lack. Steel	91½	91⅛	91⅛
20	Lehigh Val.	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
150	Max. Motor.	35	33⅞	35
850	Mexican Pet.	94¼	92⅝	93⅝
10	Midvale Steel	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
100	Mo. Pacific	32½	32¼	32¼
10	N. Y. Cent.	89	89	89
100	Ohio G. Gas.	56	53	56
850	Do rights	57½	57¼	57¼
50	P. & W. Va.	36½	36⅛	36⅛
70	Ray Con. C.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
850	Reading	95¼	93⅞	95⅛
790	Rep. I. & S.	90	87⅝	90
10	Sinclair Oil.	42½	42½	42½
10	Southern Ry	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
800	Studebaker	55½	53⅞	55
20	Tenn. Cop.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
40	Tob. Prod.	64⅛	63	63⅜
100	Union Pac.	135½	135⅜	135⅜
290	U. S. Ind. A.	158⅜	156⅞	158⅜
60	U. S. Rubber	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
30,150	U. S. Steel	122⅛	120¼	121⅞
870	Utah Copper	103⅛	101⅛	103⅛
50	West. Elec.	48⅝	48½	48⅝

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½
400	Con. Va.	.33	.33	.33
500	Gold. Con.	.51	.51	.51
500	M'g Glory.	.20	.20	.20
100	Ton. Ext.	2.37½	2.37½	2.37½
200	West End.	.69	.69	.69
600	White C.	1.17½	1.17½	1.17½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
12,000	‡Aetna Exp.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
400	‡Air Red'n.	86	85	85
300	Am. W. P'r.	3¼	3	3
900	B.-A. T. Co., ordinary	18⅝	18	18
1,000	‡But. Judson.	63	57	63
500	‡Car L. & P.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,900	Carwen S'l.	11⅝	11½	11⅝
200	‡Central Fdy	35	35	35
1,000	Chev. Motor.	95	94	94
200	‡C. S., w. i.	29¼	29⅛	29¼
1,000	Curtiss Aero.	40¾	40	40¼
500	Emerson P.	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
100	Ev. H., Inc.	22	22	22
300	‡Hall S. pf.	15	13	13
500	‡Lake T. B't.	7¼	6¾	7
25	‡L. S. 1st pf.	102½	102½	102½
40,000	‡Maxim Mu.	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
200	No. Am. P. & Paper	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
3,000	‡Ohio C. Gas, w. i.	56	53½	55¾
1,210	‡Prud. Pict.	4⅛	4⅝	4⅞
320	S. & T. T. pf.	*10⅛	10	10⅛
500	‡St. J. Lead.	19	18¾	19
500	‡S. A. Corp.	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
3,000	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs	31⅝	31	31⅝
110	Trian. F. v. t. ctfs	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,100	‡Un. E. Aero	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
300	U. S. S'p Co.	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Un. Motors.	25¾	25½	25½
35,000	‡W.-M. A. Cp	11⅛	10	11

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	Ohio Oil	376	360	376
35	So. Pa. Oil	295	292	295
70	St. O. of N. Y.	283	280	283

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,300	†‡Allen Oil	¾	11/16	11/16
1,000	‡Barn. O. & G.	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1,200	‡Bilt. O. & G. (a pros.)	½	½	½
60,000	†‡Bost.-Wyo. (a pros.)	25	16	23
400	†Con. Mex. Oil (a pros.)	52	52	52
200	‡Cos. O. & G. ctfs.	12½	12⅜	12½
400	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.) ctfs.	12½	12¼	12½
1,220	†‡Crosby Pet. (a pros.)	56	53	56
4,050	Cumb. P. & R.	15/16	⅞	15/16
2,200	‡Elk B. Pet.	11⅝	11½	11⅝
4,400	‡Elk. O. & G. (a pros.)	½	½	½
1,000	‡Esmer. Oil.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
400	‡Federal Oil.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
400	‡Inter. Pet.	13⅝	13	13
1,200	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	¼	3/16	3/16
1,050	Key. Cons.	7⅛	7	7
3,100	‡Knic.-Wyo.	4¾	3½	4¾
1,150	‡ Do pf.	10½	10¼	10½
500	‡Lost City O.	⅞	⅝	¾
25,000	‡Merritt Oil.	37½	36	37⅜
1,500	Met. Petrol.	1 11/16	1⅝	1⅝
8,000	†‡MidwestO.	78	76	78
2,000	‡Midw. Ref.	166	162	166
500	‡N. Y.-Okla.	⅝	⅝	⅝
100000	‡N. W. Oil.	65	60	64
45,000	‡Okla. Oil	7½	6½	7½
3,000	Okla. P. & R.	9½	9	9
10,000	‡ Do rights.	1/16	1/16	1/16
2,500	†OmarO. & G.	28	25	28
500	Osage-H. Oil	8⅞	8⅝	8¾
3,570	‡Pa.-Ky. Oil	5¾	5⅝	5¾
6,000	‡Sap. O. & R.	11½	10½	11½
6,100	Seq. O. & R.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
9,700	†‡Tux. Star.	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
1,000	‡Un. Western	1/16	1/16	1/16
1,000	†Utah Petrol. (a pros.)	30	30	30
3,800	‡Victoria Oil new stock	10	8¼	10
900	‡W. States P.	13/16	¾	¾

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4,100	A. C. Hills	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2,100	A.-B. S. Col. M	11/16	⅝	⅝
4,600	†‡A. S. Cop.	35	33	34
2,500	†‡Atlanta	11	10½	11
4,300	B. L. C. Co.	1¾	1½	1¾
5,700	†Boston & M	63	62	63
400	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9¼	9	9¼
1,700	Butte D't.	½	7/16	½
200	Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
7,550	†‡Caledonia	74	*69	72
3,100	‡Cal. & Jer.	1½	1 7/16	1½
2,200	Can. Copper.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,500	†Cashboy	7½	7	7½
8,500	‡Coco R. M.	1 7/16	1⅜	1 7/16
1,400	Con. A. Sm.	2 1/16	2⅛	2 1/16
400	‡Con.-Home.	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Cresson C. G.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10,000	‡Emma Con.	*13/16	¾	⅞
400	First Nat. C.	3 7/16	3 7/16	3 7/16
2,500	†Gold. Con.	51	49	50
2,000	†‡Gold. M'r.	5¼	5⅛	5¼
3,000	‡Green. M'g.	13/16	¾	¾
350	Hecla M'g.	*9	8⅞	8⅞
400	H. B. Z. M.	1¼	1	1¼
2,500	‡Iron Blos'm	⅞	13/16	13/16
1,500	†‡Jim Butler.	73	71	72
5,000	‡J. Verde (a pros)	1 7/16	1⅜	1½
500	Josvig-K., (a pros)	5/16	5/16	5/16
3,000	‡J. M. of N. M., (a pr).	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,000	†‡Lucky Girl	16	15	16
400	Magma Cop.	45	43	43
2,700	†Magnate C.	13/16	⅞	¾
2,500	†‡Marsh M'g.	13	12	12½
3,000	Mason Val.	7¼	6¼	6¼
3,800	‡Milford Cop	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
8,200	†‡M. M. Co.	75	69	70
600	†‡Moh. C. Co	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	†‡Moth. Lode	27	25½	25½
100	†‡Nan. Hanks Montana	1	1	1
3,000	†‡Nat. Z. & L.	60	60	60
1,000	‡N. Y. Zinc (a pros.)	⅝	9/16	⅝
200	Nip. Mines	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2,200	‡Ohio Copper new, w. i.	1⅝	1 9/16	1⅝
7,100	†Port. Con. C.	35	33	34
700	‡Red War. M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	†Rex Con. M.	25	24	25
3,900	‡Rich. M. M. & R.	57	54	57
2,500	†San Toy	14	13	14
400	‡Santa R. Dev.	¼	¼	¼
1,100	Silver Kg. of Arizona	7/16	7/16	7/16
400	†‡St. N. Zinc	18	16	18
600	Stan. Sil.-Ld.	11/16	11/16	11/16
1,500	Stewart	11/16	11/16	11/16
2,000	†‡Success M.	31	29	30
200	Superior Cp. (a pros.)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6,800	†Super. Min. (a pros.)	19	17	18
4,500	Tri-Bullion	5/16	¼	5/16
2,200	†‡Trinity Cp.	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛
600	†‡Troy-Ariz.	24	24	24
900	†‡U. S. Tung.	23	22	23
1,100	Unity G. M.	3⅞	3¼	3⅞
2,500	†‡Utah N. M.	3	2⅝	2⅝
4,000	†‡Utica. Min.	22	21	22
3,750	†Wilbert M.	25	23	25
3,500	†Yering. M. C.	26	25	25

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	‡Beth. St. 5s 2-yr. notes.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
235,000	Gen. El. 6s, notes, w. i.	100⅝	100⅝	100½
$1,000	N. Y. C. 4½s w. i.	101¾	101¾	101¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note—Thursday 1,000 Wright-Martin sold at 9⅝, and high sale in Nipissing was 8.

⁂

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Aetna c. of d.	7	7¼	6¾	7¼
Am.-B. Mfg.	6	10	6	10
Do pf.	30	35	30	35
Am. Drug S.	10	15	10	15
Am. Tin & T.	½	¾	½	¾
Am. Stores	34	36½	34	36½
Do 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Atlantic Steel	135	150	135	150
Boyd Motors	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Brit.-A. Tob. Ord. Bearer.	18	18½	18	19
Carbon Steel.	91	97	91	97
Can. Nat. Gas	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cen. Fdy. pf.	45	52	51	54
Chal. Motors	10	12	10	12
Charcoal Iron.	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
Do pf.	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
Cramp Ship.	80	90	80	90
Curtiss A. pf	70	80	70	80
Eastern Steel	124	127	..	..
Electric Gun	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Elith Plan S.	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Free. T., new	42½	44	43	45
Grant M. Car.	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Holly Sugar.	55	56	55	56
Do pf.	99	101⅛	99	101⅛
Hendee Mfg.	27	31	27	31
Int. A. & F.	27½	..	27½	..
Inter. C. Rub.	11	12	11	12
Int. Trad. pf.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Kath. Bze. pf.	1½	2½	1½	2½
Key. T. & R.	14½	15½	14½	16
Do pf.	14½	15½	14½	16
Kresge	97	102	97	102
Lake T. Boat 1st pf.	8½	9½	8½	9½
L. Val. C. S.	75	80	75	80
Lima Loco.	55	57	55	57
Lukens Steel.	42	47	42	47
Man. Transit.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Marlin Arms.	94	100	94	100
Mitchell Mot.	40	50	40	50
Motor Prod.	38	40	38	40
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Shipbdg	43	48	43	48
N. Y. Trans.	16½	17	16½	17
Peerless T. M.	14	16	14	16
Poole Engine.	75	90	75	90
Redden M. T.	13	14	13	14
Rep. Truck	69	71	70	72
Do pf.	93	95	93	95

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.	Th'rsday. Ask.
Smith, (A. O.)	34	35½	34	35½
Do pf.	94	95	94	95
St. L., Rky. Mt. & Pacific	32	34	32	34
Stand. Motors.	11	11½	11⅛	12
Strom. Carb.	26	30	26	30
Todd Sh'yards	82	84	82	84
U. S. Aero	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	2	1¾	2
United Z. S.	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
West I. Syn.	40	45	40	45
World Film	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Wright-M. pf.	50	60	50	60
Zinc Con.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
OIL STOCKS.				
Am. Oil. N. E.	43	44	43	44
Am. Ventura.	12	16	12	16
Houston Oil.	20	22	20	22
N. Y.-Tex. Oil	1¾	2	1¾	2
Okla. Oil pf.	52	57	52	57
Pa. Gasoline.	7/16	½	7/16	½
Penn.-Wyo.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
Pierce Oil.	12¼	12⅛	11¾	12
Sin. Gulf C.	25	27	25	27
Vac. O. & G.	3/16	¼	3/16	¼
MINING STOCKS.				
Bisbee Copper	3/16	5/16	3/16	5/16
Bingham Min.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Booth	7	8	7	8
Dome Ext.	17	19	17	19
Int. M. M. D.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Jumbo Ext.	25	30	25	30
Magmatic C.	20	25	20	25
Mojave T'n.	⅝	11/16	⅝	11/16
Nevada R.	11	12	11	12
Nixon Nevada	30	40	30	40
Roch. Mines	48	50	48	50
Round Mt.	30	35	32	34
Seneca Copper	10	10¼	10	10¼
Sen. Copper	1	1¼	1	1¼
Silver Pick	9	11	10	11
Tonopah Bel.	4¼	4¾	4⅝	4¾
Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½
Ton. Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6½
United East'n	4	4¼	4	4¼
Un. Mines A.	7/16	9/16	7/16	9/16
U. Verde Ext.	26½	27¼	26½	37¼
Verde Insp.	62	65	62	65
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¼	18⅝	18½
Atlantic Refining	930	950	920
Borne-Scrymser	410	440	410
Buckeye Pipe Line.	99	102	98
Chesebrough Mfg.	390	410	390
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	500	525	485
Crescent Pipe L.	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L.	150	160	150
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205
Galena Signal Oil	147	150	147
Galena Sig. Oil pf.	139	142	139
Illinois Pipe Line	210	213	210
Indiana Pipe Line	95	*97	97
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13½	13
Nat. Transit	14	16	14
N. Y. Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe L.	100	102	100
Ohio Oil	375	380	357
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	53	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	505	515	500
Prairie Pipe Line	270	275	270
Solar Refining	330	340	330
Southern Pipe Line	195	200	195
South. Penn. Oil	295	300	287
So. W. Penn	110	115	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	257	260	257
Stand. Oil of Ind.	750	755	745
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	490	475
Stand. Oil of Ky.	345	355	345
Stand. Oil of Neb.	500	520	500
Stand. Oil of N. J.	578	582	577
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	284	288	279
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	440	430
Swan & Finch	100	115	100
Union Tank	98	100	97
Vacuum Oil	357	363	357
Washington Oil	30	34	30

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Th'rsday. Bid.
American Cigar	108	112	108
Do pf.	95	99	95
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	160
Do pf.	105	110	105
MacAndrews & F.	208	215	215
Do pf.	99	102	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	225	215
Do pf.	111½	112½	111
R. J. Reynolds	540	580	530

COMMODITIES PRICES.

A Preponderance of Declines Was Shown During the Week.

There were two outstanding features to Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week. The first was a further rise in the price of flour, and the second was that the number of declines shown exceeded the advances for the first time in quite a while. Of lesser interest, perhaps, was that the metals list showed fewer increases than for several months, if not years. In all, the general list showed seventy-eight revisions, of which forty-two were downward, compared with seventy-three changes and thirty-six declines last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-two standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and for the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice 100lbs.	$15.75	$16.00	$10.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.09¾
Coffee, Santos No 4.	.10	.10	.10½
Std. br. sheetings, yd.	.16	.16	.08¾
Printcloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.10⅝	.10¾	.05⅝
Butter, creamery, ex., lb	.38	.39½	.29
Cheese, f. c., fresh, spec., lb.	.23	.24	.15¼
Eggs, Western 1sts, doz.	.34	.33½	.25
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.11	.11	.05¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.13½	.13½	.11⅛
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.10¼	.10¾	.04½
Raisins, lb	.08	.08½	.07¼
Flour, Spring pat., bbl.	12.75	12.00	6.15
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	11.50	10.75	5.25
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	*	*	1.22¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow, bush.	2.14	2.02	.91½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.85¼	.81¼	.46½
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.20	1.20	1.45
Hides, Chi. pack., No. 1, lb.	.34	.33	.27
Hides, Chi. cows, native, lb.	.33	.32½	.25
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.57	.57	.37
Leather, union backs, lb.	.80	.80	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton	54.50	53.00	19.75
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	100.00	100.00	40.00
Copper, lake, N. Y., lb.	.27½	.30½	.26½
Copper, electro., N. Y., lb.	.27	.30	.26½
Lead, N. Y., lb.	.10	.11	.063
Tin, N. Y., lb.	.62⅝	.63	.37½
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.13	.13	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.40	8.40	6.75
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	14.30	14.65	9.45
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	7.75	7.75	6.75
Lard, pr. st., Chi., 100 lbs.	20.15	21.05	12.72½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	21.00	21.32	13.02½
Mess pork, Chicago, bbl.	40.50	40.00	25.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.67½	.69	.66
Sugar, fine gran., 100 lbs.	7.65	7.50	7.65
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.24	.23	.16½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.20	.20	.19
Potatoes, bbl	3.75	4.50	2.00
Wool, aver. 100, Phil., lb.	.728	.728	.388

*Not quoted.

In the foodstuffs, the declines outnumbered the advances by an even 50 per cent. The feature was the rise of 75 cents a barrel in Spring patent and Spring clear flours, and an advance of 45 and 25 cents, respectively, on Winter patent and Winter clear. At Chicago mess pork was the only major provision to show an advance, with the declines contributed by live hogs, prime lard, and short ribs. Live beef and live sheep did not change. Bacon went up here, while hams declined.

In the dairy products all of the butter quotations and some of the cheese prices were lower, but both nearby fancy and the best Western eggs went up. The advances in the latter were largely due to lighter receipts. Potatoes showed a tidy drop per barrel for the week, the current price being only $1.75 a barrel higher than that of 1916 at this time. Among the other vegetable declines were several varieties of beans. There were no advances.

Fresh fruits, notably apples, were weaker in price than they have been, and in the dried ones the majority of the few changes shown were declines. Coffee showed no change, but fair Formosa tea went up. The raw sugars were again higher, and the price of fine granulated went up with them to a figure equal to that of a year ago this time. The changes in spices were neither numerous nor important. It was still impossible to obtain an exchange quotation on nearby wheat, but corn, malt, and oats were all higher.

In the metals the only rise shown was on No. 2 foundry pig iron at Philadelphia. Eight declines were listed, but all of them were on the minor things, including furnace and foundry coke, antimony, lake and electrolytic copper, spelter, lead, and tin. Common Hudson River brick was lower in the building materials, and other declines included hemp, tallow and crude rubber. Jute went up, as did raw silks and English vermilion paint.

The leather list continued to show no quotable changes, while in the hides the only revisions consisted of advances on No. 1 native packer, heavy native cow, and No. 1 country steer stock. Eight of the fifteen changes in drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were declines. There were no especial features in these changes. Turpentine went up, but that was the only change in the naval stores.

In the textiles the continued shortage of burlaps brought still higher prices, especially in heavy goods. The pricing of Spring, 1918, lines of staple dress goods brought out many advances, some of which were sharp. In the cottons continued inactivity brought an easier feeling to some of the gray goods near the close of the week, but staple ginghams and prints took on a firmer tone.

RATE AGREEMENT ALLEGED.

Railway and Ship Line Charged with Dividing Business.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 20.—A surprise was sprung before Special Examiner Gibson of the Interstate Commerce Commission today, when E. E. Williamson, of counsel for the allied trade bodies, municipalities, and shippers, charged that there existed an agreement between the Southern Railway and other Southeastern carriers and the Morgan Steamship Line for the division of Southern territory.

Charles E. Boll, General Freight Manager for the Southern, under cross-examination, denied knowledge of the alleged compact. Williamson is said to have had a hand in drawing the document.

The shippers' attorney followed up his attack by charging also that there was an agreement or an understanding between the Southern and the Mallory Line for the partition of Gulf port business, with reference to New Orleans and Mobile, and demanding the production of this agreement also. Edward Rixey, counsel for the Southern, said there was no disposition on the part of the carriers to withhold any information which should properly go into the case.

Examiner Gibson asked whether it was not a fact that a railroad witness named Levis did not in the Tuscaloosa case refer to an agreement for the partition of territory. Then the lawyer admitted that a basis for rates had been agreed upon and reduced in part to writing. Its production was ordered.

TO POOL COAL HERE.

Export Fuel Also to be Concentrated by the Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—A program to pool all export coal, as well as much of the coal for New York City, will be started on Monday at the St. George's piers on Staten Island, according to an announcement tonight by the Tidewater Coal Exchange, which is working in co-operation with the Railroad War Board and the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense. These piers are at the terminus of the Baltimore & Ohio and Staten Island Railroads.

It is stated that other piers at South Amboy, Port Reading, Elizabeth, and Port Liberty probably will be included in the scheme on Aug. 1. All of them supply New York.

"The total amount of coal likely to be shipped from the four tidewater ports where pooling is to be put into effect—New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Hampton Roads," Commissioner Rembrandt Peale of the Tidewater Coal Exchange said, "will amount to 35,000,000 tons. The usefulness of vessels and cars will be greatly augmented thereby."

COMMODITIES PRICES

WHEAT.

The fact that new crop wheat is not being moved from the farms at the rate expected has caused shorts in the wheat market, who had relied on active hedge selling, to abandon hopes of securing wheat at lower figures, and during yesterday's session there were further attempts to cover. Offers were extremely small, and as a result prices experienced a further advance of 8 to 10c per bushel. In the local cash market prices were again nominal, and No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted on the basis of $2.78, free on board, Gulf.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.40	1.14⅛
September	2.19	2.17	2.18	2.10	1.15⅛

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.82, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market displayed a very firm undertone, although there were reactions at times as a result of peace rumors. The cash situation is immensely strong and advices from the West said that buyers were urgent in their demands and willing to take cash corn without much regard to prices. The local cash market was strong, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.16½. Exporters were said to have resold a cargo of mixed corn.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	$1.63⅜	$1.62¼	$1.63⅛	$1.61⅞	.76½
December	1.17	1.15	1.17	1.14⅞	.64¾
May	1.15	1.12½	1.15	1.12⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was very strong, closing 2⅝c to 4⅝c net higher. The late movement of the crop resulted in an active covering movement in July, and in view of the fact that the market was in an oversold condition as a result of the favorable outlook for the new crop. The local cash market was strong; standard quoted at 89½c to 90½c; No. 2 white, 91c; No. 3 white, 89c to 90c; No. 4 white, 88½c to 89½c; fancy clipped white, 91c to 93c; ordinary clipped white, 90c to 91c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	76½	71½	76½	70⅞	40⅜
September	59	56⅝	59	56⅛	40⅛
December	60⅛	57⅜	60	57⅜	42⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was weaker early under renewed liquidation in lard and ribs, but rallied on the peace talk and in sympathy with corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, and estimated for Saturday, 8,000. Kansas City received 2,000, and Omaha, 8,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
July	..	..	20.25	20.20	12.65
September	20.50	20.27	20.50	20.45	12.70
Ribs—					
July	..	..	21.32	21.22	13.40
September	21.50	21.30	21.50	21.40	13.40
Pork—					
July	..	..	40.50	40.40	26.00
September	39.77	39.62	39.77	39.65	24.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

Renewed liquidation sent prices for cotton oil down 35 to 40 points early, and while part of the loss was regained on the firmness in grain and the rally in lard, final figures showed net losses of 14 to 23 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.75@ ..	13.75
July	13.65	13.50	13.75@ ..	13.75
August	14.00	13.88	14.04@14.10	14.23
September	14.18	13.82	14.06@14.08	14.20
October	14.17	13.78	13.99@14.00	14.18
November	13.95	13.60	13.77@13.79	14.00
December	13.93	13.60	13.78@13.80	14.00
January	13.90	13.64	13.83@13.84	14.02
February	..	..	13.82@13.90	14.02

COFFEE.

The peace rumors from Europe gave a slightly firmer tone to the coffee market during yesterday's operations, and prices at the close were 11 to 14 points net higher. The cables were steady to firm; Rio spots being 75 reis higher, while in Santos spots were unchanged, and futures were up 75 to 100 reis. In the local spot market trading was quiet and prices were steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c and Santos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	7.99	7.09	7.98@8.00	7.87
August	..	..	8.06@8.08	7.93
September	8.15	8.15	8.14@8.17	8.00
October	..	..	8.18@8.20	8.04
November	..	..	8.22@8.23	8.09
December	8.29	8.16	8.25@8.27	8.13
January	..	..	8.30@8.32	8.17
February	..	..	8.35@8.36	8.21
March	8.42	8.30	8.39@8.40	8.25
April	..	..	8.44@8.45	8.30
May	8.50	8.48	8.49@8.50	8.35
June	..	..	8.54@8.55	8.40

SUGAR.

After opening unchanged, the market for sugar futures held within a narrow range, with prices slowly working upward late in the afternoon, the close showing net gains of 1 to 5 points, with total sales amounting to 5,300 tons. There were no special features in the trading, the market remaining quiet in keeping with like conditions in raw sugar, where a let-up in the demand for raw sugar was noticeable. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	5.52	5.52	5.50@ ..	5.45
August	5.48	5.48	5.49@5.51	5.45
September	5.52	5.49	5.52@5.53	5.50
October	..	..	5.52@5.53	5.50
November	5.52	5.52	5.52@5.53	5.50
December	5.31	5.31	5.31@5.32	5.30
January	5.00	4.99	4.99@5.00	4.97
February	..	..	4.79@4.80	4.78
March	..	..	4.80@4.81	4.78
April	..	..	4.80@4.81	4.78
May	..	..	4.83@4.84	4.81

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.65@8c for fine granulated. There was a fair inquiry reported, prompted by the continued hot weather. Raw sugar was just a little easier in tone at the close on a sale of balance of cargo of Cubas, prompt, at 5 1/16c, cost and freight basis, equal to 6.58c duty paid. There were about 2,000 bags in the transaction. The trade, however, expects prices to return to 5⅛c, cost and freight, as shipment sugars are held firm at that level. Sugars out of store, 5,000 bags, sold at 6.58c, and 2,000 bags Porto Rico sold to the American at 6.52c, cost, insurance, and freight, afloat. Great Britain, as usual, has bought the Mauritius crop of about 200,000 tons, which is not expected to affect the market here in any way. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.58c; molasses, 5.70c; cost and freight, 5 1/16c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,577 packages. The filling of the Government orders and some outside demands has strengthened the position, and prices have gained another ¼c on most grades of creamery. There is fair trading at the advance, with prospects of a reasonably good clearance of stock. Renovated steadier. Ladles, selling moderate. Packing stock in good demand and firm. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 39½@40¼c; extras, (92 score,) 39¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½@38¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35½@37¼c; thirds, 34@35c. Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 40½@41c; extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; seconds, 36@37½c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 38½@39c; good to prime, 36½@38c; common to fair, 33@36c. Renovated, extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33@34½c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 35@35½c. Ladles, current make, firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31½@32½c. Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33½c; No. 2, 32½@33c; lower grades, 30@32c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,870 cases. General situation of the market is unchanged, strictly fancy goods showing a large proportion of new laid quality being still scarce and meeting a fair demand at sustained prices, while the great bulk of the supply, consisting of average prime and lower grades, is dull, urgently offered, weak, and prices in buyers' favor. A large quantity of fair Western stock can be had in range of 30@32½c, and very little of the supply exceeds 34@35c, only exceptionally fine qualities bringing the higher quotations. Nearby whites of strictly fancy quality are sustained firmly under comparatively light offerings; more or less defective eggs are freely offered at irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 38@39c; extra firsts, 36@37c; firsts, 33½@35c; seconds, 30@32½c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 30½@31½c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@30c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28½@29½c; undergrades, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@44c; ordinary to good, 38@41c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 37@42c; inferior, 31@36c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 31@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@42c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 34@39c.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of Southern California Power Company, dated July 31, 1897, said Company hereby gives notice that the following bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed and paid at the First National Bank of Redlands, California, or at Chase National Bank in the City of New York, on August 1, 1917, viz.:

Bonds numbered 201 to 205, both inclusive,
296 to 300, both inclusive,
395 to 399, both inclusive.

Interest on said bonds will cease with August 1, 1917.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POWER COMPANY.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND GASOLINE.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., August 20, 1917, and then opened, for furnishing Forage and Gasoline during period commencing October 1, 1917, and ending June 30, 1918. Information upon application.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED and publicly opened by the Public Works Officer, Navy Yard, New York, at 11 A. M., July 24th, for the construction of wooden storehouses. Plans and specifications can be obtained by application to the above officer.

EARNINGS.

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$1,550,769	$1,322,295	$228,474
Net after tax	688,463	658,601	30,862
Sur. aft. chgs.	167,882	159,981	7,901
Bal. after pf. dividend	78,117	73,256	4,861
6 mos. gross	9,272,735	8,087,833	1,184,902
Net after tax	4,205,481	4,226,163	*20,682
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,075,250	1,270,637	*195,387
Bal. after pf. dividend	536,860	779,562	*242,702
12 mos. gross	18,147,509	15,841,539	2,305,970
Net after tax	8,567,304	8,277,299	290,005
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,456,355	2,548,248	*91,893
Bal. after pf. dividend	1,389,870	1,577,173	*187,303

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.12	4.80
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.70	5.70
Canadian Pacific.	1918-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Chesp. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.05	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.95	4.65
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.75	5.15
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.05	4.75
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.50	5.10
Cuba R. R.	1917-'26	5	6.35	5.10
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	5.15	4.80
Erie R. R.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	5.00
Grank Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.25
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.92	4.75
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.90	4.65
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.25	5.30
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.38	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.20	4.80
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.88	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.38	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.90	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.40	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.80
Southern Ry	1917-'24	4½@5	5.15	4.80

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	30	32	Iron Cap.	16	16½
B S Gas	8	10	Iron C pf.	15⅛	16
Bingham	12⅝	13	Iron Blos.	80	90
Begole	50	75	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	40	50
Bost Ely	40	50	Majestic	40	43
Bost & M.	60	62	Mex Met.	28	30
Butte & L.	13	16	Mojave T.	60	63
Butte & D.	25	50	New Balt.	1¼	1⅜
Bost & Ar.	1⅞	2	Nev Doug.	1½	1⅝
Calaveras	3	4¼	N U Bing.	..	50
Chief Cons.	2½	2⅝	Nixon	36	39
Crown Res.	27	32	N Cornelia.	17½	17¾
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	N Z & L.	56	60
Cortez	20	25	Oneco	..	50
Champ C.	7	8	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cal Corb.	1½	2½	Onondaga.	30	50
E & B B.	2⅜	2½	Pion Con.	1¼	1⅜
Earl Eagle.	14	18	Rilla	2	3
Fortuna	7	8	Ray Herc.	3⅝	4
Gold Lake.	5	7	*S W M.	2½	3
Gila C S.	14⅝	15¼	†S W M.	2	2¼
Houghton	75	95	Truro	1¼	1⅜
Homa Oil.	1⅝	1¼	U V Ext.	36½	37
Humboldt	85	95	Yukon B'd.	1⅜	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

THE TIMES IN THE TRENCHES.

At subscription rates prevailing in the United States The New York Times, daily and Sunday, will be sent to any member of the American Army abroad. Soldiers will be glad to get The New York Times.—Advt.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Twenty-three new corporations having an aggregate capital stock of $1,446,500 were chartered today. They include:

Stillman-Betts Transfer Corporation, Troy, general trucking, stevedoring, and storage warehouse business, $50,000; B. B. Bailey, J. H. Broderick, M. H. Staley, Troy.

Nichols-Vost Chemical Co., Inc., Buffalo, manufacture chemicals, drugs, &c., $25,000; C. J. and D. G. Vost, W. C. Nichols, Buffalo.

The Well-Worth Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture men's and women's wearing apparel, dry goods, $5,000; S. Kalnitzy, D. Pashkoff, I. Schaffer, 54 Ridge St.

Areanden Co., Inc., Manhattan, general real estate agency and brokerage, $10,000; J. Harris, I. G. Warshaw, W. J. Cunningham, 233 Broadway.

National Water Motor Corporation, Manhattan, manufacture water motors, $250,000; F. E. Sturgis, R. Sherman, R. W. Evans, 14 Wall St.

Tamaulipas Oil Co., Inc., Manhattan, petroleum products, $10,000; H. O. Walter, L. Roche, P. Morris, 135 Hope St.

Miller-Morris Corporation, Manhattan, manufacture auto carburetors and accessories, 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 500 shares common stock no par value, active capital $52,500; G. Miller, T. A. Morris, H. C. Harris, 51 Chambers St.

Unit Ventilation Co., Inc., Queens, manufacture ventilating devices, and business of mechanical and electrical engineers, $25,000; A. Bautz, Jr., W. F. Brown, J. F. Maguire, 374 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hall's Inn, Inc., Centerport, hotels, restaurants and cafes, $50,000; J. R. Robinson, A. and L. Hall, Centerport, L. I.

Auto Ride Esy Co., Inc., Jamestown, manufacture shock absorbers and devices for autos, 1,000 shares common stock no par value, active capital $10,000; A. I. Nordstrom, H. A. Sandberg, A. I. E. Kettle, Jamestown.

Tepper Fuel Corp., Manhattan, coal, coke, and wood, and fuel in blocks, $900,000; G. P. Brauburger, E. I. Kleinfeld, D. B. Baum, 1,295 Madison Av.

Magic Auto Devices Co., Inc., Manhattan, auto supply business, $5,000; M. Kinney, E. and L. Haberstron, Lynbrook, L. I.

Yorke Warehouse and Storage Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, wharfage, warehousing, forwarding, $95,000; W. F. Mathews, A. F. and J. Guenther, 674 Broadway, Long Island City.

301 West 77th Street Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, general real estate, $10,000; I. M. Berliner, M. Elsner, F. Spungin, 902 Jackson Av.

The State Service Magazine Co., Inc., Albany, publishing news of interest to State officials, attaches, and departments, $5,000; C. M. Winchester, E. A. Barvoets, J. Malcolm, Albany.

Capital increases: The Brody and Funt Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $70,000; The National Importing and Trading Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $60,000; The Dexter Folder Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $750,000.

Capital reduction: The Davidson Steel and Forging Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $10,000.

Authorization: A. E. Little Co., Inc., Massachusetts, manufacture leather, skins, hides, &c., $6,500,000. Representative, C. J. Katzenstein, 449 Fifth Av.

Revocation and surrender of authority: Sugarland Manufacturing Co., Texas.

Dissolutions: International Traders, Ltd., Delaware; The Sutherland Co. of Leroy, N. Y., Leroy; 129 West 22d Corp., Manhattan; Colchester Creamery Co., Inc., Walton; Alpha Silk Sales Co., Inc., Manhattan; Arenden Realty and Construction Co., Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 20.—Eclipse Phonograph Company, Newark, to manufacture phonographs, capital $1,000,000, Charles A. Islieb of Paterson, A. R. Winans of Brooklyn, and J. T. Sibley of Newark.

A. C. Belknap, Inc., Newark, to manufacture autos, engines, boats, &c., capital $100,000; Frank Van Syckle and Harold Van Syckle, both of Perth Amboy, and A. C. Belknap of East Orange.

Jermax Chemical Company, East Orange, to manufacture chemicals, capital $2,000, Charles Bradley of East Orange, Williard Nutler of Bloomfield, and Frank Van Winkle of Ridgewood.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 20.—Charters filed:

Lehigh Power Securities Corp., to deal with stocks, bonds, &c.; $60,500,000. C. L. Rimlinger, M. V. Haywood, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Queen Oil Co., to drill and bore for oil and natural gas, &c.; $3,000,000. C. L. Rimlinger, H. L. Mulin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

United Oil and Fuel Co., to prospect and drill for oil, natural gas, &c.; $3,000,000. M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, Harry W. Davis, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

New York and West France Shipping Co., to build and operate boats, &c.; $200,000. Leon F. Smidt, New York; Thomas J. O'Neill, Fred F. Moore, Nutley, N. J.

Increase capital stock of Canadian-American Arms Corp; $50,000 to $500,000.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

RESOURCES

May 13, 1839 - - $ 2,034,000
May 8, 1865 - - 25,453,000
July 19, 1917 - - 415,190,000

These figures indicate the steady growth of a great American Commercial Bank. For seventy-eight years the National Bank of Commerce in New York has been closely identified with the development of the commerce of the United States.

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Trend of the Bond Market 1915-16.
Foreign Bonds.
Standard Gas & Electric Co.
Bonds Secured by Community Needs.
Par Value of Stocks Listed on New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Tax Law.
Sugar Stocks.
Advantages of Trading in Small Lots of Stock.
Dividends from Mother Earth.
Averaging the Cost.
Bonds Safeguarded by Necessities.
Public Utility News.
Bond Offerings of Subsidiaries of Cities Service Co.
The Premier Investment.
Trading Methods.
Summary and Analysis of United States Government Bonds.
Back of the Investment.
Safety of Savings.

Circulars

Defaulted and Inactive Bonds.
Unusual Investment Opportunities.
Diversified Preferred Investments.
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Seasoned Securities.
Mexican Gulf Steamship Co. First Mortgage Closed 6% Gold Bonds.
6% Cumulative Preferred Railroad Stock.
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New Investment Tax Law.
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EXPECT LITTLE FROM US

One Newspaper Urges Government to Send a Special Mission Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 18, (Delayed.)—It is perhaps significant that the entire Dutch press publishes elaborate Government statistical statements on Holland's exports and imports during January and February, 1917, endeavoring to point out that in the matter of exports Holland has not been favoring Germany.

The article explains that Germany's exports to Holland during the first three months of the year were valued at 25,365,107 florins, and that Holland's exports to Germany amounted to 49,247,575 florins. Holland exported to England to a value of 52,459,106 florins, and imported from England for 36,884,348 florins.

THE TIMES correspondent cabled on June 7 statistics of Holland's vital imports from America and Argentina. It is evident that although, as THE TIMES correspondent was informed by the Foreign Office yesterday, nothing much is expected from America in the way of supplies, some anxiety exists in this respect. The Amsterdammer writes:

"The influence of America on peace terms can have none but favorable results for a small progressive nation like Holland, but what of the ominous period of the war yet to come? America is threatening more and more the rationing of neutrals. If we judge America and Americans right they will observe the fullest justice and conciliation toward us. To obtain anything from American policy, however, one has to address the American people. Nowhere is policy made by the people in such a measure as it is in the republic across the water."

The paper adds that ordinary diplomacy is insufficient to meet the present difficulties, and several countries have already sent extraordinary missions to America, such as Switzerland, in order to lay the interests of the country before the people of the United States. The paper advises that it is high time for Holland to follow the example. "The best way is to talk openly to the American people," it says, and obtain on the spot satisfactory regulation. This task is unexclusively diplomatic, however capable the diplomat. We are thinking of special steps, particularly a carefully composed special mission, and it is not a day too soon."

THE TIMES correspondent learns there is already talk of a similar mission.

PREPARE TO TIGHTEN EMBARGO

Shipping Interests Notified to Make Ready—Wheat Exports Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—While the Exports Council continues its policy of silence, it was reported here today that shipping interests in various centres had been advised to adjust their business so that a rigid enforcement of the embargo in connection with certain essential commodities might cause the least confusion. Some definite step in this connection may be taken within the next two weeks.

Just how far the Administration is going to go in closing down on some exports is a question which has not been determined in all its details, but it is predicted that wheat will be one of the first commodities affected.

Official figures obtained today show that there has been a general increase in the exports of wheat and flour in the week before the President's proclamation became effective on July 15. The exports of wheat from the Atlantic seaboard for the week ending July 14 totaled 8,107,000 bushels, as compared with 4,399,000 bushels for the week ending July 7. The exports of flour from these ports for the week ending July 14 were 549,000 barrels, as compared with 289,000 barrels for the previous week and 387,000 barrels for the corresponding week of 1916.

As a result of this increased outflow there was a decline of 21 per cent. in one week in the supply of visible wheat in the United States. The supply of wheat on hand July 14, the figures show, was 9,984,000 bushels, as compared with 12,637,000 bushels for the week ending July 7, and 39,879,000 bushels for the corresponding week of 1916.

The total exports of wheat since July 1 of this year aggregate 12,506,000 bushels, and the total exports of flour for the same period total 838,000 barrels, showing large increases. Total exports of wheat and flour since July 1 reduced to a wheat basis aggregate 16,277,000 bushels.

The new harvest, it was said today, was proceeding rapidly, and the area of new wheat flour was spreading.

INSTRUCTION.

Is Your Son Successful at School?

In January, 1917, a boy of 16 (a Clark School student) earned 11 of the 15 points required to enter college by passing the following subjects:

English I. English II.
Algebra to Quadratics.
Algebra, Quadratics, and Beyond.
Cicero and Sight Translation.
Advanced Latin Composition.
Physics, American History.

Other excellent records shown on request.

Summer School now open and will continue until Oct. 1st.

The Clark School for Concentration

Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.

Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France

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1600 boys prepared for leading universities in 39 years. Extensive grounds. Gymnasium, Swimming pool, athletic fields. Summer session. Separate Junior School new building.
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DUTCH TO MAKE PROTEST.

Will Call England's Attention to Alleged Violation of Neutrality.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—It is officially announced that the Netherlands Government has instructed its Minister in London to draw the attention of the British Government to a violation of Dutch sovereignty and neutrality involved in the British attack on German merchantmen off the coast of Holland early in the week.

The Minister is instructed to express confidence that the British Government will give complete satisfaction in the premises, according to international law.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is officially informed that the British Government has agreed to leave a safe passage open for Dutch overseas shipping pending the result of negotiations now proceeding between the two Governments. This is probably in return for the Dutch having undertaken to bring food for the Belgian Relief Commission in their own ships.

JOSEPH COHEN TELLS STORY

Cross-Examined by Deputy Attorney General in Baff Case.

Joseph Cohen, one of the four men on trial before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, charged with instigating the murder of Barnet Baff, the West Washington Market "poultry king," testified yesterday under cross-examination that, although he was Treasurer of the Live Poultry Dealers' Association, he did not know for what purpose a levy of $15 on each member was made in November, 1914. Deputy Attorney General O'Malley, who replaced District Attorney Swann in the prosecution of the case, tried to get Cohen to admit that the money had been spent in hiring gangsters to break up a new union then in process of formation, but the latter continued to deny the charge.

"I was only a figurehead in the association," Cohen said. "I don't know what went on there or how the money was expended. No one asked me for an accounting, and I never handled any of the cash."

The witness also denied that, in previous statements, he had said that Baff had been the first to start feeding chickens cement and sand. He reiterated that he had always been friendly to Baff and to Harry Baff, a son of the dealer.

"Didn't you know that Harry Baff had made a speech in Chicago, in which he said that you were worse than the Czar of Russia in the unloading business?" Mr. O'Malley asked.

"I don't remember," Cohen replied, after a momentary hesitation.

Cohen declared that Baff's death affected him much, though he admitted that he did not attend the funeral.

"Do you know three persons in West Washington Market who were at Baff's funeral?" he was asked.

"I don't know of any," Cohen said.

The cross-examination of Cohen will be continued on Monday.

Neckwear Somewhat Slow.

The men's neckwear manufacturers find business just a little slow at present owing to conditions affecting their and other lines. Very nearly anything in the way of silk that can be converted to use in neckwear is being employed in making up lines, owing to high prices and the shortage of materials. Diagonal stripes are going fairly well with the retailers, and in the novelty branch some highly colored goods in fantastic designs are selling. There is the usual business passing on plain colors. One of the features to the demand is the quantity of black ties being sold to soldiers who wear them when they throw off their blouses.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Farr Bros. & Co.; J. L. Farr, shoes; Latham.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; V. P. Ring, dresses, basement; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—E. Gately & Co.; E. J. Gately, men's clothing, women's ready-to-wear; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; F. O. Reilly, white goods, notions, ribbons, jewelry, women's neckwear; 134 W. 37th.
CHICAGO—Madigan Bros.; J. M. Kelly, dry goods; Broztell.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; R. G. Lindquist, girls' dresses, women's house dresses; 115 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. T. Burger, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
FLORENCE, S. C.—W. M. Waters, house-furnishing goods, furniture; Marlborough.
FORT WORTH, Texas—H. C. Meacham Co.; E. Mormon, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
GATESVILLE, Texas—B. Leaird, gen. mdse.; Herald Square.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—B. Silverman & Co.; B. Silverman, mfrs. umbrellas; Park Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—F. B. Levi, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Miss M. J. Reid, muslin underwear, house dresses; 220 5th Av.
LIMA, Ohio—Glover & Winters; C. L. Dalzell, wholesale millinery; Hargrave.
LIMA, Ohio—Ladies' Outfitting Co.; M. Michael, women's ready-to-wear; Hargrave.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Straus, Son & Co.; Albert I. Straus, jobs waists, wash skirts; 1,133 Broadway.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—J. B. Millner Co.; B. K. Merryman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Cocoran, O'Brien & Tigue; J. B. Cocoran, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Schrader & Kline; C. M. Kline, furniture; Murray Hill.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Brandon-Durrell Co.; Miss L. B. Covert, coats, waists; York.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Wildman Mfg. Co.; A. Wildman, cotton piece goods; Martinique.
UTICA, N. Y.—Williams & Williams; J. E. Williams, furniture; Wallick.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Shorkin & Greenberg; S. Greenberg, ready-to-wear; York.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

CORDUROY.—Will buy 613 quality tan, brown, green at right price. Greenberg, 114 East 23d.

POM-POM wanted; American or others. Herzog's, 1,333 Broadway. See Mr. Schweitzer.

SERGE, 7301, Amoskeag. Strauss & Bernstein, Stuyvesant 4000.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on wool and silk skirts. Call with samples, Room 802, 15 West 34th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall line. 148 West 23d St., Room 404.

WOOL PLUSH.—Open for Chase's, all colors; also Pekin and amethyst, pompom. Madison Square 9177.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Silk plush coats, 48 inches long, 72-inch sweep, serge lining, with belt all around and 8-inch mole collar, at $10. Call and see this wonder of this season. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COTTON GOODS.—A few thousand yards assorted and colored to close out, very low price. David Harris, 1,372 Broadway.

DRESSES.—All wool serge and taffeta dresses, $6.75 up. Bronner Bros. & Hadra, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES—300 wash dresses, 500 taffeta, to close out. Pan American Waist & Dress Co., 12 West 21st.

MACHINERY for sale; complete equipment of moulding and picture frame factory at a bargain. Address Z 231 Times Annex for particulars.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, G. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

PLUSH.—Nuturia, mole, 3 pieces Blumenthal, $3.25; 6 per cent. discount. Chelsea 4077.

WOOLENS, men's wear; have large quantity piece goods in all worsteds on hand in light and heavy weights; open Sundays. Isaac Goldman, 74 Canal St. Orchard 1446.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...4½@5 " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Are Wearing Velvet Jackets.

Apparently not content with the efforts of Old Sol to reduce them to a liquid state, and scorning Summer furs as already passé, a number of women have been seen on the streets here in the last several days garbed in velvet jackets. Generally they are worn in conjunction with separate skirts, in neat black and white shepherd checks, or else with neatly striped skirts. While it cannot be denied that the appearance of the women wearing them is natty enough, it is somewhat of a question whether they are just the thing at a time when the thermometers are on the verge of blowing up because of the heat. In trade circles no one was willing yesterday to predict just how far the vogue would take hold.

⁂

Too Many Colors on the Market.

A veteran buyer of silks in this city is not altogether pleased with the efforts of the fabric makers and dyers to produce enough different colors each season to make Joseph's coat a dozen times over. "Time was," he said yesterday, "when a buyer could select half a dozen colors and do all of his business on them for a season. A large part of this business would be done on black and navy blue alone. Now, however, there is no end to the shades a man has to keep his eye on in order not to get left. A single line of satins that I am selling in my department embraces seventy-five distinct shades, and I am not sure now that I have not overlooked something. The variance between some colors in the same group is so slight as hardly to be noticed, but if you happen not to have a certain shade you are sure to have some woman going about sooner or later telling her friends that you never can get what you want at ——'s."

⁂

Gray Goods Prices Soften.

Continued lack of active buying of gray goods in this market has finally had the effect that buyers were apparently trying to bring about—that of lowering prices. The lower figures now quoted by several of the mills are by no means indicative of a panicky feeling, and in certain quarters—for publication, at least—prices are just as firm as ever. A fair amount of business was put through on printcloths yesterday, but despite the declines in first hands, second hands got the bulk of the orders. For instance, 39-inch 68-72s sold from second hands at 11¾ cents for July-August shipment, and from the same sources at 11⅝ cents for delivery in September and October. Second hands also sold 38½-inch 64-60s at 10¼ cents for July-August delivery, and accepted 8⅞ cents for the same shipments of 38½-inch 60-48s. September-October deliveries of 56-60s four-yard sheetings sold from first hands at 12¾ cents. Closing mill prices for printcloths were:

39-inch, 80-80..14¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s..10⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s..13¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s..10⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s..12c	38½-inch, 60-52s..9⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s..8½c	38½-inch, 60-48s..9c
38½-inch, 64-64s..10⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s..7¼c

⁂

Colored Cottons Are Quiet.

While there is plenty of snap to the demand here for staple colored goods for export, the reverse appears to be true of the business passing in these fabrics for domestic consumption. Many of the jobbers are said to have come to a point where their only hope of pulling through the present era of high prices lies in keeping stocks as "clean" as possible, and this necessity is reflecting itself in the business now being done here. The result is that, except for a flash now and then, there is not much feature to this end of the trade, and when good-sized sales are put across the buyers are more apt to be mail order houses than jobers. Even in the buying of dress cottons for the next Spring season the wholesalers are said to be feeling their way rather carefully.

⁂

Lace Reports Continue Optimistic.

As time goes on, reports from the lace trade continue to grow more optimistic concerning the future prospects of these goods, in addition to telling of improved buying for prompt delivery. This improvement, so far as can be learned, is manifesting itself in the more staple laces as well as in the novelties, which is taken to mean that the "bread and butter" trade of the country is waking up to the fact that fashion is again smiling on these trimmings. Filets, especially the imitations, contnue to top the demand, with a better call in evidence for such things as "vals.," torchons, clunies, &c. One of the best Fall seasons for laces in several years is said to be at hand.

⁂

Buyers Complain of Prices.

According to comment heard in the local dress goods trade, jobbing buyers of these fabrics are not altogether satisfied with the high prices named on leading lines for the Spring, 1918, season. While this is not deterring many buyers from getting as much goods on order as they can, in an endeavor to anticipate further increases and to guarantee deliveries so far as possible, other buyers are said on reliable authority to have asserted that they will not order a dollar's worth of goods at the current figures. If they are taking this attitude in the hope of "bearing" prices, it is said that the only result will be to leave them without merchandise later on, for all indications are declared to point to still higher figures in the general market. So far as can be gauged from superficial observation, buying of the lines already opened has been normal in spite of the "striking" buyers told of.

⁂

Are Worried by Child Labor Law.

Considerable uncertainty exists in the local gray goods trade regarding possible violations of the national child labor law. This law, which goes into effect on Sept. 1, denies the right of interstate shipment to goods made with child labor after that date, as well as in a period of thirty days prior to it. The converters and finishers are said to be "up in the air" in regard to their liabilities under the law, and they are demanding all kinds of guarantees and safeguards from the mills and the brokers in order to protect themselves. Most of the guarantees asked are not required by the law and indicate a lack of familiarity with it. One of the well-known brokers is understood to have taken the matter up with Government officials in an endeavor to have the law interpreted in the simplest possible terms, and action along this line is hoped for shortly.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MOSES ZIMMERMAN, residing at 150 East Seventy-second Street, formerly President of the M. Zimmerman Company, dealers in provisions and sausages at 318 and 324 East Houston Street, and at Philadelphia, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $778,486, and assets of $823,300, consisting of real estate, $323,000, and a claim for $300. The real estate is located at 316-322 East Houston Street, 121-123 Sullivan Street, 112-116 Cannon Street, 400 East Third Street, 311 East Forty-fifth Street, and 88 lots at Brookhaven, L. I. He also has 44 shares of stock in the M. Zimmerman Company, 190 shares Progressive Realty and Improvement Company, 125 Tuyra Development Company, and 20 New Life Publishing Company, values unknown. Of the liabilities $351,245 are secured, $411,506 are as indorser on notes of the M. Zimmerman Company, and $15,732 are unsecured. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company on January 22 last.

WILLIAM CUTTRELL, butter and eggs solicitor, 24-26 Harrison Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,150, and assets a membership in the New York Mercantile Exchange, hypothecated for loan of $100.

N. PASSMAN & SON, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against N. Passman & Son, Inc., interior woodwork, 159 East Eighty-eighth Street, by these creditors: Aaron L. Palmer, $485; Otto Greenberger, $211, and Love, Boyd & Co., $126. Liabilities are $7,500 and assets $1,000.

JOHN WHYTLAW COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the John Whytlaw Company, Inc., wholesale dealer in cotton goods, by these creditors, all on assigned claims: E. Waldman, $2,000; L. McCarthy, $300, and M. A. Doody, $50. The company made an assignment on Thursday.

AMERICAN CHAIR COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Chair Company, Inc., 570 Grand Street, by these creditors: Julius C. Von der Vor, $301; Isidore Stiehel, $72, and Aaron L. Palmer, $106.

MAX ROTSCHILD, manufacturer of waists, 1,455 Spring Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,472 and no assets.

NETTIE BIERHOFF, 301 West 109th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,328, deficiency judgments in favor of the College Point Savings Bank.

MILDRED RALSTON HART, 56 West Sixty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,330 and no assets. She has only two creditors, Gertrude A. Dubois, $4,500, and Julia L. Schulte, $2,830.

ROSE M. FITZPATRICK.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 7 against Rose M. Fitzpatrick, dealer in women's apparel, 500 Fifth Avenue, on a full settlement with creditors.

CLOVER HAT COMPANY, INC.—Mary Potter has been appointed receiver for the Clover Hat Company, Inc., manufacturer of women's hats, 110 Greene Street.

W. & Z. CORD COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of cord, tassels, and trimmings, 149 Wooster Street, has made an assignment to Marcus Helfand.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 241 business failures during the week in the United States, against 268 for the previous week and 284, 327, 262, and 254 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 58, New England 33, Southern 48, Western 60, Northwestern 18, and Far Western 24. Canada had 13 for the week, against 19 for the previous week. About 91 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—Orlando Stewart, a wholesale grocer of Newton, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $8,506; assets, $7,069.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Clinton C. Andrews, plumber and steamfitter, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,974 and no assets.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 20.—The Farmers Elevator Company, Alvin, Ill., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $11,056; assets, $9,461.

O'Brien J. Bressle, druggist, Granite City, Ill., also filed a voluntary petition. Liabilities, $1,905; assets, $1,405.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., July 20.—Nelson Clarke Steele, McKeesport, filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition. Assets, $1,243; liabilities, $27,955.59.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Baierlein, John, and James R. Seal—R. L. Woods	$5,384.13
Batille, Mary G., or Mrs. T. Parkman Batille—Van Smith, Inc.	140.58
Belmont, Ray—Erskine Danforth Corp.	494.71
Bay Ridge Theatre Corp.—Marcus Loew Booking Agency	546.34
Battelle, Mary, or Mrs. Parkman Battle—A. Villari	157.04
Bennett, James E.—Marks Arnheim, Inc.	438.10
Cohen, Charles, Sophie Spatz, and Barnett Spatz—J. Goldberg	1,010.10
Carolina Box and Lumber Co., Inc.—J. K. Larkin et al.	114.31
De Blasi, Philip—A. Horn	316.91
Dunphy, Peter—M. Martin	163.91
Golub, Meyer—Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of N. Y.	1,036.41
Gordon, Aaron—H. Stemme	2,774.40
Halliday, James R.—J. K. Everett	197.11
Hill, Charles D.—L. W. Hill	1,860.00
Hoyt Bros., Inc.—F. J. Hund	716.05
Hooton, Josephine de H.—E. C. Sheehy	11,641.06
Kreilberg, Samuel—Crystal Film Co.	810.87
Kallenberg, Morris J.—Armour & Co.	598.32
Klein, Charles—A. Weiss	435.65
Kaplan, Morris—H. Cohen	284.78
Lipman, Herman—Dorb & Neustadt Co.	175.71
Levidow, Harry—B. Elder	229.29
Laurino, Frank—M. Weiderlight	134.35
Meyers, Julius—B. M. Holzman et al.	565.62
New England Equitable Insurance Co., or New England Casualty Co.—E. R. Aparicio, costs	123.24
Nadel, Serge—G. T. W. Whitaker et al.	156.71
O'Neill, M. F., Inc.—Candee, Smith & Howland Co.	121.10
Pahlow, Reed & Willow Mfg. Co.—L. L. Thurwachter et al.	290.02
Pariser, Solomon—J. Polinsnik	120.24
P. S. Tanner Co., Inc.—B. Levy	444.34
Reed, Julius A.—S. Crogent	309.72
Rau, Seymour L., and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York—A. Weiner	559.41
Roberts, Kenneth J.—F. J. Horsch	104.91
Rapp, Frank B.—Rogers Peet Co.	154.72
Sturm, Hans—H. W. Lichtenstein	239.21
Stamm, John—M. Mittenthal et al.	125.35
Schoen, Samuel—National Nassau Bank of New York	852.41
Steinacher, Emily—A. L. Salberg	121.91
Stern, Joseph—Dorb & Neustedt Co.	152.58
Smith, Ralph C.—W. E. Klees	165.66
Stremmell, Mathilde E.—O. C. Gardiner	4,586.79
Smith, Robert O.—M. Cordier	172.34
Schachne, Flora—R. Schachne et al.	1,155.48
Same—G. Borchard	2,147.55
Schneckkloth, Charles F.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs	119.88
Twersky, Morris—L. Berner	247.81
Universal Costume Co., Inc.—Pall Mall Embroidery Works	535.49
White, William F. C.—S. Korbet	124.67
Tibler Sales Co., Inc.—L. O. Spaulding et al.	415.98
Typo Alliance—Palmer & Oliver, Inc.	138.27
Walsh, Frank—G. Faltermann	169.12
Zeron, Garo & Joseph—Butler Bros.	113.29

In Bronx County.

Ensign Improvem't Co.—P. Friedman	$807.22
Galiani, Anthony—T. R. Thorn & Co., Inc.	94.22
Gallo, Joseph—H. E. Jones et al.	45.15
Haber, Rosie—Nassau Electric R. R. Co.	115.88
Maher, Michael—H. Rosen	87.53
Nilson, Norman—A. Johnson et al.	469.42
Oronsky, Fanny—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.	128.22
Schwartz, Morris—M. I. Blumberg	31.38
Schwartz, Mendel—D. S. Grossman	586.14
Twoomey, Humphrey—F. J. Schulmier et al.	233.96
Zangenberg, Anthony—N. Y. Tel Co.	22.21

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Patten, Walter R.—W. Holman, June 30, 1915, reversed	$3,176.29
Beaver, John—R. Kamerman, Feb. 15, 1916	120.65
Same—J. Thoerstein, March 13, 1916	229.41
Fine, Max—R. Grodowitz, March 11, 1916	120.65
Gennerich, Henry W.—People's Trust Co., March 22, 1909, canceled	3,230.24
William Krause Corp.—P. Harris, June 23, 1917	430.00
Kastner & Graf, Inc.—L. Zirke, March 2, 1917	336.40
Mescall, Michael—W. Bradley, June 15, 1917	110.38
Parkhurst, Ansel E.—L. Schlesinger, April 19, 1905	811.28
Lauferty, David A.—E. L. Richards, June 24, 1915	1,124.58
T. W. Stemmler, Jr., Inc.—G. Goldberg & Sons, Inc., May 15, 1917	476.58
Washington Place Building Co., Inc., David M. Lentin, and David Lentin—L. Sperber, June 28, 1917	862.65
Same—Same, June 28, 1917	335.65

BUSINESS NOTES.

Gordon Bunker, who for the last five years has been associated with the gray goods department of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company of this city, has resigned. On Monday he will assume charge of a similar department for Tatum, Pinkham & Greey of this city.

The appearance of the leaf worm in some districts of the Egyptian cotton growing country will probably have no detrimental effect on the current crop, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce, the pest having been largely destroyed by picking the affected leaves. No appearance of the worm is reported from upper Egypt.

DRY GOODS TRADE BRISK.

Wholesale Shipments Well Ahead of Corresponding Period Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale shipments of dry goods are running considerably in advance of the corresponding period of last year. Shipments of Fall orders also are well ahead.

"Road sales for both immediate and future delivery exceed those of a year ago by a considerable margin.

"Customers have been in the market in about the same numbers.

"Collections are larger."

Some Novelty Silks.

Among the imported silks that one house is showing are designs made of very wide and bright colored stripes. Such combinations as orange and black and purple and gray are included in the collection. The call for these goods has been especially good, and, though they are of the sort used in sport garments for Summer wear, it was said that they may be evidence of a trend towards wide striped materials for the future. Other styles are large and small checked patterns in quiet colors.

No More Gifts of Fixtures.

The collar and shirt manufacturers seem determined to seize the opportunity afforded by the wave of reform covering trade practices, to eliminate some of the abuses in the industry. According to the report made by one house, in the future the retailers no longer will be presented with show cases and other store fixtures because they handle the line. In the beginning the collar manufacturers hit upon such gifts as a ready way of putting in their merchandise until competition to win over the retailers made these gratuities a very costly item.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Will for probate: Agnes L. Johnson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Hazelton<Sturtevant—Stanley M Isaacs. Stern<Kahrs—John H Rogan. Demuth<De Yongh—Wm W Niles. Rusch<Israelson—Geo W Burleigh.

SUPREME COURT—Ordway, J.—N Y Life Ins Co<Rothschild—Mark W Maclay. American Sav Bank<Adams—Samuel A Berger.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Henry Schaefer<Thomas W Fanning—Isaac F Cohen. Sallie C Totten<Frederick A Tanner—Maxwell Rubin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hopkins et al.<Malcolm et al.—Charles F. Bostwick. Lawyers Mortgage Co.<Bregman et al.—Louis Jacobson. Marvin<Field et al.—Eugene L. Brisacn. Larned et al., &c.<Cleland et al.—Bernard Hahn. Powel, trustee<Southworth et al.—Henry L. Patton.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Edwin B. Meeks, trustee, &c.<Marie Kahrs et al.—E. Osborne Smith.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO & MOCCO RESTAURANT CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 109 West 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of two buildings of furnished rooms, beds, dressers, chiffoniers, tables, coat racks, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c., also restaurant equipments such as tables, chairs, glassware, chinaware, cutlery, cigars, cigarettes, wines, liquors, cordials, electric fans, cash register, &c., also the assignees' right, title, and interest in and to the unexpired term of the liquor license.
MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.
BERNARD BERNBAUM, Attorney for Petitioning Creditor and Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN LANE'S SONS, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 116 Pearl St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large quantity of printers' and lithographers' high-grade paper stock and an excellent stock of stationery, consisting of pens, pen points, pencils, holders, erasers, clips, rubber bands, ink, ink stands, writing paper, envelopes, blank books, rulers, &c.
GEORGE GRAY ZABRISKIE, Receiver.
MORRIS POPPER, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau Street, New York.
Open for inspection from 10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. on July 25th & 26th.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE B. DERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 27, 1917, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 32 West 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Furs, Scarfs, Skins, Piece Goods, Linings, Machinery, Fixtures, etc.
WILLIAM J. HEFFERMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy. — No. 26,646.

Notice is given that ALBERT SPEAR, individually and as surviving partner of the copartnership composed of CHARLES SPEAR and ALBERT SPEAR, trading as C. & A. SPEAR COMPANY, alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties in interest are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 1, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why such composition should not be confirmed.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATE DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNIE LESSEN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Annie Lessen are hereby given notice that on July 19, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 31, 1917, at 9:45 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, July 20, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,757.—In Bankruptcy.—LOUIS KUPFERMAN, Bankrupt.

LOUIS KUPFERMAN was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 14, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 2 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,810.—In Bankruptcy.—ALFRED W. DURANTE, Bankrupt.

ALFRED W. DURANTE was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 16, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 2, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24,578.

Notice is hereby given that LUDWIG STEINBERG, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of a composition offered to his creditors. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,814.—U. S. DIST. COURT, SO. DIST. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—JULIUS STERN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said bankrupt are hereby given notice that on July 18, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 1309 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, Aug. 1, 1917, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
July 21, 1917. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

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Rates Reasonable.

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WAR COOK BOOK AID TO ECONOMY

"Hints to Housewives" Issued Under Direction of Mayor's Food Supply Committee.

G. W. PERKINS IS SPONSOR

Pamphlet Gives Result of Actual Experience—Free Distribution is to be Made Among the Poor.

"Hints to Housewives," the new war cook book to enable "every housewife to do her bit," as runs the statement on the cover, has been prepared under the direction of George W. Perkins, Chairman, and his associates on Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee. The book was brought out last week, and is actually practical, and all housekeepers will welcome it. It is the result of three years of experimentation, and has been prepared by two women having practical experience in the work they were doing.

The poorer people of the city, whom it is believed will be greatly benefited by it, are to have their copies free as long as the funds of the committee hold out. The little book can be found on the subway and elevated newsstands, and 10 cents in cash (not stamps) will bring it from the committee's headquarters, Room 2012, 71 Broadway, New York City. Checks or Post Office orders may be sent for the books in larger numbers.

For a pamphlet the book is a large one, 112 pages. It tells in the first place how to buy, how to care for the food when bought, and one of its important departments is that telling of substitutes for meat. It tells how to use leftovers of all kinds and its closing chapters are on canning fruits and vegetables and how to preserve eggs. It devotes considerable space to the use of the fireless cooker.

Urges Personal Buying.

The book opens with the oft repeated advice of the practical household economist, "Go to the store yourself." It urges the purchaser to watch the scales and measures to see that paper and wooden butter dishes are not weighed and to be sure that all trimmings for meat are sent home with the meat. Buying in bulk instead of by the package will bring the buyer much more for the money. Tapioca, tea, crackers, gingersnaps, macaroni and starch are among the articles which may be bought in this way, with vinegar loose and bacon also in bulk. Twice the amount of dried lima beans and peas can be had for half the money paid for that in cans. Emphasis is laid on the use of beef drippings and other fats for cooking purposes in place of butter, and a recipe is given for an excellent substitute for butter.

Nuts are recommended as valuable substitutes for meat. A pound of shelled almonds is equal in food value to three pounds of steak. Hickory nuts and pecans can be added to muffins as substitutes for meat, and peanuts are rich in fat and flesh-building material. Nuts should not be eaten between meals. Bananas contain most of the nourishment of meat, and eaten with bread and butter make an excellent sandwich, which children prefer to meat, and it costs less.

"As a people we eat too much meat," says the book. "You would undoubtedly find yourself much benefited if you would cut down on the amount of meat and vary your diet. If the meat supply continues to diminish as it has we shall be obliged to learn to use other foods." "BEGIN TO LEARN RIGHT NOW," says the book in capitals.

A Few Special Dishes.

A "Nut and Cheese Roast," that is recommended sounds appetizing:

1 cup grated cheese, 1 cup bread crumbs, juice ½ lemon, 1 cup chopped nuts, 1 tablespoon butter or drippings, 2 tablespoons onion, salt, pepper. Cook the chopped onion in the butter or drippings and a little water until tender. Mix other ingredients, moisten with water, using that in which onion was cooked; pour into a shallow baking dish and brown in oven.

Nut Scrapple.—2 quarts boiling water, 2 cups cornmeal, 1 cup hominy, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 cups nut meats. Cook the cornmeal and hominy together in a double boiler. When it has been cooking twenty minutes add salt and cook until the meal and hominy have taken up all the water. Add chopped nuts and pour in a greased dish. Keep in a cold place, cut in slices and fry. Serve with or without syrup.

Cabbage with cheese is marked as "very good." This is a cabbage au gratin.

Much space is given to fish. One hint which is valuable is for the people who buy the filet of fish instead of the whole fish. "A filet of fish is nothing more than the meat of the fish stripped from the skeleton," says the book. "Some fish dealers have these filets ready for sale on a platter and charge 15 cents a pound more for them than if the fish was bought whole and the dealer asked to strip it and give you the trimmings."

Much attention is given to cereals ranking first among vegetable foods and containing, in varying proportions, all the elements necessary to support life. There is much loss in buying the steam-cooked cereals. One cup of raw oatmeal will make twice as much as one cup of the steam-cooked oatmeal, which comes in a package. There is much saving in cooking cereals with a fireless cooker and there are directions for its use.

FRENCH THEATRE PATRONS.

Some of the Subscribers for Season Opening on Nov. 20.

The Theatre du Vieux Colombier, which is to occupy the remodelled Garrick Theatre in the Fall, will hold its first performance here on Tuesday night, Nov. 20, and will continue its productions thereafter also on Tuesdays, when the Metropolitan Opera House is dark and New York society will be free to attend the French plays. Jacques Copeau, the director, is now in Paris assembling his company and preparing the repertoire. The following partial list of subscribers for the season of 1917-18 is announced:

Mrs. Jose Aymar,
Ralph Arkush,
Horace Anderson,
Mrs. I. Valle Austin,
Mrs. G. Atherton,
Mrs. W. S. Andrews,
Mrs. August Belmont,
Mrs. Henry Babcock,
Mrs. S. R. Bertron,
Mrs. Edmund Baylies,
Mrs. H. M. Babbage,
Mrs. S. E. Buchanan,
Mrs. Paul Bigelow,
Mrs. V. C. Brown,
Mrs. C. C. Buel,
Mrs. James Byrne,
President N. M. Butler
Mrs. Wm. Crocker,
Mrs. Amory Carhart,
Max Cohen,
Mrs. Colt,
Mrs. G. H. Cooks,
Mrs. Wm. Crompton,
Miss N. Clerc,
Baroness de Meyer,
Mme. D'Acosta,
Marquis de Polignac,
Mrs. Tiffany Dyer,
Mrs. P. Darbyshire,
Mrs. R. De Forest,
Mrs. H. Didsheim,
Mrs. Warren Delano,
Mrs. Ira Davenport,
Mrs. G. Dearborn,
Mrs. C. T. Dillingham
Mrs. G. H. Davison,
Miss Jeanne Dreyfus,
Mrs. George Etheridge
Miss Mary Eno,
Mrs. J. S. Ehrich,
Mrs. J. F. Eagle,
Mrs. Joseph Flannery,
Mrs. Austin Flint,
Mrs. S. A. Fahnestock
Mrs. G. W. Fleming,
Mlle Gery,
Murry Guggenheim,
Mrs. J. B. Gasper,
Mrs. C. D. Gilfillan,
Miss D. Graham,
Mrs. Paul Herzog,
Mrs. T. Hastings,
Mrs. C. Jones,
Mrs. Percy Jackson,
Miss A. B. Jennings,
Otto Kahn,
Mrs. John P. Kelley,
Mrs. J. Kayser,
Mrs. Kollner,
Mrs. Philip Lydig,
Mrs. B. C. Landauer,
Miss La Montagne,
Miss M. Litchfield,
Mrs. Henry Murray,
Mrs. Eric McDonald,
Mrs. S. S. Menken,
Mrs. Wm. McNally,
Mrs. A. J. Marcuse,
William Myers,
Miss J. Mills,
Mrs. L. R. Morris,
Dave H. Morris,
Miss Iphigene Ochs,
Miss Elena M. Peck,
Mme. Carlo Polifeme,
Mrs. C. A. Post,
Mrs. Zelia Peet,
Mrs. R. Proctor,
Edward Robinson,
Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt,
Mrs. O. L. Richard,
Arthur Reis,
Emile Rey,
Walter Rosen,
Felix Rosen,
Mrs. S. T. Rhode,
Mrs. William Rice,
Mrs. M. A. Rothschild,
Mrs. M. Schell,
Mrs. C. C. Stillman,
Gabriele Sibella,
Arthur Sachs,
Charles R. Smith,
Samuel Stiefel,
Mrs. Samuel Sloan,
Mrs. Benson Sloan,
Mrs. M. Seeley,
Mrs. Joseph Stroeck,
Rev. E. L. Stoddard,
Francis Smyth,
H. Schinasi,
Jesse M. Smith,
Joseph F. Stier,
James B. Townsend,
Mrs. H. Tinker,
Mrs. Froeling Tufts,
Mrs. A. Thursby,
Miss A. Wood,
Mrs. H. R. Winthrop,
Jules Weber,
Mrs. F. W. Whitridge,
Mrs. Weil.

SEND MEAT BACK HOME.

German Soldiery Let the People of Occupied Poland Starve.

Further confirmation of repeated reports to the effect that while the people of occupied Poland are suffering from food shortage and real famine the Germans in control there are sending large quantities of foodstuffs to Germany is found in a series of articles describing his experiences on a recent trip through Germany, written for the Zurich newspapers by Theodor Lehmann, a Swiss engineer. In giving details of general food conditions in Germany, Mr. Lehmann writes:

"But about one point that at present is of the greatest interest we learn a great deal: about the army's food supply. In most cases the good appearance of the men immediately furnishes the answer to this question. Of course there are some pale and sickly looking faces among them—but how could it be otherwise? The lucky one who had returned from the advance through Rumania seemed to have lived very well. In many of the little Rumanian villages the people did not seem to know whether to regard the invading Germans, in their strange uniforms, as friends or foes. At all events the natives did not have much to say in favor of the Russians, who had passed through just before.

"The army in Poland must also enjoy abundant nourishment. A lady was able to tell of regular shipments of meat that she received from her father, who was in service there. That such shipments from the front to the folks at home were the rule rather than the exception I was able to verify later. Now it is worth almost as much to have a good friend at the front as to have one in the country."

MUSEUM MEN IN THE WAR.

Natural History Furnishes Quota for Service Here and Abroad.

A list of the members of its staff who are doing war duty has been issued by the American Museum of Natural History through its President, Henry Fairfield Osborn. In addition to five men who have left this country for active service in France, there are five who have enlisted and are in training camps or in service in this country, and different officers occupy important positions. Henry P. Davison, the Treasurer, is Chairman of the Red Cross War Council; Cleveland H. Dodge, First Vice President, is serving on a committee for raising subscriptions for the Red Cross; Frank M. Chapman, Curator of Ornithology, is Director of the Red Cross Bureau of Publications in Washington and editor of the newly established Red Cross Bulletin, and C. E. A. Winslow, Curator of the Department of Public Health in the Museum, is doing important Red Cross work in Russia. Barrington Moore, Associate Curator of Woods and Forestry, is in France serving in a forestry regiment which scientifically cuts down the forests to use for camouflage and other purposes. The women employes have formed a Red Cross branch, and Mrs. Osborn, wife of the President, furnishes the materials which they make up.

TREE PEST IN CITY PARKS.

Work of Extermination Started, but Much Damage Has Been Done.

That pest of New York's trees, the Tussock moth caterpillar, has made his appearance in considerable numbers in the five boroughs, and J. S. Kaplan, City Forester, said yesterday that every available laborer in the Manhattan parks is now engaged in exterminating the destructive insect. Incessant spraying has protected the trees in Central Park, but serious damage has been done to the horse chestnuts, plane trees, lindens, and maples in Washington Square, City Hall Park, the Battery, and Tompkins Square. Nearly all of the horse chestnut trees in City Hall Park have been practically stripped of foliage by the caterpillers, and several of the big plane trees in Washington Square have been denuded of leaves.

"The first batch of the caterpillers has gone into the cocoon stage now," said Mr. Kaplan yesterday, "but the eggs they are laying will develop a second batch in about three weeks. We have over one hundred men at work in the parks scraping the cocoons from the trees and benches."

The defoliation of the trees in the smaller parks is a serious matter, added Mr. Kaplan, as it may ultimately cause the death of some of the trees.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of Isham St, 100.8x103.4; William Cummings against Seaman Construction Corp. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

HESTER ST, 167; Juliet T. Ford against Carmine Luongo et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Dexter, Osborn & Fleming.

71ST ST, 228 to 236 West; James S. Herrman against Hartwood Holding Co., Inc., action to remove encroachment, &c.; attorneys, Greene, Hurd & Stowell.

75TH ST, 18 West; Benjamin N. Cardozo against Hencken & Willenbrock Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Engelhard, Pollak, Pitcher & Stern.

100TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; William H. Faulhaber et al. against Elias Resnck et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wendel, Elliott & Robeson.

126TH ST, 208 East; Lincoln Trust Co. against Moses I. Siegel et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Middlebrook & Borland.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 548; Broadway Trust Co., as trustee, against David Lazar et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Breed, Abbott & Morgan.

EDWARDS AV, w s, 205.3 ft s of Balcom Av, 79.8x106.1; Carrie Toelle against Joseph Diamond et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Timme & Knoepke.

HONEYWELL AV, e s, 143 ft n of 177th St, 50x60.1; Edwin B. Meeks, as trustee, against Emma Dilberger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. G. Duvall.

136TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Willis Av, 15x100; George F. Langenbacher against Cornelius J. Early et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 100x100; James Crosby Brown against Belwood Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 42d St, 208.4x275; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans New York State Realty and Terminal Co., to erect a twenty-six-story hotel. $4,500,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A building loan of $4,500,000 was recorded yesterday in the mortgage records on the land and building of the new Commodore Hotel, covering the entire block bounded by Lexington Avenue, Forty-second, Forty-third Streets, and the former Depew Place. The loan was given by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to the New York State Realty and Terminal Company, the holding concern for the realty of the New York Central Railroad. The hotel, for which excavations are nearly finished, will be twenty-six stories high, and it has been leased on a long term by George McE. Bowman of the Biltmore Hotel.

The hotel block has a frontage of 200.10 feet on Lexington Avenue and on the open court opposite the Grand Central Terminal and 275 feet on both Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. The loan is due Nov. 1, 1933, and is to bear interest at 6 per cent. until the completion of the building and 5½ per cent. thereafter.

Block Front Dyckman Deal.

An important deal was closed in the Dyckman section involving the sale of the block front on the south side of Isham Street, between Cooper Street and Seaman Avenue. It was sold for the estate of William B. Isham through John N. Golding. The plot comprises about eleven lots, fronting 291.3 on Isham Street, 106.7 on Seaman Avenue, and 100 feet on Cooper Street. It is opposite the new Isham Park, recently given by the Isham family to the city.

The name of the buyer was not divulged, but it was stated that plans are being made for a substantial improvement in the near future. The site is admirably situated for an apartment. The Cooper Street side is opposite the rectory and Church of the Good Shepherd, erected there about two years ago by the Paulist Fathers.

Buys Old Court House Site for Garage.

The Brown Holding Corporation purchased from Peter P. Cappell the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Street and Third Avenue. The ground, 77 by 100 feet, was held at $75,000.

This site was formerly used by the city for the purpose of housing the Children's Court. The premises were sold subject to a lease made by the city. A garage is being erected upon the site at the present time. Arthur A. Goldstein was associated as broker with A. J. Halprin in the transaction.

East Sixty-first Street Dwellings for Business.

Morris Handschin purchased from Fannie Born 29 East Sixty-first Street and from William L. Mitchell 221, adjoining, two three-story and basement dwellings, occupying a plot 36 by 100.5. The buyer will remodel the structures into one building for business purposes and occupy it. E. De Forest Simmons and R. H. Hoadley negotiated the sale.

Anderson Galleries Pay $29,400 Lease for Arion Club.

The lease was recorded yesterday to the Anderson Galleries, formerly of Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street, which property was recently sold, of the old Arion Club building on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The property is owned by George Ehret and the lease is to run for twenty-nine years from Oct. 6, 1917, at $29,400 a year. The Arion Club recently vacated the building. It covers a plot fronting 125.5 on Park Avenue by 90 on Fifty-ninth Street.

Bronx Flat Sold.

The five-story flat with store at 141 St. Ann's Avenue has been sold by J. Clarence Davies for Samuel F. Manges to the North County Development Company. It covers a plot 25 by 100, being 26 feet north of 134th Street.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates sold 215 Maple Street, corner of Rogers Avenue, a two-story limestone dwelling, on a lot 23 by 46 by 100, containing eleven rooms and bath, to Thomas McCullough.

Charles Partridge sold 1,090 Pacific Street, between Classon and Franklin Avenues, a two-story and basement brick dwelling, for Barbara Bierds to a client for investment.

Martin A. Ansbro sold the three-story corner building, 7,102 Fort Hamilton Parkway, with two garages for the H. J. Wolff Construction Company to an investor. The same broker also sold five lots on the southwest corner of Sixty-first Street and Sixth Avenue for Mary A. Cush to a builder for improvement and a two-family brownstone house, 418 Fifty-eighth Street, for Walter Flanagan to a client for occupancy.

Long Island.

The public auction of the Lynbrook estates, begun last Tuesday by A. H. Wagg and Charles S. Gerth, has so far resulted in the disposal of 300 of the 554 lots in the offering for prices which establish an average of a little more than $200 per lot.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have just sold the residence of Dominick Smith on Corona Avenue, Pelham Heights, to Hugh G. Curran of Manhattan. The plot comprises about two acres, on which there is a large stone residence of twenty rooms, stone garage, and outbuildings. It was held at $65,000.

The Robert E. Farley Organization sold a large corner plot on Locust Avenue and Mile Square Road in the Nepperhan Heights sections of Yonkers, N. Y., to H. L. Purdy of New York City.

Clark T. Chambers has sold for L. E. Sayre, Jr., a house on Chippewa Road, Mohegan Heights, Yonkers, one plot 90x105 to Mrs. Julia L. Hanlon of Edgemere, L. I. It was held at $9,000.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Co. has leased the building at 514 West Nineteenth Street to the Heavy Haulage Company.

L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. leased for the Van Beuren estate, the northerly store and basement in the Pinaud Building at 84-90 Fifth Avenue to B. Brager & Sons for a term of years.

Sol Stern leased the two stores in the building, No. 645 Sixth Avenue, for a long term of years to Gisnet Bros., Inc., dealers in furs.

Big Auction of Hudson River Property Today.

One of the largest public auction sales of Westchester County real estate in recent years will be held today when Joseph P. Day and J. Clarence Davies will offer to the highest bidders 394 plots and four residences at River View Manor, Hastings on the Hudson. The sale will be held under a mammoth tent erected on the premises and will be continued until the last house and lot has been disposed of.

Two of the most important points in connection with the offering, according to Messrs. Day and Davies, are that each property is to be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, for the price it brings, and that the terms of sale provide for the leaving of a large part of the purchase price on bond and mortgage at as low a rate of interest as 3½ per cent. Larger amounts can remain at rates ranging up to 5 per cent., and title policies are given free.

"The approaching sale has attracted wide attention, but not nearly so many direct inquiries from prospective buyers as we depended upon," said Mr. Day yesterday.

"This apparent lack of actual interest in the offering, while arguing well for the bargain seekers and bad for the owners, is to be accounted for by reason of economic conditions beyond our power to control, and which in no way reflect upon the proved desirability and popularity of the Manor as a place of residence.

"It is necessary, however, in summarizing conditions, to bear in mind that the Summer time is vacation time, that any number of persons are away in the mountains or at the seashore, that many of the most promising youth of the land at present are either 'somewhere in France' or on their way to the fighting line."

Decrease in Building.

Monthly returns of building expenditure by Bradstreet's show the total for the half year is the smallest, with one exception, shown in the first six months since 1909.

Only three half years of the last sixteen show a smaller total than that now at hand. The showing made for the whole number of cities, as compared with the like period a year ago, of course, depicts the mingled effects of high material and labor, scarcity of the latter even where building was projected, and a relatively smaller decrease in permits than in values, which, coupled with the decreases reported at most large centres, points to the industry being hampered by war or other adverse conditions at most large cities of the country.

New York shows a decrease of 41.6 per cent. from a year ago, Baltimore, 36.6 per cent.; Chicago, 35.4 per cent.; Philadelphia, 17.8 per cent.; Pittsburgh, 15.5 per cent.; Minneapolis, 6 per cent., and San Francisco, 3 per cent. Of the larger cities, Los Angeles gains 50.4 per cent.; Boston, 44.3 per cent.; St. Louis, 28.7 per cent.; Cincinnati, 20 per cent.; Cleveland, 12 per cent.; Detroit, 7.8 per cent., and Kansas City, 11 per cent.

Protest Against Assessments as Excessive.

Property holders of New Rochelle are greatly interested in a hearing which Raymond E. Alrich of Poughkeepsie, as referee, appointed by Supreme Court Justice Morschauser, will hold today in connection with twenty-six certiorari proceedings brought by taxpayers, who contend that their assessments this year are excessive. More than one hundred certiorari suits have been brought and the property involved is worth more than $2,000,000.

The actions are brought against George W. Sutton, assessor of the city. It will be contended that while the property involved in the proceedings is assessed above 110 per cent. of the value, other property in general is assessed at a ratio of 85 per cent.

Realty Notes.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. J. Dodge Peters her residence at 126 East Sixty-fourth Street to Adrian H. Larkin.

Title was recorded yesterday from the executors of the late General Bryce to Frederick W. Vanderbilt of the former Bryce home at 1,025 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 40 by 100, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Broome St, 26 and 28, n s, 50 ft e of Goerck St, 50x75, six-store tenement and stores; Empire City Savings Bank against Jacob Seider et al.; C. W. Dayton, attorney; due, $41,268.01; taxes, &c., $1,800; to the plaintiff for $40,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

12th St, 303 East, n s, 78 ft e of 2d Av, 21x51.9, three-story house; M. G. Crissman against C. J. Smith et al.; G. J. and S. N. Carr, attorneys; due, $9,519.42; taxes &c., $475; to the plaintiff for $9,000.

By Henry Brady.

23d St, 331 to 335 West, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 58.6x142, 4 and 5 story houses and 2-story rear building; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

3d Av, 4,442 and 4,444, n e corner of Lorillard Place, 51.2x123.6x irregular; J. M. Brady et al. against Belmont Square Market, Inc., et al; J. J. Hynes, attorney; due, $18,159.58; taxes, &c., $374.40; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Division St, n w corner of Forsyth St, for a two-story store, &c, 91.10x10.10; city, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect.

Valentine Av, w s, 100 ft s of 181st St, for a one-story brick garage, 39x21; John Allieri, 176th St and Concourse, owner; Chas. Hellenday, 826 East 178th St, architect; cost, $1,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

46th St, 55 West, to a four-story private dwelling; A. Van Horne Stuyvesant, 3 East 57th St, owner; H. R. Law, 502 West 38th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

137th St, n e corner of Alexander Av, to a three-story brick school and hall, 70x130; St. Jerome's Church, on premises, owner; Moore & Landseidel, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, s e corner of 59th St, 125.5x90, all; George Ehret to the Anderson Galleries, 15 East 40th St, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Hardy, S. & W., 165 Broadway. $29,400

Bronx.

JENNINGS ST, s s, 117 ft w of Intervale Av, runs s 229x w 11x s 55x41.3x n 229x e 69.6x n 42.5x e 65; Metropolitan Garage Co., Inc., to Samuel Simkowitz, 454 East 168th St, and another, from Aug. 1, 1917, to June 1, 1922, option 5 years' renewal; attorney, G. Frey, 2,429 3d Av........$10,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,587; Superior Painting Co. against Silk Realty Co., owner and contractor; Rosoff Lunch Co., Inc., lessee and contractor $1,350

BROADWAY, 1,587; Isaac Sagovitz against Silk Realty Co., owner and contractor; Rosoff Lunch Co., Inc., lessee and contractor $2,327

WATER ST, 172 to 180; Howe Scale Co. against New York City District Realty Corporation, owner; Burling Engineering & Construction Corporation, contractor..$4,404

7TH AV, 729; Gazen & Butler, Inc., against Fred S. Godfrey, owner; Fred W. Burnham, contractor $65

SAME PROPERTY; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against Fred S. Godfrey, owner; F. W. Burnham Co., contractor........................$35

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; P. J. Durcan against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner, renewal $2,930

94TH ST, 312 East; Rubin Solove against Louis Schefers, owner and contractor....$41

135TH ST, 120 West; Bernard H. Clark against Josephine A. Smith, owner and contractor $27

189TH ST, 612 to 618 West; Brooklyn Fireproof Sash & Door Co. against Washington Place Building Co., Inc., owner and contractor $700

Bronx.

ANDERSON AV, 953 and 957; Sam Minskoff against Anderson Building Corporation, owners and contractors........................$2,280

DAWSON ST, 820; Samuel Ribbler against Mary Kirsch, owner and contractor; amount not stated.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 183d St, 43x107.5; Harlem River Lumber & Wood Working Co. against 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, owners; Frank Stola and 183d Street and Morris Avenue Corporation, contractors $1,092

INTERVALE AV, e s, 194.3 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Jerome Pagano against Bronx Maternity Hospital, owner; Kay-Bee Construction Co., contractors........................$617

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 181st St, 62.9x100; Joseph Resnik against Ensign Improvement Co., owners and contractors..$287

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 2,432; Rubin Solove against Theresa Saxe et al., Feb. 10, 1917....$67.50

128TH ST, 105 to 111 East; General Fire Extinguisher Co. against Adelbert S. Nichols et al., June 15, 1917 ....$3,010

Bronx.

RANDALL AV, s s, 30 ft e of Wright Av; Michael J. Crowley against George A. Loughran et al., March 15, 1915........$219

SUMMIT AV, w s, 761.5 ft s of 165th St, 54x87.5; Hydrex Felt and Engineering Co. against St. Albans Church et al., Feb. 28, 1917 ....$46

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Somewhere
If for a few dollars
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In the most beautiful suburb of New York
WHY NOT?
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Several Banks and Associations will lend you the money to build a home.
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75% can remain on mortgage
Convenient trains to Hastings from Grand Central Station
A. M.—7:48 8:57 9:50 10:45 11:55
P. M.—12:20 12:45 1:25 2:10 3:13
3:47 4:20 4:44 5:06 5:19
5:44 6:06 6:15 6:39 7:22 8:45
or Subway to 242d St. and Broadway and trolley car to Yonkers and Hastings.
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Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., *Agents and Auctioneers*

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is soon to offer you an opportunity to buy 40—80—160 acre tracts of Agricultural—Grazing—Timber Lands in the Prospective Oil Fields of the State of Oklahoma.
YOU DO NOT HAVE TO LIVE ON THE LAND. YOU DO NOT HAVE TO IMPROVE THE LAND. YOU PAY YOUR MONEY TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. YOU GET YOUR DEED FROM THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.
THE DEED YOU GET IS THE FIRST EVER ISSUED ON THIS LAND. IF DISSATISFIED, YOU GET YOUR MONEY BACK, WITH 6% INTEREST. YOU MAKE YEARLY PAYMENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT. YOU PAY NO TAXES UNTIL LAND IS FULLY PAID FOR. SIMILAR LANDS FORMERLY SOLD AT $3 TO $7 AN ACRE.
In YOUR hands lays YOUR future. BENEATH OKLAHOMA SKIES MORE FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE THAN IN ANY OTHER TERRITORY TEN TIMES ITS SIZE.
But a short time ago seven men—men with absolute courage of their convictions—borrowed and begged a total of $1,000. In but a few weeks this land sold for $210,000—$30,000.00 each. AND STILL THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SELLS LAND IN THIS COUNTRY FOR FROM $3 TO $7 PER ACRE. STUDY CAREFULLY THE OPPORTUNITY IN YOUR GRASP.
Here, in the Midcontinent Oil Belt—here in the heart of the richest grazing, timber, vegetable and mining territory of the world, you can become independent—you can have the same opportunity that confronted the Vardruffs—father and son, who bought land in Oklahoma for a mere song, sold it later for $500,000, and retired to a life of ease.
You deal with the U. S. Government—you buy your land from the U. S. Government—and the Government gives YOU a deed and YOUR MONEY is given to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. You are NOT required to live on the land—you are NOT required to improve the land—you do NOT have to go to Oklahoma to purchase the land—you can buy this valuable property on YEARLY payments to the Government—AND you can have your money back with 6% interest if you're dissatisfied.
By charts, maps, descriptions, photographs, etc., you choose your own property—you buy what you want—where you want it.
IN THIS CITY ARE TWO PULLMAN CARS
Sent here at the expense of the McAlester Real Estate Exchange of McAlester, Oklahoma. Each car contains exhibits of the various products grown on the productive soil of this State. Here you can feast your eyes on the bounty of this wonderful country. Here you will see onions, apples, peaches that compared to the Eastern product are as a roaring lion compared to a tame weasel. This exhibition car is here for your information. You are to ask questions of a crew of exceptionally well informed men sustained at the expense of the McAlester Real Estate Exchange. You cannot buy land on the car, but you can make arrangements to purchase if you desire.
Please understand, this is not a private corporation selling land. You buy this land from the United States Government.
NOTICE—These cars must bring their message to every hamlet and town throughout this broad country. They bring a message of opportunity to you today. A few days only must be their stay in New York. Next week opportunity's awakening may be too late. Strong, positive, men and women—men and women with courage to think and act—will come immediately. We welcome you to these cars, and all information will be gladly and cheerfully given.
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Take Broadway Subway to Manhattan St.
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Open daily from 9 A. M. 9 P. M.,
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Photo of Free Information and Exhibition Car.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

FRIDAY, JULY 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, 119 and 121, w s, 158 ft n of Stanton St, 41.7x100, foreclosure July 10, 1917; William A. Walling, referee, to Sarah E. Fernald, 34 West 72d St, and another, executors, &c., July 18; attorney, Richard Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$40,000

GOLD ST, 7, w s, 25.11x75.10x12.9x71.3, n s; Maud U. Hoffman to 83 Maiden Lane Corporation, 49 Wall St, July 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

NORFOLK ST, 140, n e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, foreclosure July 3, 1917; Peter Gatens, referee, to Crompond Realty Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $20,000; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway.....$1,000

WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153, w s, 145.2 ft s of Houston St, 74.6x100, foreclosure July 17; Maurice Deiches, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., July 20; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$165,000

2D AV, 2,154, e s, 75.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x100, foreclosure July 17, 1917; James S. Malley, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$16,000

5TH AV, 1,025, e s, 62.2 ft n of 83d St, 40x100; Peter C. Bryce et al., executors, to Frederick W. Vanderbilt, 18 East 68th St, June 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

19TH ST, 441 and 443 East, n s, 93.10 ft w of Avenue A, 29.6x92, foreclosure July 17; Harry Bijur, referee, to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, July 19; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$15,000

25TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 6th Av, 66.4x—x68.8x98.9; Frederick Beltz, Jr., to Rolland Realty Co., 1,786 Broadway; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place...$100

27TH ST, s s, 188 ft e of 7th Av, 44.4x98.9; David Steiner to R. L. S. Realty Corporation, 105 Hudson St, mtg $48,750, July 13; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

30TH ST, 206 East, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x98.9; Theresa McGillen to W. Eugene Kimball, at Glen Cove, L. I., July 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

39TH ST, n s, 278.6 ft w of 3d Av, strip .02½x98.9; E. W. Kilpatrick to Pauline P. Baem, 135 East 39th St, quitclaim, June 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

39TH ST, 538 West, s s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, foreclosure July 16, 1917; Michael J. Egan, referee, to Silvie M. Warren and another, 114 East 59th St., as commissioner for Eugenie Martinache, July 19; attorney, Eugene C. Kremer, 100 Broadway.....$15,000

50TH ST, 527 West, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; George Weisensee to Charles W. Michaels, 328 Elm St, Perth Amboy, N. J., mtg $8,000, June 30; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 543 West, n s, 275 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Virginia Coyne to Stephen H. Jackson, 151 West 121st St, mtg $3,000, b. and s., April 25, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

88TH ST, 164 West, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8; Albert G. and Anna H. Rich to Ida L. Rich, on the premises, mtg $14,000, all liens, Oct. 20, 1916; attorney, Thomas D. Adams, 165 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; James A. Rich to same, mtg $14,000, all title, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 21, 1916; attorney, same.....$1

111TH ST, 507-511 West, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.11; R. L. S. Realty Corporation to David Steiner, 1,884 7th Av, mtg $85,000, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

115TH ST, s s, 172.10 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11; J. Lynch Pendergast, executor, &c., to Fanny Aschner, 120 East 115th St, July 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$5,500

118TH ST, 68 and 70 East, s s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Ida Loventhal to D. Loventhal's Sons, 2,032 2d Av, mtg $45,000, all liens, July 19; attorney, H. A. Gordon, 42 Broadway.....$1

125TH ST, 11 East, —x—; Roy I. Barnett to Gladys R. Barnett, 56 West 130th St, mtg $14,000, one-fourth part, July 16; attorney, George B. Class, 156 5th Av.....$1

130TH ST, 130 West, s s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.5x99.11, foreclosure July 18, 1917; Anthony M. Menkel, referee, to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 Wall St, July 19; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.. $10,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Walnut St, 52.4x110; Isaac Kaufman to Rita Galenski, 324 West 51st St, ½ part, June 22, 1914; attorney, D. Galenski, 299 Broadway.....$100

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Walnut St, runs s 86.8x e 25x n 87.4 to 222d St x n w 11.3x s w 19.9; same to same, ½ part, April 9, 1914; attorney, same.....$100

CEDAR ST, w s, at n s of Plot 22, map of Arden property, 25x50; Walter W. Taylor to Jeremiah Sullivan, 3,437 Wickham Av, mtg $400, June 26; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 112.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Albert M. Banker to Terence Leonard, 1,236 St. Lawrence Av, mtg $15,000, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

FORDHAM ROAD, 552 East, 31x102.1; Julius D. Tobias, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, July 16; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$4,000

FULTON AV, 1,290, s e corner of 169th St; Geneva Holding Corporation to Julia E. Glover and another, 162 West 88th St, confirmation deed, mtg $53,000, July 13; attorney, C. R. Freeman, 489 5th Av.....$1

GROTE ST, 1,017, n s, 32.1x125.2; Ferdinand W. Daehne to Catherine Daehne, 1,017 Grote St, mtg $4,000, July 18; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1

HANCOCK ST, 1,747, w s, 18.9x100; Bertha Hirschfield, executrix, to Sophie Cringer, 109 East 108th St, June 11; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av.....$100

KELLY ST, 742, e s, 25x100; Simon Sarnoff to Lawrence Davis, 76 Greene Av, Newark, N. J., mtg $6,000, July 16; attorney, C. F. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

LOTS 114 to 116, Map of Van Nest Park; Louis Bosi to Pia Bosi, 1,623 Melville St, mtg $6,000; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 East Tremont Av.....$100

LOTS 527 and 528, map Lorillard Spencer et al.; Lorillard Spencer, 3d, individually and as trustee, et al., to Lena Belin, 1,382 Boston Road, June 15; attorney, New York Title and Mtg Co., 135 Broadway.....$750

ALL FOLLOWING same map, date, and attorney:

LOT 1,045; same to Joseph Iberti, 610 Concord Av.....$1,045

LOT 1,231; same to Herman Sklair, 643 Cauldwell Av.....$450

LOT 630; same to Pasquale Defolicibus, 2,491 Hughes Av.....$375

LOTS 1,253 and 1,254; same to Robert S. Marsh, 153 East 54th St.....$2,625

LOTS 696 to 700, 1,202 to 1,211, and 1,194 to 1,201; same to D. & G. Realty Corp., 412 West 148th St.....$15,600

LOTS 753 and 754; same to Ellen V. Falvey, 461 East 135th St.....$550

LOTS 344 to 346; same to Frank Budde, 93 Saratoga Av, Lynbrook, L. I.....$1,425

LOTS 628 and 629; same to Guiseppe Defelicibus, 2,466 Hughes Av.....$875

LOT 459; same to Vincenzo Fiddiemi...$475

LOTS 1,374 to 1,376; same to Joseph F. Tingo, 2,419 Arthur Av.....$1,950

LOTS 1,123 to 1,126 and 1,403, 1,404; same to Elizabeth Williams, 763 North Oak Drive.. $3,875

LOTS 35 to 38 and 835 to 840; same to William Borea Construction Co., Inc., 2,875 Broadway.....$3,050

LOTS 401 to 403; same to Ernest Willvonseder, Jr., 1,523 Beach Av.....$600

LOTS 847; same to John C. Maloney, 322 West 29th St.....$475

LOTS 393, 394, 843, 844, 1,110, 1,111, 1,142, and 1,143; same to Benjamin F. Porter, 524 East 87th St.....$2,375

LOTS 422 to 424; same to Dennis Murphy, 1,195 Fulton Av.....$1,350

LOT 711; same to James C. Fallon, 358 West 31st St.....$725

LOTS 803 and 804; same to Frank Nyari, 867 East 181st St.....$450

LOT 19; same to Leonard Cullo, 2,134 Prospect Av.....$775

LOTS 1,081 to 1,084; same to Margaret T. Collins, 215 West 135th St.....$1,200

LOTS 547 to 550, 1,150 to 1,153; same to Louise Cuneo, 103 Le Roy St.....$4,875

LOT 991; same to Everett K. Wolfe, 2,073 Haviland Av.....$1,000

LOT 912; same to Charles M. Barnes, 531 Putnam Av, Brooklyn.....$550

MORRIS AV, 790, e s, 25x89.2 to Park Av; Winston E. Hagen, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, July 16; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$4,500

NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, being Lots 48, 49, 59, 60, map of Bronxwood Park, 100x200, to South Oak Drive; Harlem Savings Bank to Matilde Pagani, 1,154 Hoe Av, mtg $11,000, July 17; attorney, Schlesinger, D. & H., 20 Brook Av.....$100

PROSPECT AV, 1,790, e s, 44x40; John J. Kuhn, referee, to Emma A. Behrens, 131 Division Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $10,000, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$650

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 134th St, 24.6x100; Samuel F. Manges to North County Development Co., Inc., 68 William St, mtg $13,000, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

TELLER AV, 1,259, w s, 20x100; Louis Lowenstein to Charles H. Thornto, 1,318 Findlay Av, and another, mtg $5,300; attorney, J. T. Van Deveer, 160 Broadway.....$100

THERIOT AV, 1,219, w s, 25x100; James H. Cleary to Peter J. Coen, 139 East 42d St, mtg $4,500, July 19; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$100

WALES AV, 627, w s, 60x105, Esther Feinberg to Jack Alan Holding Co., Inc., 5 Beekman St, May 4; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$1

WATSON AV, e s, at n e s of 177th St, runs n 15x e 33.5x s 35.2x n w 39; Josephine M. Fonda to Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., 1,005 East 180th St, July 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WEBSTER AV, 2,721 and 2,723, w s, 50x100.7; North County Development Co., Inc., to Samuel F. Manges, 120 West 86th St, July 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, 903, n w corner of Tiffany St, 50x100; Avenue St. John and Fox Street Corporation to 152d Street Construction Co., 320 Broadway, mtg $52,500, July 18; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway..$100

139TH ST, 351 East, n s, 16.8x100; John R. Gibson to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, July 19; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST, 355 and 357 East, n s, 25x100; R. J. Muller Realty Corporation to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, July 16; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$100

139TH ST, 353 East, n s, 25x100; Caroline Wagner to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, July 19; attorney, J. L. Quackenbush, 165 Broadway.....$100

164TH ST, 851 East, n e corner of Prospect Av, 75x74.7; Samuel W. Phillips, referee, to Anna Scheer and another, Scarsdale, N. Y., mtg $73,000, July 19; attorney, H. H. Straus, 5 Beekman St.....$1,000 over mtg

224TH ST, 641 East, n s, 25x114; Elmer Schoonmaker to Edward E. Wilkins, 207A Washington St, Hoboken, N. J., mtg $4,300, July 16; attorney, Edward E. Wilkins, 207A Washington St, Hoboken, N. J.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GOLD ST, 7, w s, 25.11x75.10x12.9x71.3, n s, July 18; 83 Maiden Lane Corporation to Mary U. Hoffman, 107 East 36th St, 3 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$12,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 42d St, 200.11x275, building loan, June 25; New York State R. & T. Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., due Nov. 1, 1933, 6 p. c. until completed, then 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster, 1 Madison Av. $4,500,000

NORFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, July 20; Crompond Realty Co. to Hy Stemme, 45 West 96th St, 3 years, 2 prior mtgs; attorneys, Chedsey & R., 320 Broadway.....$2,500

NORFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, prior mtg $22,500; 1st Av, 43, w s, 77 ft s of 3d St, 25x100, prior mtg $25,000; 142d St, n s, 100 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100, prior mtg $18,500, July 20; same to Francis B. Chedsey, Yorktown, N. Y., 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same.....$10,000

36TH ST, 431 West, n s, 425 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9, July 17; Katherina Gerlach to German Savings Bank, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.. $2,000

39TH ST, 135 to 139 East, n s, 260.10 ft w of 3d Av, 59.5x98.9x irregular, July 10; Pauline R. and Francis M. Baem, Jr., to the Mutual Life Insurance Co., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$50,000

43D ST, 521 West, n s, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, July 2; Hattie M. Waller and another to Bertha P. Treat, at Plandome, N. Y., due July 5, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Ashforth & Co., 501 5th Av.....$1,500

50TH ST, 527 West, n s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, June 30; Charles W. Michaels to George Weisensee, at Bayside, L. I., due and int. as per bond; attorneys, Wendel, E. & R., 277 Broadway.....$5,500

88TH ST, 164 West, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.8, all title, Nov. 20, 1916; Ida L. Rich to Garfield National Bank, 200 5th Av, due and int. as per note, prior mtg $14,000; attorney, Thomas D. Adams, 165 Broadway.....$2,300

95TH, 210 East, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x100.8, July 18; Nathan Plaine to Ester Mantner, 1,061 Boston Road Bronx, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $12,500; attorney, Kenneth C. Newman, 38 Park Row.....$2,000

115TH ST, s s, 172.10 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11, July 19; Fanny Aschner to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years.....$4,000

Bronx.

CEDAR ST, w s, at n s of Plot 22, map of Arden property, 25x50; Jeremiah Sullivan to Walter W. Taylor, 428 Tecumseh Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., June 26, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, De La Mare & M., 140 Nassau St.....$400

LOTS 35 to 38; William Borea Contracting Co. to same.....$1,050

LOTS 753 and 754; Ellen V. Falvey to same.....$412

All following same map, date, and attorney, and 5 years, 3½ p. c.:

LOTS 527 and 528; Lena Belin to same..$450

LOTS 1,150 to 1,153; Louise Cuneo to same.....$285

LOTS 1,110 and 1,111; Benjamin F. Porter to same.....345

LOT 912; Charles H. Barnes to same...$330

LOTS 344 to 346; Frederick Budde to same.....$855

LOTS 393 and 394; Benjamin F. Porter to same.....$240

LOTS 1,142 and 1,143; same to same.....$345

LOTS 547 to 550; Louise Cuneo to same..$840

LOT 559; Vincenzo Fiddiemi to same...$255

LOTS 843 and 844; Benjamin F. Porter to same.....$495

LOTS 1,374 to 1,376; Joseph F. Tingo...$1,000

LOTS 401 to 403; Ernest Willvonseder, Jr., to same.....$360

LOTS 90 and 91; Everett K. Wolfe to same, $600

LOT 1,231; Herman Sklar to same, 3 years, 3½ p. c.....$270

LOTS 628 and 629; Giuseppe Defelicibus to same, 4 years, 4 p. c.....$575

LOTS 696 to 700, map Lorillard Spencer et al; D. and G. Realty Corp. to Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, June 15, 5 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$4,500

All following same map, date and attorney and 5 years.

LOT 630; Pasquale Defelicibrus to same.$281

LOTS 835 to 840; William Borea Contracting Co. to same.....$1,237

LOTS 1403 and 1404; Elizabeth Williams to same.....$525

LOT 347; John C. Molony to same.....$356

LOTS 1202 to 1211 and 1194 to 1201; D. and G. Realty Corp. to same.....$7,200

LOTS 1253 and 1254; Robert S. Marsh to same.....$1,968

LOT 19; Leonard Culls to same.....$581

LOTS 1123 to 1126; Elizabeth Williams to same.....$2,381

NORTH OAK DRIVE, s s, being Lots 48, 49, 59, and 60, map of Bronxwood Park, 100x200, to South Oak Drive; Mataide Pagani to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row.....$11,000

THERIOT ST, 1,219, w s, 25x100; Peter J. Coen to Joseph H. Cleary, 1,219 Theriot Av, prior mtg $4,500, July 19, installments without interest; attorney, C. A. Furthman, 149th St and 3d Av.....$1,509

VAN BUREN ST, 1,618, e s, 41.8x100; Minnie M. Knobloch to Sadie Spanier, 103 Cannon St, July 2, due July 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, P. J. Knobloch, 299 Broadway...$2,750

WATSON AV, e s, at n e s of 177th St, runs n 15x e 33.5x s 35.2x n w 39; Tiebout Avenue Co., Inc., to Hedwig Schmeuter, 2,656 Decatur Av, July 17, due July 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

WEBSTER AV, 2,721 and 2,723, w s, 50x100.7; North County Development Co. to William M. Campbell, Scarsdale, N. Y., July 19, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $16,000

208TH ST, at line between Lots 326 and 327, map of Dickinson estate, runs s e 150x s w 100x n w 150x n e 100; Henry J. Smith to Jabish Holmes, 114 East 78th St, and another, executors, July 18, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

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200 Potato-Planted Brooklyn Lots

At ½ Value of Land Alone

A Whole Season's
Wartime Potatoes
FREE
With Each Lot!

$590 Each $5 Down $5 Monthly

(To Close Estate of Late Chas. E. Wood)

BY PROMPT ACTION you can buy the finest garden land all covered with a splendid crop of potatoes.

These lots will be reached in 20 minutes from Broadway when the proposed Utica Avenue extension of the Eastern Parkway Subway is constructed—about one-half the traveling time and distance as lots in the Bronx now selling at $2,500 each.

We planted these lots this Spring when potatoes were selling at 14 cents a pound and the land has a record of over 12,000 pounds to the acre.

Just think—a crop of potatoes that may equal half of a year's monthly payments—no work or worry on your part. We harvest the crop—you get the returns. These potatoes are not a philanthropy but a business necessity that is your opportunity.

It seems almost incredible that we can sell lots within six miles of City Hall for the small sum of $5 down—$5 a month. The executors of the estate of our former partner, Mr. Chas. E. Wood, want the assets liquidated—the land sold as soon as possible. We are giving the public the chance of a life time.

Don't delay! The first 120 lots offered three weeks ago have been sold. This block of 200 lots is in a choice location, with the built-up part of Flatbush crowding strongly towards its western boundary, and the great Jamaica Bay Improvement only a short distance away.

Don't you wait! These 200 potato-bearing lots are only a drop in the bucket compared with the million families in New York City. Most people will get left. Only one man in a thousand can see an opportunity. Come this week without fail.

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Purchasers at this sale may put their contracts in the name of any member of their immediate family (husband, father, son or brother) who enlists in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, in the event of whose death—while in active service—if payments have been made as agreed—the purchaser, as beneficiary, will receive a free deed to the property without any further payments.

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Large living room, sleeping porch, bedrooms, open fireplace, 2 baths "set in tub"; old shade trees. If contract let today could not be duplicated for price asked.

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Size grounds, (high and fenced in,) 275x240; 10-room house, 35x45, 2 baths, Veranda side and front; electricity, gas, water; 5-car garage, 22x32; 2-stall stable, 22x27; chicken house and run; wind mill, Lawn, shrubbery, fruit and beautiful shade trees; valued $11,000, will be sacrificed, $7,000, free and clear; Buildings couldn't be erected for asking price.

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ONE ROOM, BATH & KITCHENETTE.
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BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

91ST AND CENTRAL PARK WEST, (Eldorado Hotel.)—Doctor's or dentist's office, waiting room, and foyer, furnished or unfurnished. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock.

Suite of offices to sublet; three rooms, with outer office, suitable for any purpose; well kept fireproof building. Call at 45 John St., Room 408.

DESK ROOM, $8; MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2; well-furnished office; every convenience. Doane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Part of high-class knit goods office for rent, Broadway and Franklin Sts. Phone Franklin 5306.

Wonderfully located offices, $15 up; magnificent building; high-class service. 110 W. 40th.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 down and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

HISTORIC ESTATE.
An attractive country home and an up-to-date, fully stocked and equipped farm combined; one hour from Liberty St. Write for illustrated catalogue to H. C. HIGGINS, P. O. Box 70, N. Y. City.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

New Jersey.

Linden Av., Morsemere, N. J.—Seven rooms, bath; modern improvements; sleeping porch, four people; fine garden, chickens; $25 weekly, four to six weeks. M. G. Barry.

Allenhurst, N. J., 407 Euclid Av.—Biggest bargain on coast; six-room house, furnished month or season. Samuel Taylor, Jr.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished house or bungalow wanted for six months or longer from Sept. 1; two or three master's bedrooms; preference given where own garage; any district within one hour from downtown. B 309 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED JULY, 1847.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
Real Estate Broker,
Appraiser and Auctioneer.
156 Broadway. Telephone 1547 Cortlandt.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owners of successful seaside resort desire to market unsold balance to settle estate; several hundred lots; require successful realty operator. "New England," Z 221 Times Annex.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

To rent, old colonial mansion on Ocean Av.; large grounds, 400x200; all kinds of fruit, shade trees, and flowers; vegetable garden under cultivation; garage, stable; house has 3 master bedrooms, 3 baths, servants' quarters, &c.; hardwood floors; out-of-town business necessitates my moving; will accept $100 month from right party. Midwood 1311-W.

Handsome brownstone residence. Lincoln Road, near Prospect Park; parquet floors, electric light, and all modern conveniences; $9,800, small initial payment. Address 184 Lincoln Road. Phone 4364 Flatbush.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

House, 8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, plot 2,500, two blocks from Prospect Av. subway station, carrying charges about $22 month; rent for $40; small amount of cash; balance easy payment. A. F. Handy, 136 West 93d.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

SCARSDALE.—Rent, furnished, 2 months or longer, 10-room house, 2 baths; lawns, garden; large porch; two-car garage; high ground; near station; $225 month; bargain; inspect at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.

NEAR SLEEPY HOLLOW CLUB.
At Tarrytown, facing Pocantico Lake, beautiful acreage plot; must sell immediately; make offer. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little home and 2 acres of fine farm land; some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 142 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,450, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once to B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot, nice locality; improvements; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 222 Times Downtown.

Kew Gardens.—Plot 120x100; unexcelled home site; exclusive; bargain. W 64 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

NO MONEY DOWN.
NO INTEREST TO PAY.
This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets; window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125, planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

Exceptional Bargain. — Six-room modern home, $3,200, worth $3,700; also 5-room bungalow, $2,700, worth $3,000; all improvements; near station and trolley; restricted neighborhood; high ground; 30 minutes on Erie; small payment down, balance monthly like rent. W. BUTSCHER, 21 Park Row.

Ridgefield.—Modern residence, 9 rooms and bath, newly decorated; water, gas, electric and sewer connections; situated in private park; ample grounds; tennis courts; select and healthful neighborhood; 40 minutes from Herald Square; depot or trolley 5 minutes. Theo. Hill, Agt., Ridgefield, N. J.

Two Plainfield houses left out of nine; they sell faster than we can finish them; best location; 2 baths, sleeping porch, choice finish, decorations, &c.; $8,500. Send for pictures. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

WESTFIELD.—Remade house, 9 rooms, corner plot 100x175; all improvements; fruit and shade trees; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

SHORE FRONT FARM.
140 acres, Jersey coast; ocean view; near station; make offer immediately. J. R. G. Ivey, owner, 66 Broadway. Rector 2136.

Rutherford.—Free list of places, sale and rent. Booster, Box 57, Rutherford, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—To rent small country house, Westchester or Connecticut, within hour's ride of city; must have fireplace, modern plumbing; permanent; highest references. W 52 Times.

HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

Furnished house, Riverside Drive, near 157th St., 10 rooms, 2 baths; very desirable; $75. Owner will reserve first floor. Owner, K 226 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

MADISON AV, 697.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished; all conveniences; two or three months; seen by appointment. Plaza 7668.

SAN JACINTO,
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Three rooms, two baths, $80 monthly, or will divide, cheap. Phone or call on Kaufmans.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 58 WEST, Hotel Patterson.—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Two or three very large, magnificently furnished rooms; bath, kitchenette, fireplace; electricity; owner; private residence.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Two suites; piano; private baths, kitchenettes; $60, $90. Columbus 5685.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, furnished apartment; three rooms, bath, $100 monthly.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Front suite; twin beds; kitchenette; immaculate; maid service; $40 monthly.

95TH, 148 WEST. — Five outside, breezy rooms, southern exposure; beautifully furnished, complete; $80, less than rent unfurnished. 8-C.

97TH, (WEST.)—5 rooms, 2 baths, river view, $75. Phone Riverside 8098.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; 4-6 rooms, outside, $42, $50 month.

168TH, 601 WEST.—4, 5, 6 rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional;) references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35 $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

BROADWAY, (70s.)—Have large 11-room high-class apartment; will rent one or more suites to party of gentlemen or to refined couple. Further information address C. S., 680 Times Annex.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, (corner 91st.)—Two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant; very attractive, cool, facing the Park; reasonable.

CHARMING
housekeeping suite, 4 rooms; modern, private apartment. Moody, 617 West 113th.

DESIRABLE six-room apartment to sublease to Oct. 1st, fully furnished; all rooms outside; $125 month. 749 West End Av., or Slawson & Hobbs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

NAGLE AV., 137.—All outside, three-room apartment, nicely furnished; latest improvements; exceptionally clean and up to date; weekly, monthly rates. St. Nicholas 2163. Henderson.

PART of high-class apartment for rent to a gentleman; $25 per month. Phone Franklin 5306.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished sublet apartments; Summer, longer. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment, 15th floor, Ansonia Hotel; cool; overlooking river; possession Aug. 1; very cheap. Telephone I. H. Gusdofer, Hanover 6294.

Two to six rooms and bath, with or without kitchen and dining room; completely furnished, including hotel service.
$1.00 PER ROOM DAILY.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS, 305 West 98th St.—Phone 6100 Riverside. Modern building; half block front Riverside Drive; 2 minutes from 96th St. express station; nicest location; best value in city; restaurant attached.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82.—Five, seven, high-class apartments, furnished or unfurnished; sublet.

WEST END AV., 895, (104th.)—To sublet, six-room apartment; highest class; big Summer concession. Apply Apt. 24, The Mentone.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Ground floor apartment; can be seen any day; $75 month.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building, housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6 and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rentals $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration; renting agent on premises. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th. Tel Murray Hill 8300.

72 WEST 69TH ST.
Seven-room up-to-date apartments; electric lights, steam heat; $60-$65.

144TH, 561 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—4 and 7 rooms and bath, steam, electricity, telephone, &c., $29-$45.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenated by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av. Phone 1647 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 40.—Five rooms, facing park, rent $55; sublet $45, August-September; privilege new lease thereafter. Raby.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED apartment wanted from Sept. 1; two or three master bedrooms; upper west side. Address in first instance B 308 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

17TH, 307 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Large front room, bath; other rooms. Stuyvesant 2767.

22D, 30 EAST.—Large, small rooms; refined house; every convenience; moderate. Gramercy 1766.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

43D, 16 EAST.—Offers cool rooms; comforts of home; conveniences of hotel; references.

49TH AND MADISON AV., (Hotel New Weston.)—Sublet, two rooms; bath; rent singly or together; Summer rates. Pugh.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

69TH, 20 EAST.—Small room, private bath, $6 weekly. Plaza 6150, or Superintendent.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large room adjoining bath; near park. Telephone 6613 Lenox.

MADISON AV., 162.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette; electricity. Murray Hill 8427.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.
SMALL ROOMS; QUIET HOUSE.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Small and medium cool, clean rooms; large room, private bath.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; also small rooms; telephone; references.

13TH, 135 WEST.—Parlor floor, with bath, 3 rooms; suitable for doctor; references.

45TH, 159 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Newly furnished 3-room suite; electricity; elevator. Doyle.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Airy rooms, bath, kitchenette; single room; hot water, electricity; references.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, light rooms; private bath, electricity; Summer rates; references.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Large front room, 2 beds; electricity, elevator, phone. Starr.

68TH ST., 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; every convenience; near "L," subway stations.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large room; bath and kitchenette; smaller room; running water; electricity; clean, quiet house with owner; exclusive.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; running water, electric light; summer rates.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front rooms; kitchen privileges; Summer rates; tourists accommodated. Joel.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Cool, outside, attractive rooms, for men; breakfast served; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; first-class accommodations.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Rooms, bath adjoining; single, double; electricity; phone.

73D, 140 WEST. — LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED ONE, TWO, AND THREE ROOM SUITES; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTES.

73D, 160 WEST.—Large front room; two; closets; quiet house; gentlemen; references.

73D, 242 WEST.—Second floor, private bath, or separate; very attractive; Summer rate.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Double or single rooms; private bath, electric light; exclusive house.

75TH, (325 Amsterdam Av.)—Cool outside room; elevator, electricity, telephone; references. Block.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small room, first-class house; excellent location.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Large room, bath; private house; electricity; maid service; near Park.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; electricity; $5-$8.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Rooms, private baths; electricity; $5, $6, $8, $12.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms; singly, en suite; private baths, electricity, telephone.

76TH, 42 WEST.—Cool, delightful, double, single rooms; private baths; modern residence.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large and small; privilege kitchenette; also studio room. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Rooms, bath, kitchenette; select private house; $3 to $10.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, cool, electricity, conveniences, private house; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single room, southern exposure; reasonable; references.

77TH, 105 WEST.—Pleasant room in quiet, well-kept apartment; all conveniences; $3.50 weekly. Allan.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large room, connecting; shower bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, three windows, adjoining bath; continuous hot water, electricity.

78TH, 115 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, bath; private house; gentlemen preferred; electricity; telephone.

80TH, 151 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; nicely furnished; adjoining bath; separate entrance. Antoine.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; references; rates.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Beautiful large and small, cool rooms; private baths; references.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Facing Park.)—Exceptionally large, elegant room or suite, private bath, maid service; exclusive neighborhood; transportation convenient; private home. Schuyler 7352.

81ST, 118 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms; single, en suite; private bath; also smaller rooms.

81ST, 133 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; cool and quiet; references.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; cool and comfortable.

81ST, 3 WEST, (facing Park.)—Suite, single, private bath; reasonable.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room; well appointed; all conveniences.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 9042.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; front basement, private bath.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Cool, large room, all conveniences; moderate. Miss Smith, 4-E.

86TH ST., (538 West End Av.)—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; every convenience; subway, "L"; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, outside rooms; maid service; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine large hall room; gentleman; private family; reference.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, redecorated room; all conveniences; references. Apartment 6 North.

98TH, 234 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Large, airy room, single or suite, private bath; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 9.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Front room, suitable two persons desiring first-class appointments in every particular; also smaller room. Bolich.

110TH, 515 WEST.—Attractive front room, adjoining bath, with American couple; gentleman. Prescott.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, cool room, adjoining bath; elegant elevator apartment. Hart.

117TH, (Amsterdam Av., La Porte Hotel.)—Delightful Summer location; opposite Columbia University campus; between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 16 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; $4 weekly up; transients $1 daily up.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Pleasant, finely kept; gentlemen solely; from $2.50; baths, phone; subway.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable room, with every convenience, for business people; one-half block from subway; reasonable. Memvel. Audubon 2920.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Medium-sized room, high-grade elevator apartment; near Hudson; two in family; cool, quiet; moderate. Apt. 6H.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room, cool, clean; private family. Apt. 65. Audubon 6568.

142D, 605 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Front room; southern exposure; shower bath. Scott.

144TH, 600 WEST, (6B.)—Facing Hudson, $7; also front, $7; convenient location.

147TH, 624 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—Attractive front room, closets, kitchen adjoining; private house, overlooking Riverside; subway express.

180TH, 660 WEST.—Desirable, outside room; couple, gentlemen; references; elevator apartment. Hunt.

BROADWAY, 3,117, (124th St.)—Large, light room, all-night telephone and elevator service; gentlemen only. Apt. 24.

BROADWAY, 1,672, (52d St.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; elevator; use of kitchen. MacMillan.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 50, (Cor. 119th.)—Pleasant room, high, elevator, kitchen. Apt. 74.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362, (corner 109th.)—Large room, overlooking Hudson; ideal home for gentlemen or couple. Hurt, Apartment 10A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214.—Two spacious rooms, overlooking Hudson; private bath; high-class apartment. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (Apt. 1C.)—Large, outside rooms; running water; bath, shower.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223.—Large, airy room, single or suite; board optional.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior bachelor accommodations; single or suite. Riverside 3050.

WEST END, 896. — Beautiful, large, airy room; bath; electricity; $7; single, $3.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

Brooklyn.

CARLTON AV., 197.—Extra large front parlor; all improvements; also hall room. Telephone 9854 Prospect.

FLATBUSH, Brighton Line. — Attractive room, bath, electricity, telephone, tennis; $8. B 228 Times Downtown.

RIDGEWOOD AV., 3,930, Woodhaven.—Single, double rooms for couple. Phone Richmond Hill 1205-J.

Long Island.

SOUTH 5TH AV., 21, Rockaway Park.—Rooms facing ocean; private family. Inquire Nordeck.

New Jersey.

WISTARIA,
137 LIVINGSTON AV.,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
A quiet, exclusive house, where invalids and elderly people receive trained and intelligent care; superior accommodations; terms moderate; booklet.

ANDERSON AV., 162, Palisade, N. J.—Furnished one or two rooms and kitchenette; conveniences; screened porch; $6-$10. Kerby.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

87TH ST., 109 WEST, (Near Central Park West.)—Three unfurnished rooms for rent; hot and cold water, gas, electric light; private bath; $45 per month, inclusive.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG BUSINESS MAN wants room, vicinity 116th St. and Riverside Drive. Address Box 283, 1,364 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New York City.

HIGH FARM.—Simple life; vegetables, fruit; purest air; springs; trout stream; 2,000 feet elevation; 400 acres; $9 up. Roscoe, Sullivan County.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 853, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Halcyon Hall, (Grimes Hill.)—Large room; private piazza; couple; wonderful water view; also small bungalow; gentlemen or family.

The Willows, on the Beach, Huguenot Park. Hour Wall Street; boating, bathing, outdoor sports; excellent cuisine. 907 Tottenville.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

Long Island.

JUST OPENED.—New, strictly modern cottage; block from ocean; single rooms, suites, private baths; splendid food; former manager Mary Elizabeth Tea Room. Ward Cottages, 265 Rue de St. Felix, Far Rockaway. Phone 2141 Far Rockaway.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Beautifully situated, near Garden City; ideal for commuters; excellent table, service, and accommodations; booklet. Phone Hempstead 455.

Private Christian family will rent beautiful, airy room for season, or transient; boating and fishing; all conveniences; references. 67 Holland Pier, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

Bellport Children's Camp, Bellport, L. I.—Near water; all outside sports; boys, 6 to 12; girls, 6 to 15. Miss Hagedorn.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

EDGEWATER LODGE.—Directly on Sound, delightfully cool, attractive accommodations; moderate rates; commuting. Telephone 91-W Neptune Island, New Rochelle.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill; Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—One or two gentlemen in strictly private family. Telephone 155 Far Rockaway.

Room and board for gentlemen or couple. Mrs. Hellman, Woodmere Blvd., Woodmere.

Westchester County.

KINMOUNT, 182 North Broadway, Yonkers.—Delightful house, large rooms, broad piazza on 3 sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Yonkers 908. Annie Lane.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE,
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y.
Accommodations for people of refinement; boating, bathing, tennis; garage; fresh vegetables; references required. E. F. Dawes, Telephone Larchmont 561.

SUNNY CREST FARM.
A gentleman's modern estate; certified milk, fresh eggs, and vegetables; unexcelled table and service; near Sound; few select guests may apply. Phone 486 Port Chester, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
"THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY."
45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

WILLOW HOUSE, RUMSON ROAD,
SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
First-class accommodations; ideal surroundings; few guests; garage.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Home and care; convalescing and elderly guests; nurses' supervision; hills New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, 156 EAST.—Pleasant room; wholesome meals; convenient location.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—Teachers' residence; Summer rates. Telephone 9768 Murray Hill.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small; excellent board; all improvements.

49TH ST., 16 WEST. Unusual accommodations; references; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; carefully planned meals.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; rates; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Extra large, cool rooms, with private baths; southern exposure; refined Jewish surroundings; cuisine unsurpassed; table guests accommodated; reasonable rates. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (OPPOSITE SHERMAN SQ.)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ELEVATOR; BOARD. HUBBELL.

72D, 122 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; double, single; private baths; excellent table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single rooms; prices reasonable; table guests. Columbus 9687.

72D, 322 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS; PRIVATE HOUSE, OVERLOOKING HUDSON; PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms; suite; private baths; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large and small, attractive front, cool rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Large room, with bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, ("The Georgian.")—Attractive, cool rooms, baths, electricity; board optional.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New and modern, cheerful rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

93D, 205 WEST.—EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ELEGANT HOME.

94TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table, homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

95TH, 130 WEST.—Very attractive large and small rooms, bath; excellent table; references.

96TH, 54 WEST. Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Delightful, cool rooms; southern exposure; excellent home cooking; congenial surroundings; gentleman or couple; moderate. Hirschberg.

102D, 243 WEST.—Single rooms and rooms with bath; good cooking; fine service; moderate.

105TH, 168 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; $15 for two; private house.

115TH, (Corner Manhattan Av.)—"Columbia." Cool rooms, good board, $8 up. Call 4021 Morningside.

126TH, 174 WEST, (The Norwood,) Corner 7th Av.—Room and board; special rates; baths; telephone; home cooking; convenient cars.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—"Audubon." Bright rooms, good board. Telephone Audubon 2757.

152D, 561 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; electricity; running water; excellent table. Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

156TH, 553 WEST, ("LAFAYETTE INN.")—DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; NEAR SUBWAY STATION.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers one or two large rooms facing the Drive; refined, cultured atmosphere. Apt. 6B, 'phone 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Cool rooms; also suite; newly furnished; private bath; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool, newly furnished rooms; private bath; automatic elevator; excellent cuisine; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors, suites; board optional; Winter reservations.

BOARD WANTED.

ONE SUITE of three rooms, private bath, on one floor, wanted for Fall and Winter, with board, for refined Jewish Americans; family consists of three adults, nursing infant, and child, 4. Phone 6053 Cortlandt.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A BARGAIN LIST.
F.I.A.T. "30," 1915; latest importation.
Fiat 6-cyl. 56-H. P. 7-pass., Victoria top.
MARMON 1917 TOURING (500 MILES).
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
PACKARD "1-35" 7 pass. Touring.
Stutz '16 6-pass., Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER 7-PASS. TOURING.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
OVERLAND 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
R. S IRELAND,
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL GUARANTEED CARS.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.
1917 CHANDLER TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER ROADSTER.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MARMON TOURING.
STUTZ COLONIAL COUPE.
CADILLAC 8, TOURING.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
MANY OTHERS.
VAN DYKE AUTO CO., INC.,
1,700 BROADWAY, ONE FLIGHT UP.

ATTENTION! AUTOMOBILE BUYERS!
1917 Chandler Cloverleaf.
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Oldsmobile 8 cyl. 5 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 Cadillac 8 cyl. 7 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Cadillac Roadster.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED, MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON. PHONE 805 MORNINGSIDE. APT. 27.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ, 1914, BEARCAT.
MERCER 1916 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
MERCER 1914, SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
F. I. A. T. "30," FLEETWOOD IMPORTED.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-pass.; like new.
1917 HUDSON SUPER 6, touring.
1917 HUDSON CABRIOLET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1916 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1916 STUTZ ROADSTER.
1916 FIAT 55; 7-PASSENGER.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, 7-PASS.
1916 OLDSMOBILE TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 OVERLAND touring, 6 cyl., 7 pass.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster, model 83.
1914 MERCER MODEL M "4."
1914 PIERCE 6-48; 7-PASSENGER.
1913 PIERCE 6-38 TOURING.
WILL SELL ANY OF THE ABOVE CARS FOR ONE-HALF CASH AND BALANCE EASY TERMS.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
W. 55th, 2 Doors from B'way; open ev'gs.

REMUNERATIVE INVESTMENTS.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist is a medium for sale of first-class bonds and stocks not quoted elsewhere. Bid and offered prices given. 10 cents on all news stands; $4.00 a year. Annalist, Times Square, New York.—

BAKER electric runabout; completely rebuilt and newly painted; ideal physician's car; $450. Electric Garage, 62d St. and Central Park West.

CADILLAC 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "16 VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
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DODGE 1917 ROADSTER, Wire Wheels.
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MARMON 1915 "41" SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT; Wire Wheels.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; run 7,000 miles; extras; accept $1,100. 159 West 127th.

CADILLAC 1916 7-passenger touring car for sale, in good condition. Box 125, Norwalk, Conn.

CASH BARGAINS!!
1917 DAVIS TOURING, $750.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6" ROADSTER, $525.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING, NEW, $1,100.
1916 SAXON "6" TOURING, $425.
1916 OVERLAND "6" TOURING, $525.
1916 PAIGE SPECIAL ROADSTER, $800.
1916 DAVIS "6," SLIP COVERS, $600.
1915 CHALMERS "6," $475.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

COLE 5-passenger, 1914, $375; practically new, excepting paint; excellently equipped; electric starting, lighting. Cully, 1,032 Lexington Av.

GUARANTEED EXCHANGE LOCOMOBILES.

Ready for immediate delivery. These cars carry our standard LOCOMOBILE guarantee.

1916 "48" six pass. torpedo.
Original cost, $5,400.00.
Resale price, $3,250.00.

1915 "38" five pass. Touring Car.
Original price, $4,400.00.
Resale price, $2,500.00.

Exchange Car Booklet on Request.

E. L. Franklin, Mgr., Exchange Car Dept.,
The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st Street, next to Broadway.
'Phone Columbus 7750.

HAYNES, 1917, FOUR PASSENGER, LIKE NEW.
Has been run but a few miles; every possible equipment; cost $1,800; is offered for sale at the right price; if interested call day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1915 five-passenger touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

LOCOMOBILE
1917—38 H. P.
Seven Passenger Touring Car.

Has been driven approximately 1,500 miles. This car is being offered for sale for the account of one of our sub-agents, and is, to all intents and purposes, a new car. Can be purchased at an appreciable reduction and is covered by our standard new car guarantee. Ready for immediate delivery.

For further information, inquire of

E. L. Franklin, Mgr. Exchange Car Dept.
LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA,
West 61st St., next to Broadway.
Telephone Columbus 7750.

MERCER 1915, 6-passenger; driven 12,000 miles; mechanically perfect; newly painted; any demonstration. 330 West 27th. Chelsea 7556.

MERCER speedster, excellent condition; powerful, quiet, sporty; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

MERCER runabout, 22-72, 1916; nearly new; price $2,000. Phone Caine any morning before 10 A. M., 172 Bryant.

MERCER 1916 runabout; 1916 touring; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

METZ.—Beautiful Metz roadster, fully equipped and guaranteed; price $175; touring, $350. Metz Motor Car Co., 240 West 56th.

MINERVA, 26-45 H. P., six-passenger touring; body by Quinby; mechanical condition perfect; guaranteed six months; price $1,500. MINERVA MOTOR CAR CO., 227 West 64th St.

OVERLAND coupe, 1915, $475, suitable for doctor, contractor; has extra touring body. Bob, 1,032 Lexington Av., (near 74th.)

OVERLAND runabout, 1916, $325; last word in equipment and condition. Jones, 1,032 Lexington Av., (near 74th St.)

OVERLAND runabout, 1917; used 2 months. Gilbert, Newark, N. J. Tel. Market 2887.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, twin 6, 7-passenger; driven 6,000 miles; 2 extra shoes, special slip covers, and touring trunks; original paint in excellent condition; mechanically perfect; a bargain. Winnall, 33 West 44th. Telephone 4674 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD Twin Six runabout with wire wheels; one extra; finish, white; very pretty car; last model built in 1916; with 1917 improvements. Tel. Market 2887.

POPE-HARTFORD, tonneau damaged; will sell cheap; seen at Kingsbridge Garage, University Av., 194th St. Stonebridge, 23 Warren St. Telephone Barclay 6538.

RENAULT.—For sale, five-passenger car; engine in good condition; could be used for light trucking. Address Percy P. Anderson, 306 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

ROLLS ROYCE landau brougham for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917 3-passenger, wire wheels. Gilbert, Newark. Tel. Market 2887.

SIMPLEX touring car, fully equipped; like new; low body; must sell at once. Can be seen 156 East 120th St.

Specially finished car in gray, Victoria, leather top; wire wheels; run less than 500 miles; at a bargain. F 271 Times Downtown.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body; one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916 little four touring. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

STODDARD-DAYTON RUNABOUT, first-class condition, $450. Inquire 2,000 Morris Av., corner 179th. Phone 6104 Tremont.

STUTZ Springfield convertible sedan; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

USED CARS.
1916 Marmon Club Roadster.
1917 Packard Twin Six "35" touring.
1917 Packard Twin Six "25" touring.
1916 Packard Twin Six limousine.
1916 Packard Twin Six Salon Phaeton.
14-48 Packard limousine.
14-38 Packard Coupe and Berlin.
1915 Cadillac limousine.
1913 "48" Packard touring.
Mercedes inside drive limousine.
1916 Oldsmobile, 8-cylinder.
1915 Overland limousine.
1915 Chalmers touring.
One 3-ton Packard truck chassis.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn,
Near Bedford Av. Tel. Flatbush 8384.

WHY BUY SECOND-HAND CARS WITHout factory's or dealer's guaranty, when we sell you a new car, regular service and guaranty, for $200 cash on delivery and $100 monthly. No red tape or delay. Cars sold at regular factory catalogue list price. Our offer unqualified. Old Dominion Securities Company, 2,010 Broadway. Phone Columbus 3691.

WILLYS-KNIGHT, Sedan, 1916 model; entire car in perfect condition; bargain, $700. MINERVA MOTOR CAR CO., 227 West 64th St.

WINTON six, 1914 model; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK, 1917, five-passenger touring car; hour, day, trip; reasonable. Circle 553.

CADILLAC seven passenger, big limousine, landaulet; recent model; hourly, monthly. Circle 2471.

OVERLAND.—Private five-passenger car, late model, $2.50 an hour. Melrose 6027.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD Cars.—West's cars are the best cars; most reasonable rates; hourly or monthly. Columbus 7300.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE.
Latest models; to road houses; 5 hours, $15. Brown-Bushman Co., 216 Bryant.

PACKARD Touring; elegant, seven-passenger, by trip, day, week.: 8915 Morningside.

PACKARD landaulet; appearance like new; day, week, hour, trip. Scanlon, Circle 2835.

PACKARD cars for hire by hour, day, week, month. Smith, Circle 2057.

RENAULT limousine for rent; excellent condition; by week or month; reasonable rates. Robert King, 127 East 83d St. Telephone 6073 Lenox.

REO.—For hire, private car, beautiful new 7-passenger Reo; careful driver; special rates for trips or by the hour. Phone 2690 Flatbush.

Automobiles Wanted.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 h. p. runabout, not older than 1915; later model preferred; give year and mileage run. Y 339 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

OWNERS, prospective owners, chauffeurs, and mechanics, learn the care and operation of the automobile; write for full particulars. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,120 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W.57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER desires position; present company in liquidation; Christian; $18; best of references. W 79 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, knowledge of stenography; $8. Parnis, 202 West 116th. Morn. 1480.

CLERK, BOOKKEEPER, experienced, reliable; best references former employers; salary, $15. W 84 Times.

COMPANION, Housekeeper, seeks position companion to lady. Mrs. Taylor, 566 West 171st.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. 1158 Circle.

HOUSEWORKER.—Lady wishes to recommend her general houseworker, colored; good girl. Call Saturday, 800 Riverside Drive. Apt. 2F.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young girl wishes position for general housework. Dull, 628 East 11th St.

OFFICE GIRL, (16;) neat appearance; public school graduate. Irene Reynolds, 453 Tremont Av. Telephone Tremont 6265.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist, beginner; $7. Tessie Erenstoft, 200 West 116th. Phone Morningside 1480.

TEACHER.—Experienced primary teacher wishes work for August, tutor, governess, companion, mother's helper. Address Box 196, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY wishes situation as companion to elderly lady; country preferred. B 119 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT.—Age 31; nine years' manufacturing experience; salary $25. K 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or ledger clerk, (22,) four years' experience, desires position. K 289 Times Downtown.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION EXPERT desires position supervising construction work or handling contracts in New York or vicinity; salary $3,000 per annum. B 153 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Lagergreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, careful, neat, reliable; private family; city or country; good references. C. W. U., 174 East 108th.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; full, part time. Redmond, 983 Columbus Av. Riverside 7450.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable; careful driver; experienced; minor repairs; best references. Telephone Lenox 8186.

CHAUFFEUR, licensed. Italian, experienced mechanic, wants position. William Flagapane, 247 East 122d St.

CHAUFFEUR, temperance, Irishman, employed, wants position; references. Leonard, 310 West 48th.

COLLEGE MAN, 23, married, now teacher, wishes position with future. K 279 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, 25, experienced, knowledge advertising and stenography, wishes position; $25. B 316 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, (25,) draft exempt, thoroughly experienced; successful, active; moderate salary. K 294 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE AND SALESMAN.
GENTLEMAN, WELL CONNECTED, 25 YEARS RESIDENT OF CHICAGO, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL KNOWN TO BIG MERCHANTS AND MEN OF AFFAIRS THERE, DESIRES ASSOCIATION WITH EASTERN FIRM AS REPRESENTATIVE IN CHICAGO. STOCKS, BONDS, OR INSURANCE NOT CONSIDERED. W 87 TIMES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, 33, Christian, banking training, well familiar with bookkeeping, correspondence, foreign exchange and investments, has private means, is man of absolute integrity, education, tact, wishes position of trust with prospects; moderate salary for beginning; best references; German-American, Y 363 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN.—25, accounting, correspondence, office and sales managerial experience, desires position of trust with prospects. K 244 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A high-class salesman, intelligent, adaptable, energetic, and unimpeachable integrity, wishes position with established firm with future possibilities; exempt draft. W 100 Times.

SALESMAN (23) desires to represent reliable concern; good result getter. W 72 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) intelligent, willing worker, varied experience, wishes connection offering inducements for future; best references. W 91 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) educated, office, business experience, desires connection with promising future; hard worker; excellent references. W 92 Times.

YOUNG MAN with fifteen years' experience in ship designing and construction wishes a responsible position with shipbuilding company. F 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS, WISHES POSITION AS ASSISTANT TO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. B 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wideawake, with initiative, intelligence, and five years' practical business experience. Phone Orchard 5407.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSING and general office work; refined American girl, over 18, wanted; salary to start $8; call Saturday before noon. 95 Madison Av., Room 606.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, on commission basis, to represent highest type quarterly magazine published. Apply 8th floor, 56 West 45th, Saturday, between 5 and 6.

ASSISTANT to bookkeeper; must be bright, operate typewriter, write good hand, quick and accurate at figures, and have knowledge of bookkeeping; in office of manufacturing concern located in 42d St., Manhattan; give age, experience, salary expected; reply in own handwriting. Address Book, 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Assistant Cashier.—Bakery, restaurant. 310 Lenox Av.

BOOK SALESWOMAN.—Experienced, for a $50 per week proposition; suited to present national conditions; sales steadily increasing; salary and commission. The King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.

CARETAKER.—Jewish young woman as caretaker for children; must speak English fluently and be prepared to reside in institution. Apply by letter only, to Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 1,560 Amsterdam Av., New York City.

CHILD'S NURSE.—Young lady, experienced, to take care of boy 2½ years old; must have necessary intelligence for this purpose and come well recommended; city reference; to such a person a liberal salary will be paid. H. G., 277 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.—Two positions are open in a banking office for dictaphone operators; light, airy office; good organization; salary and hours excellent. F 272 Times Downtown.

DICTATING MACHINE OPERATOR.—A permanent position; $18; convenient to 23d St. ferry or the 9th Av. "L." Apply Room 703, 114 Liberty St.

GOVERNESS and playmate for eight-year-old girl; knowledge of music and languages preferred; state qualifications, age, and salary desired. J 181 Times.

MILLINERY DESIGNER
and
FORELADY.

A Chicago house is open for a thoroughly competent woman to take charge of a wholesale workroom; we must have one who is thoroughly competent in the knowledge of getting out work from such a workroom and knows all about cutting and general management; state age, experience, salary, &c. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

MODELS.
C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,
150 MADISON AV.,
want a number of experienced 16 size models for their dress and costume showroom.

NURSE.—Young woman, refined, to take full charge of two children of business people; good home; no housework. 43 West 110th St. Apt. 4.

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST; high school graduate preferred; high-class workmanship necessary; Gentile dress goods house; good prospects. W 25 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced stenographer wanted. Litt & Kunsberg, 30 West 32d St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.—A high school graduate for sales office handling steel sash; quality more essential than experience. Address Room 1251, 50 Church St., or telephone Cort. 5552.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission: $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—One who can use the plug switchboard; a bright, neat girl. Apply 10 A. M., 318 East 48th St., Miss Burman.

TYPIST and Dictaphone Operator, American, good education, in small Wall St. law office; salary $15; answer, giving education and experience. E 400 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Large fire insurance office desires young lady typist who has had experience on reinsurance bordereaux. In reply state age, education, religion, experience, and salary desired. K 284 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL for office work; apply by letter, stating age and experience; salary $7 per week to start. K 257 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced; permanent positions. Apply early. Law and Commercial Agency, 261 Broadway.

Instruction.

BUSINESS TRAINING for Women.—Business demands trained women to fill actual and prospective vacancies, especially women trained in accounting and office procedures. Send for details of the 16-session Accounting Course for Women, given at the Pace Institute, Hudson Terminal, afternoons or evenings. Ask for Booklet 19. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., New York.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wanted by firm of chartered accountants, with a large practice in New York City, an experienced certified public accountant or chartered accountant, who is capable of handling a staff of assistants; salary to start, $3,500 a year; only men trained in an accountant's office will be considered; excellent opportunity for man with outstanding ability. Z 206 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly competent; possessing initiative; capable managing and directing clerical force of thirty-five and all details when necessary; must be high-class experienced, and capable earning $1,800 to $2,000 per annum; excellent opportunity for right man; state age, experience, former employers, &c. W 97 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, on commission basis, to represent highest type quarterly magazine published. Apply 8th floor, 56 West 45th, Saturday, between 5 and 6.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Permanent position, with opportunity for advancement. Apply in own handwriting, stating salary to start, J 200 Times.

AUTO TRUCK SALESMEN, with experience; good proposition; commission basis only. Address J 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by large corporation; must possess good working knowledge of accounting and be able to compile a balance sheet and a profit and loss statement; state age, business experience, and salary. Address F 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent to thoroughly check remittances; must be proficient; excellent opportunity to right man; state age, experience, former employer, &c. W 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in Bronx bank; good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. S. W., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT; must operate typewriter; give full details, experience, &c., K 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—High school graduate; four years' experience; credit experience. W 78 Times.

BOY wanted by corporation; must be neat in appearance, a good penman, and reside with parents. Address in own handwriting, stating age and giving reference. K 276 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN, firemen, signal maintainers, signal helpers, lampmen, boilermakers, and machinists; experienced. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

BURROUGHS comptograph and comptometer repair men wanted. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., New York.

CARDER WANTED ON ASBESTOS. AMERICAN ASBESTOS CO., NORNISTOWN, PENN.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; must know how to operate Stearns car, A1 mechanic, and reside in or near New Rochelle; in application state by whom previously employed, age, and salary expected. Z 219 Times Annex.

COLLECTORS.—Two young men with some collecting experience; must come well recommended and furnish surety or realty bond; salary to start $2 per day. Call between 10 and 11 A. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

DESIGNERS and time study men; large manufacturing concern, 30 miles from New York, manufacturing aviation motors, desires the services of competent designers and time study men; excellent opportunities; ideal working conditions. Address, stating experience, salary expected, &c., Z 233 Times Annex.

DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN.—Several competent designers and draftsmen who have had a broad and varied experience on designing jigs, fixtures, and gauges for small interchangeable parts; permanent position and exceptionally fine working conditions. Address, stating experience, references, and wages expected, Box Z 201 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced along the lines of light machines, design similar adding machines, typewriters, cash registers, &c.; very desirable opening for the right man. In answer please state age, nationality, experience, salary desired, and when available. J 183 Times.

FIRST-CLASS TAILOR WANTED.
An out-of-town dressmaking house wants a first-class cutter and fitter; must be responsible for work; salary will be made satisfactory. Answer, with references, W 80 Times.

MAN.—OPPORTUNITY FOR A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC MAN, AGE 20 TO 23, POSSESSED OF A HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, GOOD PRESENCE, AND ADDRESS, TO ENTER THE OFFICE AND LEARN THE BUSINESS OF A RELIABLE MANUFACTURER LOCATED IN JERSEY CITY; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. MUST BE PROFICIENT IN TYPEWRITING. STATE AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS B 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

MECHANICALLY TRAINED MAN, between 25 and 30 years, to demonstrate practicability of anti-friction bearings; must travel; big opportunity for the right man; send photo and particulars regarding education and training. Industrial Division, Hyatt Roller Bearing Co., Box 476, Newark, N. J.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN for permanent position; location near New York City; must have at least 5 years' experience in the detail of machine parts; state age, experience, salary expected, and give references. Z 209 Times Annex.

MILLING MACHINE HANDS.—Only those able to set up their own machines from blue prints and work to micrometer measurements need apply. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ORDER AND SALVAGE CLERKS wanted by a large concern fanufacturing aviation motors; good opportunity to experienced men. Address, stating experience, &c., Z 232 Times Annex.

PORTERS.—General office cleaning; salary $13. E 494 Times Annex.

RECRUITS wanted for Troop B, Squadron A, New York cavalry, including horseshoer, saddler, bugler; report to Captain Putnam at armory, 94th St. and Madison Av., N. Y.

SALESMAN, experienced real estate, for high class, low priced property; attractive commission and bonus contract; must be a producer, with sales record that can sell without being shown how; no drawing account seekers or dead ones wanted. F 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN TO CALL ON LADIES' APPAREL MANUFACTURERS TO HANDLE WELL-KNOWN LINE OF BUTTONS AND NOVELTIES; ONLY EXPERIENCED MAN NEED APPLY; COMMISSION AGAINST DRAWING ACCOUNT. J 193 TIMES.

SALESMEN, MOTOR TRUCKS.
Wholesale and retail; two for New York and Brooklyn; also New Jersey; good opportunity for experienced men; salary or commission. Burford Co., 44 West 62d St.

SALESMEN.—Leads furnished; no books or canvassing; evening work; good opportunity; commission or salary if qualified. United Land Developing Co., 132 Nassau St., Room 305.

SALESMAN.—One who has good following; no specific territory; also one who has had experience in ladies' bathing suits preferred; salary or commission. B. G., 214 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by well-known solid gold chain and jewelry house to cover Middle West territory; only experienced men with following in the trade need apply; salary. Hermann Baum, Inc., 90 William St.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in infants' knit goods, for city and surrounding territory; commission basis; give full particulars in first letter. J 190 Times.

SALESMAN, furs, who can show results; have an excellent opportunity with a progressive house; good salary to right man; state full particulars. Z 224 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced glue and gelatine salesman to sell local consuming trade by large out-of-town manufacturer; salary. Apply F 234 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Forecasts for New York City and vicinity as issued by the United States Weather Bureau tonight were as follows:

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer; moderate south and southwest winds.

New Jersey and New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	71	70	4 P. M.	77	83
6 A. M.	70	70	6 P. M.	74	80
9 A. M.	72	74	9 P. M.	70	76
12 M.	79	79	11 P. M.	70	..

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature 83 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 70 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 89 per cent. at 8 A. M., 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.19 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:41|Sun sets..7:23|Moon sets..8:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:03	9:15	3:05	3:10
Governors Island	9:36	9:59	3:41	3:46
Hell Gate	11:21	11:25	5:38	5:49

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Forecasts:

S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ala.—Thunder showers Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Miss.—Fair in n., thunder showers in s. Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Warmer and fair Sat. Sun. fair; continued warm.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair, continued warm, Sat. Sun., probably thunder showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun., probably thunder showers; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. Sun., probably thunder showers. cooler in w.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Fair and warm Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

N. Car.—Thunder showers Sat. and probably Sun.; moderate winds, mostly s. e.

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:10—744 St. Nicholas Av.; Henry Kinghauser
5:00—188 2 St.; S. Bernstein..........Slight
10:05—125 W. 51 St.; Northeastern Electric Co. ....Slight
10:15—629 Lenox Av.; Morris Kelter...None
10:50—519-523 W. 28 St.; Morgan Crucible Co. ....Slight
11:10—78 St. Mark's Place; E. Lebold..Slight
P. M.
12:30—124 E. 123 St.; James Kelly....Slight
12:50—500 E. 163 St.; not given.........$10
1:10—48-50 Washington St.; J. Gridsis.None
2:15—321 E. 122 St.; not given......None
2:30—1,000 Faile St.; Adolph Pearle..Slight
4:30—209 E. 108 St.; Antonio Perreni.Slight
5:25—205 W. 84 St.; Harry Donovan..None
6:20—282 11 Av.; Dunbar Box Co....Slight
6:55—255 Monroe St.; Isaac Slun.....Slight
7:35—2 Av. & 129 St.; I. R. T. yard...None
7:40—53 W. 72 St.; William Bangbrom,
7:50—253 E. 4 St.; S. Paunebaum
7:55—544 6 St.; B. Froner..........Slight
8:00—1-5 Avenue C; T. Kline..........Slight
8:00—20 Ludlow St.; I. Kepperman....Slight
8:30—75 Sheriff St.; M. Katz..........Slight
8:45—33 Lewis St.; I. Goldstein.......Slight
8:55—360 Perry St.; J. Yoles..........Slight
9:15—69 E. 113 St.; Ethel Rosenblum..Slight
9:40—152 E. 106 St.; Cecelia Shaw....Slight
9:40—352 W. 127 St.; H. Miller.........Slight
9:45—115 W. 23 St.; Manges Bros...$20,000
9:50—4 W. 16 St.; B. Dickman.........Slight
11:00—94 Orchard St.; Sadie Gitterman.Slight
11:05—170 W. 120 St.; J. Hungerford...Slight
Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

SECRETARY.
Between 25 and 30; thorough knowledge of stenography and typewriting required; must be competent and experienced and able to furnish unquestionable references; good opportunity. Write, giving age, nationality, experience, previous places of employment, and salary expected, K 296 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY to building superintendent at seashore; permanent position, big chance for advancement; general building experience required; also must be expert at shorthand and stenography; state salary expected and experience. Z 222 Times Annex.

SODA DISPENSERS.
Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Co. require the services of a few first-class experienced soda dispensers. Apply C. T. Beasley, 340 W. 4th.

SPECIAL OFFICER, AMERICAN, ABOUT 35 YEARS, INTELLIGENT, STRONG, HEALTHY, WELL-PROPORTIONED. APPLY IN OWN HANDWRITING, GIVING AGE, WEIGHT, AND HEIGHT. K 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENCIL CUTTER.—A young man over 16 to learn music stencil cutting. Apply Z 226 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, wanted immediately in large factory; state age, experience, and salary expected. Chelsea Fibre Mill Co., 1,155 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and typist desired by Christian firm; capable, active, quick; state age, experience, salary. K 252 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, at least 21 years old, as head stock clerk; must have had experience in handling large stock, preferably music rolls; state age and last three years' experience; fine opportunity for right man. J 171 Times.

TECHNICAL MAN, preferably M. E., aged 24 to 28, with machine shop or mechanical experience, to enter industrial bearings sales department: (bearings for machine tools, steel mills, &c., not automobiles;) salary, $100 a month to start; big opportunity for man with the right experience, who is aggressive and has ability to grow; send photograph, training, and experience. Address replies to Sales Dept., care Box 476, Newark, N. J.

TELEPHONE ENGINEER WHO HAS HAD SOME GENERAL EXPERIENCE WITH TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING CONCERN. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN TO EVENTUALLY BECOME SALES MANAGER OR IMPORTANT FACTOR WITH RAPIDLY GROWING COMPANY. MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE AND WRITE INTELLIGENTLY ON TELEPHONE MATTERS. YOU WILL NOT BE MERELY A COG IN THE WHEEL HERE, BUT A PERSON OF IMPORTANCE IN THE ORGANIZATION. STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED, ERICSSON MFG. CO., TEL. DEPT., 45 NORTH DIVISION ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

TOOL DRAFTSMAN.—Large manufacturing concern located thirty miles from New York desires the services of thirty-first-class tool draftsmen; excellent opportunities and ideal working conditions; state age, actual experience, and salary expected. Z 230 Times Annex.

TRIMMED HAT MAN.

A Chicago concern desires the services of a man who is acquainted with the production of trimmed hats, also hand-made untrimmed hats, and knows thoroughly management, cutting, cost of production, and all details; give your entire experience, salary, and age. Address Wm. Van Buren, 1,140 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20 to 24, as correspondent, general office and stock room assistant; high school graduate preferred. Apply J. H. Rhodes & Co., 162 William St., between 10 and 12 A. M. Monday.

YOUNG MAN wanted, experienced typing bills of lading and general steamship agency work; state qualifications, references, and salary desired. B 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright young man, 18 to 20, bookkeeping experience. Reply in own handwriting, stating reference and salary expected. J 358 Times.

Instruction.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS IN BUSINESS.—Unprecedented demand for men who can qualify for positions of responsibility; Summer evening class groups now being organized for Pace Courses, adopted by leading business organizations throughout the country to meet their need for competent men and women; details given in free Booklet No. 25. PACE & PACE, 30 Church St., N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Following boards are appointed to meet July 23 at places indicated to examine candidates at training camps for provisional appointment as 2d Lts. in the regular army:

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.
NEW ENGLAND CAMP, 1ST PROVISIONAL TRAINING REGIMENT.

Capt. G. M. Russell, Cav.; Capt. J. L. DeWitt, 20th Inf.; 1st Lts. L. T. Saul, 22d Inf.; J. A. Lanahan, M. O. R. C.; C. W. Woodall, M. O. R. C.

NEW YORK CAMP, 2D PROVISIONAL TRAINING REGIMENT.

Capts. P. W. Arnolds, 14th Cav.; I. J. Carr, 7th Inf.; W. E. Wills, 5th Inf. First Lieuts. W. C. Chamberlain, M. O. R. C.; J. A. Lanahan, M. O. R. C.

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Majors C. E. Marrow, M. C.; W. R. Smedberg, Jr., 2d Cav.; J. B. Kemper, Inf. Capt. C. F. Martin, Cav. First Lieut. M. J. Myers, M. O. R. C.

FT. NIAGARA, N. Y.

Majors C. B. Sweezey, 17th Cav.; E. T. Conley, 37th Inf. Capts. F. N. Jerauld, M. O. R. C.; F. M. Chisolm, M. O. R. C.; A. Payne, C. A. C.

FT. OGLETHORPE, GA.

Major R. C. McLeave, 35th Inf. Capt. R. M. Parker, 23d Cav. First Lieuts. I. Spaulding, F. A.; J. D. L. McPheeters, M. O. R. C.; L. J. Efird, M. O. R. C.

FT. MCPHERSON, GA.

Lieut. Col. R. J. Fleming, Cav. Major L. C. Duncan, M. C. Capt. S. J. Sutherland, 23d Inf. First Lieuts. F. Babcock, C. A. C.; H. G. Turner, M. O. R. C.

FT. BENJ. HARRISON, IND.

Majors J. W. Grissinger, M. C.; A. C. Read, 48th Inf. Capts. S. J. Turnbull, M. C.; A. P. Cronkhite, Engrs. Corps. First Lieut. C. P. Dick, Cav.

FT. SHERIDAN, ILL.

Capts. R. H. Leavitt, 6th Inf.; C. A. Trott, Inf. First Lieut. C. C. Benson, Cav. Majors P. L. Boyer, M. C.; J. M. Phalen, M. C.

FT. LOGAN H. ROOTS, ARK.

Major C. LeR. Cole, M. C. Capts. G. F. Lull, M.C.; W. K. Naylor, 47th Inf.; E. A. Hickman, 17th Cav.; 1st Lt. W. H. W. Youngs, Cav.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

Majors W. G. Sills, 13th Cav.; R. C. Moore, Engr. Corps; B. Enochs, 11th Inf.; J. L. Bevans, M.C. 1st Lt. P. A. Schule, M.C.

FT. RILEY, KAN.

Majors L. M. Nuttman, 59th Inf.; I. C. Welborn, 47th Inf. 1st Lts. H. A. Flint, 21st Cav.; H. L. Chambers, M.O.R.C.; J. C. Lardner, M.O.R.C.

LEON SPRINGS, TEX.

Maj. S. P. Adams, Cav. Capts. P. W. Guiney, 22d Cav.; R. G. Peck, 11th Inf. 1st Lts. T. S. Troy, M.R.C.; H. O. Wyneken, M. O. R. C.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Majors W. M. Morrow, 57th Inf.; R. B. Longan, Inf.; H. C. Whitehead, 10th Cav.; E. A. Dean, M.C.; P. C. Field, M.C.

FT. MYER, VA.

Lt. Col. W. J. Glasgow, Cav. Majors A. M. Whaley, M.C.; E. D. Scott, F.A.; O. E. Hunt, Inf. 1st Lt. L. H. Smith, M.O.R.C.

FT. MONROE, VA.

Capts. A. H. Sunderland, C.A.C.; F. H. Lincoln, C. A. C. 1st Lts. R. H. Lee, C.A.C.; H. J. Hagan, M.O.R.C.; P. S. Tucker, M.C.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, D. C.

Maj. J. N. Hodges, C. of E. Capts. F. S. Strong, Jr., C. of E.; S. C. Cox, M.O.R.C.; M. J. Young, Engr. Corps.; M. H. Darnell, M.O.R.C.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

Col. W. K. Jones, Inf. Maj. I. Newell, 44th Inf. Capt. A. D. Cummings, 14th Inf. 1st Lts. A. M. Lehman, M.C.; R. W. Newton, M.O.R.C.

FT. WINFIELD SCOTT, CAL.

Capts. R. E. Herring, C.A.C.; W. W. Merrill, C.A.C.; J. S. Pratt, C.A.C. 1st Lts. R. F. Cox, C.A.C.; E. B. Gray, C.A.C.

FT. LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Maj. J. G. Steese, Engr. Corps. Capts. J. E. Harris, Engr. Corps; E. R. Gentry, M.C.; A. L. Ganahl, Engr. Corps. Maj. C. F. Craig, M.C.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following officers to Commanding General, Central Dept., for duty to examine the National Guard to be mustered into the Federal service, then to Fort Benj. Harrison, medical officers' training camp for course of instruction:

Maj. D. B. Downing.

CAPTAINS.

W. A. Domer,
W. J. Uppendahl,
J. B. Dougherty,
C. H. Parker,
W. R. T. Sharp.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. J. Agnelly,
C. H. Bailey,
C. C. Bassett,
D. R. Benninghof,
R. O. Blood,
A. J. Brainard,
J. F. Byrne,
L. I. Conlit,
C. C. Crampton,
M. A. Darling,
Burns R. Eastman,
J. R. Evers,
E. A. Florentine,
H. W. Gante,
C. W. Ashley,
C. E. Barcus,
J. A. Belyea,
J. K. Biddle,
A. V. Braden,
H. P. Butts,
R. Cranmer,
F. S. Cooper,
W. A. Deerhake,
J. R. Dillinger,
S. D. Edelman,
E. E. Fitzpatrick,
P. I. Froude,
G. R. Goering,
E. W. Hanson,
W. H. Henry,
D. E. Hoover,
C. A. Hunsaker,
E. A. Hansen,
D. R. Kline,
W. G. Litule,
R. D. Luster,
W. G. McDeed,
W. H. Maley,
E. N. Mendenhall,
A. E. Mozingo,
F. R. Patton,
M. L. Peterson,
D. E. Reed,
R. C. Rind,
H. B. Roberts,
H. E. Ross,
K. E. Shawecker,
A. B. Smith,
R. E. Stifel,
C. H. Wells,
G. Hoffmeister,
F. H. Harms,
R. C. Hill,
F. L. Hosman,
H. W. Jackson,
P. A. Klebba,
E. E. Leeson,
F. W. Lockwood,
M. F. McCarthy,
W. H. McKay,
C. H. Mayfield,
H. C. Miller,
G. C. Otrich,
I. Perrill,
R. G. Provost,
F. J. Riley,
H. Robenstein,
W. F. Rohland,
H. G. Scranton,
W. E. Skidmore,
D. Smith, Jr.,
O. A. Suttie,
C. H. White.

1st Lts. C. F. Lynch and J. H. Quinn to Ft. Benj. Harrison for course of instruction.

Following 1st Lts. to Washington, D. C., Army Med. School for instruction: E. S. Du Bray and H. G. Marxmiller.

1st Lt. W. H. G. Mackay report to Maj. W. F. Manges, M.R.C., Phila., for instruction in roentgenology.

Following officers of M.R.C. to Ft. Benj. Harrison for instruction:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. Altman,
K. M. Manougian,
W. C. Cauble,
C. Mondini.

CAPTAINS.

J. D. Farrar,
S. J. Young.

Following officers to Ft. Oglethorpe for instruction:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

R. E. Fallas,
J. R. Shelton,
E. C. Major,
W. A. Shelton.

1st Lt. J. L. Fortune, to Terre Haute, Ind., to examine applicants for appointment in Officers' Reserve Corps.

Capt. W. M. Richards, to Ft. Snelling, Minn., and by letter to Central Dept.

1st Lt. N. E. Titus, report by telegraph to Eastern Dept., then to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., for instruction.

Capt. A. F. Wheat, to Boston, report to Maj. A. W. George, M.R.C., for instruction in roentgenology.

Capt. H. E. Ashbury, to Maj. L. G. Cole, M.R.C., New York, for instruction in roentgenology, then to Ft. McPherson (Ga.) Base Hospital as roentgenologist and by letter to Southeastern Dept.

1st Lts. E. L. Cole and L. A. Fox, M.R.C., from Army Med. School, this city, to Allentown, Penn., report to Maj. E. E. Persons, M.C., and by letter to Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. H. C. Devighne, report to Com. Gen. Western Dept.

1st Lt. A. L. Herring, to Washington (D.C.) Army Med. School for instruction.

1st Lt. L. P. Daly, to Atlanta, Ga., to organize Ambulance Co. 20.

1st Lt. L. D. Cheney, to Washington (D. C.) Army Med. School for instruction.

Following officers to Ft. Benj. Harrison for instruction:

CAPTAINS

T. B. Appel, A. L. Gillars, and D. W. Overton.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

F. A. Auleta,
D. C. Farquhar,
R. T. Morris,
W. B. Wood,
C. C. Cooner,
H. H. Howlett,
H. D. Snyder.

1st Lts. C. Burney and J. R. Oliver, from Ft. Benj. Harrison to New York, report to Maj. S. Flexner, M.R.C., Rockefeller Inst., for Med. Research, for instruction in laboratory work.

Capt. E. R. Lewis, from Mt. Omaha, Neb., to Omaha, Neb., in charge of examining unit and as a member of Examining Board, Aviation Sec., S.O.R.C.

Following officers to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Training Camp, to examine men on duty for tuberculosis:

Capt. J. H. McClellan, M.R.C.

1st Lt. C. D. Pence, M.R.C.

1st Lt. J. S. Baldwin, to Allentown, Penn., with Ambulance Co. 10 and by letter to Eastern Dept.

Capt. E. F. Butler, to New York, report to Maj. S. Flexner, M.R.C., Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research, for instruction in laboratory work.

1st Lt. B. H. Eliasberg, from Ft. Benj. Harrison to his home, stand relieved.

1st Lt. C. C. Wiley, from Birmingham, Ala., to Ft. Oglethorpe, for instruction.

Following officers to San Antonio, Tex., Dept. Laboratory, Ft. Sam Houston, and by letter to Southern Dept.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

C. H. Bailey,
D. J. MacPherson,
B. L. Crawford,
G. L. Schadt.

S. M. R. C.

Following officers to Washington, D. C., Army Medical School for course of instruction:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

A. M. Bacon,
J. J. Carden,
P. E. Duggins,
A. J. Griest,
D. G. Hildrup,
J. W. McKeever,
M. R. Mobley,
E. D. Quinnell,
C. A. Stayton,
L. W. Weaver,
C. A. Denehy,
C. J. Gentzhow,
L. L. La Roche,
J. W. McClaran,
J. B. Montgomery,
A. B. Pavy,
D. G. Russell,
J. M. Stanley,
A. J. Ullrich,
F. A. Blesse,
B. S. Burnet,
H. E. Fraser,
A. L. Hichew,
P. E. McNab,
V. Minervini,
R. A. Tomassene,
H. D. Rogers,
J. Winn Sherrill,
P. H. Streit,
E. H. Wesson,
P. B. Johnson,
N. Du B. McCormack,
J. J. Moore,
E. S. Murphy,
O. B. Bidbaugh,
R. A. Davison,
A. R. Gaines,
R. A. Hale,
K. F. Kesmodel,
D. H. Mebane,
B. H. Palmer,
R. K. Simpson,
J. M. Troutt,
J. W. Bruce,
H. C. Dooling,
D. C. Hankey,
P. J. Lukens, Jr.,
T. S. Mebane,
S. G. Odell,
G. H. Reams,
M. L. Shelby,
E. K. Stratton,
W. S. Wells,
O. R. Brown,
G. R. Develling,
H. W. Grady,
B. S. McClintic,
E. D. Mills,
R. S. Moynan,
J. A. Orbison,
L. Scott,
W. L. Starnes,
H. S. Villars,
R. Golden,
P. M. N. Kyle,
J. De R. Mingos,
F. McA. Moose,
J. E. Robinson.

Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps

Following officers report to Com. Gen. of the Dept. specified for duty as Camp Quartermaster or Assistant Camp Quartermaster at place indicated:

NORTHEASTERN DEPT.

M. O'Connor, Ayer, Mass.

EASTERN DEPT.

D. A. Gillespie, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.
F. H. Sweet, Wrightstown, N. J.
J. A. Lambrecht, Petersburg, Va.
E. M. Foster, Annapolis Junction, Md.

SOUTHEASTERN DEPT.

G. Woenne, Columbia, S. C.
T. F. Lorenz, Atlanta, Ga.
C. Perfect, Little Rock, Ark.
J. F. Taylor, Charlotte, N. C.
B. J. Crandley, Spartanburg, S. C.
F. D. French, Augusta, Ga.
A. R. Gercken, Macon, Ga.
R. F. Hare, Anniston, Ala.

SOUTHERN DEPT.

M. M. Lee, Ft. Worth, Texas.
W. J. Bruner, Waco, Texas.
G. M. Thompson, Ft. Sill, Ala.
H. E. Burks, Deming, N. M.
C. Galleher, Houston, Texas.
G. H. Goosey, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

CENTRAL DEPT.

J. F. Clayton, Chillicothe, Ohio.
A. M. Stork, Louisville, Ky.
J. E. Brooks, Battle Creek, Mich.
C. J. Falkenthal, Des Moines, Iowa.
C. Walcott, Ft. Riley, Kan.
F. Krause, Rockford, Ill.

WESTERN DEPT.

W. Bramstedt, American Lake, Wash.

Following to Boston as assistants to Depot Q. M.: Capts. A. Goldstein, B. F. Barker, H. A. Eldredge.

Capt. S. Weinberg to Philadelphia as assistant to Depot Q. M.

Maj. P. A. Scholl to Philadelphia, report to Depot Q. M.

Signal Officers R. C.

Following officers to active duty:

CAPTAINS.

T. Brass,
R. E. Walsh,
S. R. Todd,
J. J. Fanning,
E. C. Elmore,
F. A. Marvin,
A. B. Sperry,
E. J. Hardy,
P. J. Ramsey.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

J. R. Palmer,
H. W. Conklin,
W. S. Foster,
L. L. Wardell,
W. S. Solomon,
H. G. Kelly,
A. E. Cass,
M. T. Eglin,
K. W. McKim,
W. T. Busch,
F. F. Collins,
F. M. Little,
W. W. Stinson,
C. W. Howard,
L. W. Connolly,
W. J. M. Hutchins,
R. K. Bonell,
A. D. Gaston,
R. E. Winters,
H. V. MacKnight,
N. J. Geoghegan,
J. G. Coleman,
J. N. Strouse,
J. S. Baker,
A. M. Taylor,
C. V. Lawrence,
W. H. Backer,
R. H. Wingert,
F. B. Butt,
H. C. James, Jr.,
J. C. Meece,
J. A. Greig,
J. W. Sheriff,
H. B. Elfe,
T. D. Nevins,
K. T. Miller,
L. P. Bransford, Jr.

Capts. Marvin, Walsh, Sperry, Todd, Ramsey, and Elmore, and 1st Lts. Cass, Wingert, Busch, Butt, James, Little, Stinson, Greig, Sheriff, Connolly, Hutchins, Bonell, Miller, and Bransford, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Sig. Corps training camp, for duty.

Capt. Hardy and 1st Lts. Conklin, Foster, Coleman, Wardell, Baker, Taylor, McKim, Collins, Meece, and Howard, to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Sig. Corps training camp.

Capt. Fanning and 1st Lts. Solomon, Kelly, Lawrence, Eglin, Baker, Elfe, and Winters to Monmouth Park, N. J., Sig. Corps training camp.

1st Lts. MacKnight, Geoghegan, Strouse, Nevins, and Gaston, to Leon Springs, Texas, Sig. Corps training camp.

Capt. Brass to 1st Telegraph Battalion, Sig. Corps, Marfa, Texas.

Lt. Palmer to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., 8th Field Battalion Sig. Corps.

Engineer Officers' R. C.

Following officers of E.O.R.C. to duty at camps named:

AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

C. E. Chase,
B. B. Bessesen,
L. O. Wolcott,
G. C. Hess.

IN VICINITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPTAINS.

R. W. Reading,
H. J. Betterley,
C. U. Trott,
G. J. F. Carey.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

R. G. Stafford,
W. E. Bowler,
R. L. Hufford,
A. C. Meikle.

AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

CAPTAINS.

L. D. Lowell,
W. M. Wilson,
G. A. Loeb,
P. S. Morris, Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

C. D. Smith,
F. E. Boose,
J. R. King,
B. Gest,
L. R. Swanson.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

K. Jellum,
R. B. Pearce,
R. Jens,
R. E. Luts,
D. W. Merchant,
P. W. Riedesel,
J. S. Loomis,
S. A. Oppenheimer,
C. D. Kerr,
L. E. Messinger,
E. E. Polley.

Coast Defenses.

Following 2d Lts., now at Ft. Monroe, Va., are assigned to coast defenses indicated:

J. L. Keane, Portland.
J. A. Messerschmidt, Portland.
B. Bowering, Delaware.
H. F. Grimm, Jr., Boston.
H. Linsert, Eastern New York.
D. L. Dutton, Southern New York.
L. A. Miller, Puget Sound.
A. N. Harrigan, Eastern New York.
H. C. Hamilton, Southern New York.
R. A. Laird, Delaware.
P. P. Lowry, Delaware.
S. W. Griffin, Portland.
J. W. Hazel, Southern New York.
J. B. Day, Puget Sound.

Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

Following officers are announced as having been on duty requiring them to participate regularly and frequently in flights from the dates set after their names:

Capt. D. H. Bower, Feb. 22.
Capt. H. R. Vaughan, April 24.
1st Lt. A. Boettcher.

Signal Corps.

Lt. Col. C. F. Hartmann, from signal officer of Eastern Dept., to Ft. Leavenworth Sig. Corps training camp, relieving Maj. A. S. Cowan, who will proceed to Monmouth Park, N. J., training camp.

Lt. Col. C. S. Wallace, from this city to Governors Island for duty as Sig. Officer of Eastern Dept.

Contract Surgeons.

Following contract surgeons to Ft. Douglas, Utah, to examine troops for tuberculosis, and by letter to Western Dept.: A. M. Forster, C. H. Cattermole, W. H. Swan, H. W. Hoagland.

Following to Madison Barracks, N. Y., training camp, to conduct examinations for tuberculosis, and by letter to Eastern Dept.: R. Burlingham, D. W. Atchley, H. Elwyn.

Miscellaneous.

Maj. A. F. Casad, Ord. Dept., to Central Dept. as assistant to Ord. Officer.

Maj. T. M. Robins, Corps of Engrs., two visits per month during July, August, and September to this city, re establishment of Engr. depots.

Maj. W. H. Rose, Co. of E., two visits per month during July, Aug., and Sept., to New York, and to Norfolk, Va., re establishment of Engr. depots at those places.

Lt. Col. J. B. Bennett, Inf., from Sig. Corps to Syracuse, N. Y., 2d Inf.

Orders July 11 directing Maj. J. A. Bensel, E.O.R.C., to this city and report to Col. I. W. Littell, Q.M.C., revoked. To Norfolk, Va., report to Maj. G. R. Humphrey, Corps of Engrs.

Capt. J. E. Olson, E.O.R.C., from Ft. Leavenworth to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. J. G. Booton, C.A.C., from Military Academy, West Point, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

Capt. C. T. Sacket, E.O.R.C., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to home, stand relieved from active duty.

Capt. D. Elliot, retired, is detailed Professor of Military Science and Tactics at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

1st Lt H. C. Machesney, E.O.R.C., honorably discharged from service.

Capt. F. B. Laramie, Q.M.O.R.C., to Rockford, Ill., National Army cantonment as assistant to constructing Q. M.

2d Lt. H. L. Calhoun, V.R.C., to San Fran., report to Com. Officer, Presidio, and by letter to Western Dept.

Orders July 7 relating to Capt. H. J. Wild, E.O.R.C., revoked. He will proceed to Washington and report to Chief of Engrs.

Orders July 7 assigning 1st Lt. L. P. Ford, Inf., to duty with 49th Inf., revoked.

1st Lt. H. P. Culver, Aviation Sec., S.O.R.C., to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio.

Col. I. A. Lasseigne, Inf., from Porto Rico to Gettysburg, Penn., 61st Inf.

Maj. J. B. Mitchell, C. A. C., to service in Inspector General's Dept., to Panama Canal Dept. as inspector.

Leaves.

2d Lt. H. E. Smith, Cav., 5 days.
Capt. C. P. Chandler, Cav., 10 days.
Capt. D. B. Netherwood, C.A.C., 10 days.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrolmen to 3d I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 30 days, from 8 A. M., July 22: M. Regan, 6; V. Standing, 10; F. Burdick, 23; T. Logan, 36; J. Feely, 37; B. Wilkens, 39; O. Whitney, 42; F. Drum, 61; P. Darcey, 61; M. J. O'Connor, 65; J. Kieran, 65; W. Doyle, 65; C. Gutsell, 146; W. Weissheier, 156; C. Huners, 167; W. Galvin, 169; G. Zeiss, 172.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Sergt. W. J. Marion, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 22; Patrol. F. P. Craven, 14, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 21; M. E. Farrell, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 26; F. J. Jarczynski, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., July 24; F. Santangelo, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 22; M. Daly, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 22; J. R. J. Kelly, 154, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 21.

The following member of the force against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, has been dropped from the rolls: Patrol. J. Baver, 159.

Fire Department.

The following will report at the office Chief of Dept. at 10 A. M., Monday, July 23: Capts. James Bridges, Eng. 7; D. F. Burke, H. & L. 20; Firem. J. F. Schaefer, Eng. 1; J. E. Lahey, Eng. 20; J. Roig, Eng. 27; O. Klein, Eng. 28; C. Fenster, Eng. 53; G. Degenhardt, Eng. 209; J. Fackner, Eng. 237; P. Griffin, Eng. 238; T. Gilmore, Eng. 261; W. Martens, Eng. 282; B. Pasternack, H. & L. 6; P. J. Mulroy, H. & L. 12; P. Platman, H. & L. 15; J. W. Hanna, H. & L. 34; E. Brown, H. & L. 111.

Temporary revocation of detail to the Bur. of Fire Prev. while on sick report, at 10 A. M., July 23: Lieut. S. A. Healy, Eng. 61; Engr. of Str. W. Lyons, Eng. 9; Firem. T. Ward, Eng. 24; J. Kelly, No. 4, Eng. 205; P. Markey, Hose 6.

Special leave of absence, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., July 21, has been granted to Ununiformed Firem. W. C. Fleisch, Eng. 251, prior to his resignation.

Resignation accepted: Ununiformed Firem. W. C. Fleisch, Eng. 251, 8 A. M., July 26.

Special leaves: Firem. 1st Gr. D. A. Donovan, Eng. 156, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Firem. 1st Gr. R. J. Meehan, Eng. 80, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Firem. 1st Gr. P. J. Fleming, Eng. 59, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 22; Firem. 1st Gr. J. Hallion, Eng. 36, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 23; Firem. 1st Gr. J. E. McDonnell, H. & L. 13, 12 hours, 8 A. M., July 22, Firem. 3d Gr. A. B. Troge, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 P. M., July 21; Firem. 3d Gr. W. Z. Phraner, Jr., No. 2, Eng. 239, 24 hours, 8 A. M. July 22.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY.

Coal and ice business established over 20 years in Greater New York; gross income, $15,000; net profits $9,000 annually; nominal rental; control dockage; good contracts; electric hoist, Mack truck and teams; will sell very cheap. Address Opportunity, Suite 925, 51 Chambers St., New York.

MANAGER of ability wanted for the New York or Palm Beach office of an active corporation, acting as general commission merchants, dealing in Southern products; only sound business principals are essential; unlimited possibilities for the proper man; salary and commission; bank references necessary. J. Warren Wilson, 101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

MACHINE SHOP, well equipped for large and medium-sized work, desirous of contracting for additional work. B 149 Times.

Controlling interest in established publishing business for sale, $50,000. F 250 Times Downtown.

Drug store for sale; last year's sales $30,000; best-paying store in Atlantic City; cash required, $6,000. Z 241 Times Annex.

Good-going corner millinery store for sale; reason, cannot attend. Inquire Room 43, 603 Broadway.

Education Notes.

There is talk of putting elevators in tall public school buildings.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended larger compensation for additional teachers, on the ground that they "deserve a living wage."

There will be a meeting of the Federation of Public School Neighborhood Associations on July 22 at 8 P. M. in the World Building, Park Row.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended that provision be made in the budget for 1918 for supplies, &c., for shops, laboratories, &c., in prevocational schools.

The same board has recommended the creation of the position of Assistant Director of Recreation Centres.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have assigned to the Board of Education the Hallenbeck Building, on the southeast corner of Pearl and Park Streets, Manhattan.

The Board of Education has received a certified copy of the resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen approving the Board of Estimate's resolution with reference to providing funds for the construction and equipment of P. S. 50, Brooklyn.

Estates Appraised.

OPPENHEIM, ANSEL, (Dec. 9, 1916.) Gross assets, $598,040. The estate is equally divided between his sons, Louis and Greve Oppenheim, each receiving $284,581. Assets: Bank, $143,069, and stocks and bonds, $454,752.

VALENTINE, PATRICK A., (Aug. 21, 1916.) Gross assets, $1,792,078. Net estate, $1,705,057. Wife, Mary I. Valentine, receives $752,680; son, Patrick A. Valentine, $652,378; brothers, Alister I. and Gordon Valentine, and sister, Clara J. Wilson, $100,000. Assets: 8 East 69th St., assessed at $350,000, equity $48,031; bank, $373,709; personalty, $280,035, and stocks and bonds, $1,084,303, the largest holdings being 500 shares National City Bank, $221,000; 2,533 shares of Sioux City Service Co., $253,300, and 1,000 shares Plaza Operating Co., $50,000.

WERNER, JULIUS, (Jan. 22, 1916.) Gross assets, $132,966. Beneficiaries: Wife, Martha Werner, $84,311; daughter, Josephine, $25,000, and son, William V. Werner, $11,261. Assets: Bank, $3,093; personalty, $82,981, and stocks and bonds, $46,891.

The Civil Service.

City.

The list for junior draftsman, Grade B, is announced. The test was held June 5. The list is as follows: Albert W. Bitterman, 88.80; Sergio F. Sammarco, 88.20; Eric H. Peterson, 88.20; David Sonkin, 88; David Eisenberg, 85.40; McKinley Parish, 85.20; Irving L. Leibowitch, 83.20; Oscar L. Anderson, 83; John Suchminski, 80.60; Vincent J. Tanzala, 80.40; Rudolf T. Bauerman, 79.80; Harold J. Hewitt, 78.40; Joseph R. O'Brien, 78; Louis Ackerman, 78; Isidore Wolfsohn, 77.40; Charles Newberg, 77; Louis L. Engle, 76.40; Harry Shapiro, 76.20; Otto H. Spin, 76; Irving I. Binder, 75.80; Otto E. Miller, 75.80; Brandon J. Murphy, 75.40; Harold J. Nahnken, 74.40; Jacob Schleifer, 74.80; William P. Seifert, 73.80; Harold J. Henry, 73.60; Harold F. Muth, 73.60; Samuel Chimus, 72.80; Ernest J. Bruns, 72; Philip Matz, 72; Stephen G. Pallatiere, 72; Alfred La Grece, 71.40; Charles A. Schlatter, 70.80; George H. Taylor, 70.60; Isidor Mager, 70.20; Anton Albert, 70.

United States.

The commission announces an examination for first-grade clerk, to be held Aug. 4 at New York. A large number of appointments at salaries ranging from $720 to $1,000 per annum will be made in the various branches of the Internal Revenue Service throughout this district as well as some under the War Department and in other branches of the Federal service. This offers a splendid opportunity not only for employment but for patriotic service. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. Applications must be properly executed on Form 1,371, excluding the medical certificate, and filed without delay with H. C. Coles, District Secretary, Custom House, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of the GEIGY-TER-MEER COMPANY for authority to change its name to GEIGY COMPANY, INC. Notice is hereby given that the Geigy-ter-Meer Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office at No. 89 Barclay Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Geigy Company, Inc.

Dated New York City, N. Y., June 6, 1917.
GEIGY-TER-MEER COMPANY.
By ROBERT J. KELLER, President.

THE TIMES IN THE TRENCHES.

At subscription rates prevailing in the United States The New York Times, daily and Sunday, will be sent to any member of the American Army abroad. Soldiers will be glad to get The New York Times.—Advt.

FUSION IS TO INDORSE THE MITCHEL TICKET

Formally Accepts Candidates Chosen by Its Executive Committee.

FOR CITY OWNERSHIP, TOO

Plank Differs from Tammany's by Providing That City Shall Pay "As It Goes."

The Fusion Committee of 1917 formally gave its sanction yesterday to the municipal ticket picked by its Executive and Nominating Committees earlier in the week—John Purroy Mitchel for Mayor, William A. Prendergast for Controller, Robert Adamson for President of the Aldermen, Marcus M. Marks for Borough President of Manhattan, and Lewis H. Pounds for Borough President of Brooklyn. The committee did not act upon the names mentioned for the other Borough Presidents, deciding to leave it to the Borough Committees to make their selections. Some time next week the committee will formally pass upon the candidates for these offices. Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whittle of the Bronx has already been selected as the candidate for Borough President of the Bronx, while no opposition has appeared to the mention of State Senator George Cromwell as the selection for President of Richmond. The situation in Queens is still very much muddled.

The feature of yesterday's meeting, which was held at the Hotel Manhattan, was the enthusiasm with which the names of Mitchel, Prendergast, and Adamson were greeted. Seconding speeches were made by representatives of all the boroughs, and there was not a dissenting vote. There was a short period of doubt of Borough President Marks's acceptance, due to the report that he was considering running in the Republican primaries for Controller against Mr. Prendergast. Mr. Marks had asked for time to consider his acceptance, and early yesterday afternoon he asked William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Charles L. Bernheimer to call upon him at his office. They did so, and Mr. Marks told them that he had decided to accept the renomination for the office he now occupies.

Cleveland H. Dodge presided, and after Mr. Childs announced that he had received the personal assurance of all the nominees that they would accept the Fusion nominations, he read the report of the Nominating Committee. The nomination for Mayor was seconded by each of the five Borough Chairmen in the following order: Manhattan, Charles L. Bernheimer, Republican, in place of George W. Wickersham; Brooklyn, H. K. Twitchell, Republican; Bronx, Richard W. Lawrence, Republican; Queens, H. P. Williams, Republican, and Richmond, Nathan A. Smyth, Democrat.

Brief speeches indorsing the nomination of Mayor Mitchel and those who will be associated with him on the Fusion ticket were made by Timothy Healy, representing Labor; Joseph M. Francolini, representing Italian Republicans; A. S. Gilbert, Republican, who opposed the nomination of the Mayor four years ago; Martin W. Littleton and Joseph R. Truesdale, on behalf of the City Democracy; Alfred E. Marlin, Sidney Newborg, former State Senator Thomas C. Whitlock of Brooklyn, James Morrisey, Chairman of the District Council of Carpenters; Michael Furst, who spoke in place of Elmer G. Sammis, President of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club; Daniel S. Jacobs, and Edward H. Wilson of Brooklyn.

With the nominations almost completed the Fusion leaders turned their attention yesterday to the matter of platform. It was admitted by one of the leaders that a municipal ownership plank will play a large part in the platform, for the committee does not intend to let Tammany monopolize that issue in the campaign. The Fusion municipal ownership plan, however, will be different from Tammany's. In the first place, it will prepare a way for the city taking over all public utilities by arranging to have the city put on a satisfactory financial basis. The "pay-as-you-go" policy inaugurated by Controller Prendergast will be extended so that the city will have money to assume all obligations when the ownership principle is adopted. The question of public ownership of transportation facilities will be dealt with first if the matter ever comes up for adoption, and then will follow the question of taking over such public utilities as gas, electricity, telephones, &c.

"It has been shown," said a member of the committee, "that a city's transportation system determines the proper development of the city. When the recapture clauses of the surface and subway railroad contracts become operative by the city, the city will be in a financial position to take over the lines so that they will be financially remunerative. Then will follow the question of municipal ownership of all other utilities."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Certificate No. 247 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 3,001 shares, in name of Bernard Bernheim, and Certificate No. 256 of Calavada Copper Company stock for 28 shares, in name of Frank D. Bernheim. 120 Broadway, Room 3249.

LOST—Filigree platinum and diamond bar-pin, at Blossom Heath Inn, Merrick Road, Sunday night, July 15, between 12 and 1 A. M.; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address either Far Rockaway or 260 4th Av., New York, S. L. Migel.

LOST—A silver meshbag on Thursday, July 19, between Atlantic Highlands boat pier, West 42d St., and Grand Central Station, or in a taxicab. Reward for the return of this article will be paid at Room 1420, 61 Broadway, New York.

LOST—Tuesday, July 17, between 42d and 39th Sts. and Broadway, lady's purse, containing small sum of money and diamond ring; liberal reward offered for return. Z 217 Times Annex.

LOST.—Medium-sized russet grip on Sandy Hook boat leaving Highlands last Monday 7:30, containing 2 laundered shirts, silk handkerchiefs, &c.; reward. Bailey, 162 West 72d St., New York.

LOST.—Diamond cluster pin, Monday, somewhere from People's Line, Canal St., to Whitlock Av., Bronx; very liberal reward. Dr. Peter H. Friedman, 962 Whitlock Av.

LOST—Black bag, St. Michael's Cemetery, July 17. Finder keep money, return bag and contents; no questions asked. Return 522 West 183d St., Apartment 61.

LOST—Three-piece fishing rod in brown canvas case, on 8th St., between 4th Av. and West 4th St.; liberal reward. H. C. Fricke, 267 West 4th St. Chelsea 1066.

LOST.—Wednesday, gold breastpin, round shape, of heavy carved gold open work; red centre stone, three white stones; $25 reward. Return to Howieson, 2 West 47th St.

LOST—Signet ring in washroom at Biltmore Hotel; liberal reward; no questions asked. 81 Washington Place.

LOST—Brighton "L," small suitcase, containing three bathing suits; reward. J 186 Times.

LOST — Thursday, hand-embroidered bureau scarf, 5th Av., 38 to 42 [illegible] Madison. Rector 595.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bowknot pin, Thursday afternoon; liberal reward. Return T. E. Palmer, 49 West 57th St.

LOST—Diamond star brooch. Reward if returned to 113 West 74th.

LOST—Blue silk bag, bank book, &c.; reward. E. R. Bullen, 19 Pinehurst Av.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, Fleur de Lis style; return E. C. Ostermann, Milwaukee, Wis.

$5,000 REWARD
OR $2,500 EACH
FOR TWO EMERALD RINGS

lost in Washington, D. C., or in New York, about Dec. 8, 1916; one ring set with square emerald, weight 5.60 carats, set in platinum, containing 111 diamonds in border and open shank; total weight of diamonds 1.07 carats; scratch number on ring 506.

One a twin diamond and emerald ring, consisting of 1 emerald, 4.11 carats; 1 old cut diamond 3.82 carats; ring is of gold and platinum points with the 6 diamonds in the shank; scratch number on ring is 396. TIFFANY & CO., FIFTH AV., NEW YORK.

$350 REWARD,

return round pink pearl, lost between Colony Club and Pennsylvania Terminal, July 7. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av., N. Y. C.

$250 REWARD

and no questions asked for return of PEARL RING, lost Friday, July 13, at Scarsdale, N. Y. Dreicer & Co., Inc., 560 5th Av., N.Y. City.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of Masonic locket of gold and black onyx and baroque pearl brooch, lost in transit between Brooklyn and Woodmere, L. I. William Wise & Son, Fulton St. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

TUAN CHI-JUI DICTATOR.

Backed by Army in Peking, He Forms Cabinet of Moderates.

LONDON, July 20.—Confirming the announcment that Feng Kuo-chang has accepted the Presidency of China, a dispatch to THE TIMES from Peking today says this fact serves to strengthen the hands of Tuan Chi-jui, who has now completed a Cabinet of moderate men.

"The victorious entrance of the northern army into Peking," adds the dispatch, "places Tuan Chi-jui temporarily in the position of dictator, and gives him an opportunity to establish a firm government.

"It is unlikely that China will declare war now, but when the long-deferred step is taken it will arouse much opposition in the south."

SHANGHAI, July 20.—Several leaders of the Kuo Min-tang, or Young China Party, including the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the former President and Vice President of the Senate, and the Secretary to the retired President, Li Yuan-hung, have issued the following statement:

"Owing to the publication in a foreign paper in Shanghai of an article dealing with the alleged activities of Germans in China, there is danger of the impression being created that the Kuo Min-tang is opposed to a Chinese declaration of war against Germany.

"We categorically deny this. Some of the Kuo Min-tang leaders in Parliament were the first to advocate the entrance of China into the war, urging upon the then Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, the necessity of formulating a war policy aligning China on the side of the democracies.

"The political creed of the Kuo Mintang logically and inevitably commits it to the support of a policy which will range China with the Liberal powers warring against Germany. If China is to be made strong and yet not be a menace and danger to the world, China must be governed similarly to the world's democracies, by rule of freedom and not the sword. Therefore, we opposed the autocracy of Yuan Shih-kai and are now opposing the militarism of Yuan's real successor, Tuan Chi-jui."

FALCONS TO SINK U-BOATS.

Periscope-Fed Birds Can Do It, Says Brooklyn Man.

The spotting and destruction of U-boats by falcons carrying bombs is suggested to Secretary of the Navy Daniels in a letter sent him yesterday by Caesar Campus, President of the Sirio Match Company of Brooklyn. Mr. Campus also offered $2,000 as an initial contribution to a fund to buy and train falcons for the work. His proposal in brief is that falcons be trained to spot a periscope by giving them all the food they get in meals tied to one. In this way, he is sure, the falcon will rush at every periscope he sees in the hope of a fine dinner.

After the falcon had been trained to spot a periscope it would be turned loose in the North Sea or wherever U-boats are plentiful, carrying suspended beneath it a bomb of very high explosive which would explode when it got wet. A pound would be enough to put a U-boat out of commission, Mr. Campus thinks. When the falcon sighted a periscope it would make a dive for it, the bomb would hit the water and then would vanish U-boat, likewise falcon. Mr. Campus pointed out that a falcon could spot a fish from a very great height in the air, so that a U-boat would be an easy object. As soon as a periscope showed, which all good periscopes, and bad, must, it would be all over with the Kaiser's wolf of the sea, according to Mr. Campus. He added that there were many falcons to be had in Europe, and proposed that a flock be trained at once in the United States.

ELKUS GUEST AT LUNCHEON.

Borough President Marks Also Gives Reception for Ex-Ambassador.

Ex-Ambassador to Turkey Abram I. Elkus was the guest of Borough President Marcus M. Marks yesterday at a luncheon served at Peck's Restaurant, in Fulton Street, and a reception in the Borough President's office in the Municipal Building. Informal addresses were made by Mr. Marks, the former Ambassador, Justice James C. Cropsey, and Dr. Wesley Hill, Chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, and Rabbi Edward Lyons of Brooklyn. Later at the reception State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley, who has recently returned from investigating school conditions in France, paid a glowing tribute to the work done by Mr. Elkus.

Mr. Elkus spoke of the work America has done in Turkey by education and by philanthropy. Mr. Elkus paid a tribute to the American missionaries, who, he had found, were self-sacrificing men and women, hard working, and ever taking care of the sick and comforting those in trouble. Among those present were Mrs. Elkus, Mrs. Marks, Dr. Daniel Hoffman Martin, Justice Charles L. Guy, Judge John Freschi, Lionel Sutro, Frederick W. Rothschild, Commissioner of Public Works Ralph Folks, Jesse Winburn, Herbert L. Bridgman, Colonel G. H. Williams, and Colonel C. A. Warren of Toronto.

Tea Rooms.

THE GREEN WITCH
IN
GREENWICH VILLAGE
AT
FORTY-NINE EAST TENTH STREET.
Outdoor Dining Room.
Table d'Hote Francaise and a la Carte.
Club Dinners a Specialty.

DOWNTOWN'S MOST DELIGHTFUL MID-DAY TEA ROOMS
THE BROWN BETTY 147 FULTON ST. 72 WALL ST.
Delicious Home Cooking.

THE DUTCH OVEN 135 Macdougal Street nr. Washington Sq. So.
Luncheon, 35c; Afternoon Tea, 25c; Dinner, 60c. Also a la carte. Closed Sundays.
OPEN AIR DINING ROOM.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 30th St. Summer Garden.
Lunch, 40c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c.
"WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

Luncheon, dinner and always a hearty welcome at
SCOTCH TEA ROOM, Inc. 21 E. 47th St. Afternoon Tea
Home-made Scotch Shortbread and Scones.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET S. M. TUCKER, hostess.
"Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden.
The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.)
Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents.
CHICKEN DINNER EVERY SATURDAY

THE MARYLAND 112 West 73d St. Luncheon, 40c;
Dinner, 75c; Chicken Dinner, Maryland Style, every Monday and Friday.

MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c
Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c.
COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's
LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave.
Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 55c.

Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20.
Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c.
Saturday night, New England Supper, 65c.
Entrance on Irving Place, Downstairs.

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. near Madison Av.
Breakfast; Luncheon; Afternoon Tea; Dinner.
Special Beefsteak Dinner Wednesday.

OLD CHELSEA Closed Pending Removal
Dining Room Open August 1, 1917.
51 West 16th Street.

STRIKE THREATENS IN NEEDLE TRADES

Union Serves Notice on Manufacturers That Advance Offered Is Unacceptable.

ASK STRAIGHT 20 PER CENT.

High Cost of Living Given as Reason for Abrogating Unexpired Agreement of Last Year.

The demand of the Cloakmakers' Union, which has 60,000 members, for a 20 per cent. increase in pay has led to the danger of a strike through the refusal yesterday of the Conference Board of the union to accept the compromise offered by the manufacturers. About 3,000 members of the union are raincoat makers who are working on uniforms for the War Department. They are not affected in the controversy because, about two weeks ago, through the intervention of Federal authorities, they received an increase in pay.

The demand of the workers was served on the manufacturers on June 16. Negotiations have been in progress since, with the result that several days ago the manufacturers submitted a new scale to the union. The demand, made in spite of the fact that the wage schedule fixed at the end of the 1916 strike has two years more to run, is based on increased cost of living.

In his letter to the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association yesterday, Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said:

> We have submitted to our full Conference Board the offer made by your subcommittee and have been instructed to inform you that the same is entirely unacceptable.
>
> Our request was for a general and uniform increase of 20 per cent. upon all wages and earnings of all workers employed in the different branches of the industry. Your proposition contemplates an increase of one dollar per week to cutters, skirt cutters, jacket and reefer pressers, under-pressers, and piece pressers, i. e., an increase averaging approximately 4 per cent. It makes no provision whatsoever for week workers engaged in other branches of the industry and excludes altogether the piece workers who constitute the bulk of your employes.
>
> We are unable to understand, and still less to accept, the proposal to increase the wages of some classes of workers and to ignore the needs of other classes. The request for a general increase in the wages of the workers was made to enable them to keep pace, at least to some extent, with the corresponding increase in the cost of food and other necessaries. The enhanced cost of living strikes all workers alike, the skirt presser as well as the jacket presser, and the piece worker as well as the week worker. Our union could not under any circumstances consider an arrangement which would favor a small portion of its members and leave the bulk of them in want of the barest necessaries of life, nor will its members be satisfied with a purely nominal wage increase.
>
> We consider our original request of a uniform 20 per cent. increase highly proper under existing conditions, but in the interest of mutual harmony and good-will we are ready to make reasonable concessions from that request and to provide for proper safeguards in the application of the increase of earnings of piece workers so that it will not work an undue hardship upon the employer, and under no circumstances, however, will our union be in a position to agree to any arrangement unless it be based upon the principle of a substantial increase in the wages and earnings of all workers in the industry.
>
> If in our previous conferences we have not succeeded in impressing upon your association our position with reference to the requested increase, we will be glad to restate it briefly in this communication.
>
> The workers in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry are physically unable to get along with the wages fixed last year under the conditions prevailing today. They will be forced to insist upon a reasonable increase before the next season begins, and they will be unable to work unless such increase is granted. We fear that if the problem of the necessary adjustment of wages be left to the workers and the individual employers, without general agreement and without uniform plans or modes of action, there might be danger of unsettling the industry through constant disputes and conflicts in the shops. We are anxious to avoid such general and unprofitable disturbance, and it was for that reason that we asked your association to confer with us on the subject. We hoped that you would approach the problem as reasonable business men, and that by our joint efforts we would reach an understanding which would be satisfactory to both sides and insure continuous and orderly work in the shops.
>
> We still hope that you will see the wisdom of making a bona fide effort to reach such an arrangement upon the basic principles outlined above, and if with that understanding you are ready to resume our conferences our committee will be glad to meet yours at any time and place designated by you.
>
> In view of the urgency of the situation we would greatly appreciate the courtesy of an early reply.

The cloakmakers' strike of 1916 lasted for fourteen weeks, and was marked by much suffering among the workers, and a citizens' committee raised funds to pay strike benefits. The settlement of the strike gave the workers some advantages.

The busy season of the cloak trade begins in about two weeks. The industry does a business of $250,000,000 a year.

NAVY BUYS RAW WOOL.

Material for 2,500,000 Yards of Cloth—Has Its Own Dyes, Too.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Navy Department has asked for proposals on the manufacture of 2,500,000 yards of woolen uniform cloth, and in order to insure an adequate supply and stabilize prices, it has obtained large quantities of raw wool which it will furnish to contractors under certain restrictions. This wool is of fine grade and was obtained largely from Texas, Oregon and Montevideo.

Rear Admiral McGowan, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, said today that full information and samples could be obtained at his department. He added:

"Owing to the impossibility of importing the kind of dyes heretofore used on navy uniform cloth, it was necessary to develop a new source of dye supplies. The navy chemists, co-operating with the dye manufacturers and the Woolen Committee, have been carrying on exhaustive experiments and the result of these combined efforts has led to the development of dyes which are substantially as satisfactory as those used in the past.

"The cloth covered by the present proposals will be made up into garments under the direction of the provisions and clothing depot, Navy Yard, New York."

NEW TRANSIT TO QUEENS.

Second Avenue Elevated Connection Will Open on Monday.

At one minute after midnight on Monday morning another of the dual rapid transit lines, known as the Queensboro Bridge route, will be put into operation. It will connect the Second Avenue elevated by a two-track system over the bridge with the new elevated railroads running to Astoria and Corona. Operation will be by the Interborough.

This is an important link and will give the people of Queens another means of access to this borough and to that part of the Bronx reached by the Second Avenue elevated road for a single fare.

Trains from the Queensboro subway will run to Corona only and trains from the Second Avenue elevated to Astoria only, but free transfers will be given at the Queensboro Plaza Station.

When the Sixtieth Street tunnel under the East River is completed, trains from the Broadway subway of the B. R. T. will also run to Astoria and Corona. During the rush hours trains will be operated from the Second Avenue line through to Astoria, but at other times the service will be only between Astoria and Fifty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. From midnight to 5 o'clock in the morning trains will be run only between Astoria and Queensboro Plaza.

GOVERNORS APPOINT HARBORCOMMISSIONERS

Step Taken in Plan to Co-ordinate Terminal Facilities of New York and New Jersey.

SEAGIRT, N. J., July 20.—A step toward the co-ordination of the facilities of the port of New York and its development into one of the greatest shipping centres in the world was taken here today when Governor Whitman of New York and Governor Edge of New Jersey announced the names of the men who will form the State commission authorized last year to constitute the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission.

Governor Whitman appointed Arthur Curtiss James, Eugene H. Outerbridge, and William H. Wilcox.

Governor Edge's appointments are De Witt Van Buskirk of Bayonne, Frank R. Ford of Caldwell, and J. Spencer Smith of Tenafly.

In giving out the lists of appointees the Governors explained that they had been arranged in alphabetic order to prevent the possible interpretation of a suggestion as to who the commissions should select for the respective State Chairmen. The commissions, it was said, would be expected to make such selections themselves.

It was pointed out that the large number of railroad and steamship terminals located within the territory of the port could be organized in such a way as to provide rapid and complete transportation facilities if they can be welded into one system. Relief from freight congestion is the crying need, it was pointed out by Governor Edge, and the commission will probably strike into this part of the work at once.

EXPORT LICENSE TANGLE.

Transportation Companies Refuse to Follow Request of Bureau.

The friction which has been developing between the railroads and steamship companies on the one hand and the Export Licensing Bureau, with headquarters in the Custom House, on the other, grew yesterday into a break when the transportation companies refused to follow the request of the commerce officials to require shippers to file licenses only for articles or materials specified in the President's proclamation, including the supplemental list promulgated by the Administrative Board of the Exports Council at Washington. During the past week applicants for licenses have appeared at the New York office for permits covering every conceivable article. When told that only those articles specifically mentioned required an application for export, shippers said the transportation companies refused to handle merchandise unless shippers were supplied with the licenses for all and every kind of goods desired to be exported.

Steamship agents and railroad representatives held they would take no chances in adding to the congestion at terminals sure to result, if overnight, the Government enlarged the scope of license requirements to include merchandise not at this time on the official list. With the transportation concerns and the local bureau at loggerheads over the scope to be given the requirement for licenses, exporters jammed the local licensing offices all day, attempting to file general licenses. Even mouse traps were included in the applications for licenses. A representative of the bureau said last night that the action of the transportation companies was upsetting the routine of the office and causing confusion. It was understood that the controversy had been referred to Washington for settlement.

FIND W. A. KENNEDY IN SPAIN

Indicted Banker Reported Willing to Return Here for Trial.

William A. Kennedy, senior member of the firm of Kennedy, Mitchell & Co., Inc., of 35 Wall Street, who was indicted in June on a charge of grand larceny growing out of his banking activities, has been found in Vigo, Spain, according to a cablegram received yesterday by District Attorney Swann. Kennedy sailed for Europe a week before the attention of the District Attorney was called to his financial operations.

The message, which was signed by the American Consul at Vigo, stated that Kennedy denied the charge against him, and expressed a willingness to waive extradition and return to the United States for trial. At the time of the investigation District Attorney Swann and representatives from the State Banking Department said that the banker's peculations amounted to more than $300,000. Kennedy had a large clientele of Hungarian, and, it was alleged, he misappropriated money which they had given him to send abroad.

FRAUDS ON RED CROSS.

District Attorney Warned That Unauthorized Persons Are Collecting.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross has notified District Attorney Swann that many unauthorized persons and organizations are fraudulently collecting relief funds in the name of the Red Cross. The chapter has asked all its members to watch for impostors and to report all suspicious cases to the police immediately.

Under a law passed by Congress on Jan. 5, 1904, it is a misdemeanor for any person to collect funds for the Red Cross without authority, sell Red Cross badges, or to use the emblem or the words Red Cross or Geneva Cross in advertisements or for any other purpose. Only authorized firms are allowed to manufacture and sell the official buttons. The penalty of the law is "a fine of not less than $1 nor more than $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for each and every offense."

ROY NORTON NOT KILLED.

Victim of Los Angeles Automobile Accident Not the Author.

The report from Los Angeles that Roy Norton, the author, had been killed in an automobile accident on July 15 was denied yesterday by the local office of Curtis Brown, his literary representatives. A. W. Barmby, manager of the New York office, said that he had received a cablegram from Mr. Brown in London saying that Mr. Norton was alive and well and engaged in literary work in London. Many inquiries had been received, he said, as to the truth of the report from Mr. Norton's friends and admirers. Mr. Barmby thought that probably another Roy Norton had been mistaken for the author.

Mr. Norton was born in Illinois, but has lived at various times in Iowa, Utah, California, Alaska, Cuba, Oregon, New Jersey, New York, France, and England. He is a graduate lawyer and mining engineer and has practiced law, managed mines and founded and edited several newspapers. Since 1907 he has been engaged in writing fiction.

NEW SPY INQUIRY ON.

Government's Eye on Germans Who Insure Munitions Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Investigation of the activities, connections, and former associations of agents of German insurance companies in the United States, and of the companies themselves, which insure munitions and arms plants in this country is understood to be in progress.

The recent proclamation by President Wilson, prohibiting German marine insurance companies from doing business in America, was said today to have met only half of the situation; but information desired by the Government on the operations of the second class of companies was not sufficient to warrant action against them at the time of the proclamation.

ANARCHISTS COMING HERE TO GIVE BAIL

Judge Hand Sends to Prisons for Convicts Under Justice Brandeis's Order.

PLANS TO BALK PROPAGANDA

Berkman May Be Promptly Rearrested Under Indictment Found in San Francisco.

Judge Learned Hand of the Federal District Court, issued an order yesterday afternoon directing United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy to send deputies to the Federal penitentiaries at Atlanta and Jefferson City, Mo., to bring to New York Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, Morris Becker, and Louis Kramer, the four anarchists, now serving sentences in those prisons on conviction of conspiracy to obstruct the military laws. Harry Weinberger, the lawyer for the anarchists, got a writ from Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court on Thursday, granting permission to the anarchists to appeal from the sentences of the lower court and authorizing their liberation on bail. On the case of Berkman and Emma Goldman Justice Brandeis fixed bail at $25,000 each and $10,000 in the cases of Becker and Kramer.

When arrested in New York several weeks ago, Berkman and Emma Goldman were held for trial in $25,000 bail each and were able to provide cash security. Since their conviction the Government has impounded $20,000 of the amount as security for the $10,000 fines which were imposed on them in addition to the prison sentences. There was no indication yesterday that the Government would release the impounded money without a contest and unless this is done the impression is that the two anarchist leaders will have a hard time raising the cash to secure their liberty.

It was said yesterday that if Berkman managed to raise the $25,000 he would be arrested on an indictment found last week in San Francisco, charging him with murder in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosion last year. It is said that Berkman intends to exhaust every legal effort to prevent his extradition.

There was great rejoicing in anarchist circles yesterday over the news from Washington and it is said that the reds were preparing a big welcome for Berkman and Miss Goldman when they return from prison. The police say any effort on the part of the anarchists to revive their propaganda will result in the prompt arrest of all concerned. United States Marshal McCarthy and the agents of the Department of Justice also say they will keep close watch on the disturbers.

The Federal authorities are going over a mass of unpatriotic data which has recently come into possession of the Secret Service. Some of the documents urge absolute defiance of the military laws. Documents printed in foreign languages, which incite the reader to defy the laws of the United States, have been officially translated and those responsible for their circulation may soon be called upon to explain. The investigations are being made under the recently enacted espionage law, which gives greater latitude to the Federal agents and provides penalties much more severe than those of the old laws.

It was said yesterday that the new regulations, which are to govern enemy alien travel on boats in New York harbor, had not yet been received from Washington. It is probable that these regulations, which will prohibit all Germans from travel in the harbor, will be made public Monday.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

BROADWAY BAPTIST CHURCH, (Formerly Hope,) Corner 104th, Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor.—11, "The Bible and the Modern Mind"; 8, "How Much Are You Worth?"

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Rev. E. HERBERT DUTTON.
11 A. M.—"An Autocracy to Be Desired."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Grant will preach morning and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
6 to 8 West 46th St.
Monday Evenings for Everybody, 8 to 9.
Caroline M. Holmes, for 33 years a Missionary in Syria, Speaker.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by
DR. R. E. NEIGHBOR,
of Atlanta, Georgia.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South.
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
Rev. Charles Winter, Musical Evangelist, will preach. 11 A. M., "Running a Race." 8 P. M., "Will a Moral Man Outside the Church Go to Hell?"

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
30 EAST 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday.
11 A. M.—"Our Neglect of the Hebrew."
8 P. M.—"Paul, the Unashamed."

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE.
215 West 57th St. Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor, will preach 11 and 8. Evening topic: "The War and Last Things: IV. The War and the Powers of Darkness."

WASHINGTON HGTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
11 A. M., Rev. Frank W. Pattison preaches.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays 8 P. M.
During July no Sunday Evening Services in Third, Fourth, and Sixth Churches.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. 11—Communion and Worship. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Miss Nona L. Brooks preaches. Subject: "The Power of the Spoken Word."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

MID-WEEK MEETINGS,
SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
of New York. Founded 1876.
Central Park West and 64th St.
Wednesday, July 25, Mr. GEORGE E. O'DELL, at 8:15 P. M. Subject, "Robert Louis Stevenson's Writings on Religion and the Demand for Romance in the Moral Life."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, B'way and 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor, Services at 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Leland P. Cary.
8 P. M.—Rev. James H. Lewis.
7 P. M.—Social Hour and Epworth League.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST, West End Av. & 86th St.—At 11 A. M., Rev. Lewis Elbert Christian, "Pitching the Tent of Life."

NEW THOUGHT.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Charles Charters.
Sunday, 8:15 P. M., Mrs. Lillian Hadel.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M., Eugene Del Mar.
Friday, 8:15 P. M., Miss Nona Brooks.
Daily, noon, 12:10, Paula Verdu.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE.
Sunday, 11:15. Subject: "The Way to be Protected in War."

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wed., 8:15 P. M.—Subject, "The Absolute."

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d St.
CHRISTIAN HEALING.
Mrs. VAN MARTER, Speaker.
11—"The Greatest Occult Power." 8—"Jesus Christ, Prophet, Priest, and King."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
Rev. HENRY M. DYCKMAN will preach.
11 A. M.—"THE DUTY OF A COLLEGE MAN TO HIS COUNTRY."
4:30 P. M.—"THE SILENCE OF GOD."

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
DR. ROBERT E. SPEER
will preach at both services.

FORT WASHINGTON,
Broadway, at 174th St.
DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D.D., Pastor.
11.—SERMON BY DR. MARTIN.
8.—Union Meeting Tent, Ft. Washington.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 7:30.

GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. John C. Faries, Ph. D., preaches 11 A. M. Subject—"Progress Toward World Unity."

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor.
will preach at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—Rev. GEORGE G. MAHY.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Dr. H. Duffield, Pastor; Dr. T. F. Marshall in charge.—11, in church; 7:45, on lawn. 5th Av. and 11th St.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D.
REV. G. F. DEWEY, Assistant Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. Albert Parker Fitch preaches at 11.
NOONDAY SERVICES daily (except Saturday) at 12:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
7 P. M.—Open-Air Service, Riverside Drive and 155th St.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th Street.
11 A. M.—Rev. T. Guthrie Speers.
7.45 P. M.—Union Service on lawn of First Church.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam at 105th.
Preacher, 11 and 8, Dr. HUGH BLACK.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
11—Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS, M. A.
Topic: "IS PATRIOTISM CHRISTIAN?"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Chas. D. Williams.
Week-day services, daily at 7:30 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, Trinity Parish, Broadway and 155th St. Always open. All seats free. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 and 8:15 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.
Services 8, 11, 7:45 and 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low masses, 7:30, 9; High mass and Sermon, 10:45; Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.,
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rev. Chas. W. Naumann.
8 P. M.—Prof. Robert M. McElroy of Princeton, Head of Dept. of Education, Chinese Republic, "The Ideals of Our War."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
SERVICES 8 & 11 A. M., NOON, 3 & 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Services 7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Mr. Burgess) .... 11:00 A. M.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Bishop Lloyd); 8 (Rev. C. C. Bentley).

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
SPECIAL SUMMER SERVICES.
8:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer and Sermon, Preacher, RT. REV. THEODORE IRVING REESE, D. D. Full Choir present. All seats free.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services 8 A. M. and 11 A. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8, 11, REV. FLOYD S. LEACH.

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
7 AND 9 A. M., HOLY COMMUNION.
10:30 A. M., MORNING PRAYER.
11 A. M., HOLY COMMUNION AND SERMON.
3:30 P. M., EVENSONG.
WEEK-DAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
SHORT SERVICE FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY AT 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

REFORMED.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Peter H. Milliken, D. D., will preach.
11 A. M.—"Holding Fast."
8 P. M.—"Stephen's Vision."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister.
Church closed during the month of July.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister.
Rev. William I. Chamberlain, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING HUSTED BERG, D.D., Minister.
Rev. J. S. Kittell, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., will preach at 11 A. M.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM.
Lenox Avenue and 123d Street.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

SPIRITUALIST.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English—Sundays, 8 P. M.
PROOF THAT THE DEAD RETURN IN SPIRIT.
Good Speakers—Psychic Demonstrations.
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